"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; variable winds.

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DOOR STOPPED RUNAWAY

Horse Dashed Into the Vestibule of an Apartment House.

Janitress Rescued a Little Girl and a Baby—Boy Lassoed and Controlled the Horse.

A big black horse, frightened by an automobile at One Hundred and Second Street and Manhattan Avenue, ran away last evening, and ended its wild sprint by dashing into the vestibule of No. 40 West One Hundredth Street. It had to climb several steps to get into the hallway door, and there it was brought up with a round turn. Before it landed in a heap in the vestibule it had given Nellie Hennessey, a ten-year-old girl of 19 West One Hundredth Street, a very bad scare, and had brought out all the heroism in Mrs. Mary Crowley, the janitress of the building, besides giving John Mattern, the driver, a very bad few minutes.

The horse was attached to a wagon which was being delivered by a wagon manufacturing company. Beside the wagon which the horse was drawing, was a second tied to its dashboard. Mattern with his double load was pulling east on One Hundred and Second Street. The automobile was coming west on the same street. From Central Park to Manhattan Avenue there is a steep incline, and as the black horse was in the middle of Manhattan Avenue the automobile, suddenly coming into view above the brow of the hill, gave the animal a start. The scared animal reared high and then bolted.

Mattern pulled so hard on the reins that one of them broke. The right rein then turned the horse's head south, and it was in that direction on Manhattan Avenue that it ran. There is again a sharp incline south from that point on Manhattan Avenue, and the horse slid rather than ran down it. Manhattan Avenue, as is always the case in the evening there, was filled with children, and it was only by a miracle that they got out of the way.

Nellie Hennessey was standing with the baby carriage containing her one-year-old brother Patrick before the house 46 West One Hundredth Street when the runaway came along. There was something wrong with the brake of the baby carriage, and she was fixing it and so interested in her work that she neither heard nor saw the approaching runaway. When she did see, the big, black horse was almost upon her, and she was so frightened she could not move.

At that moment Mrs. Mary Crowley, the janitress, was just emerging from the cellar of the building. As she could look right up Manhattan Avenue from the basement, she at once saw the danger which threatened the little girl with her charge. Running to the baby carriage she grabbed little Nellie with her left arm and with the other lifted the baby from its pillows as if it were made of rags. Then with a dexterous side movement she jumped out of the way just in time to clear the way for the horse's mad leap into the doorway of the house. It ran over the baby carriage and smashed it to fragments.

Mattern had managed to stay in the wagon, although with one rein broken he was almost powerless. All he could do as he was dashed along was to yell for the children to get out of the way—which he did at the top of his lungs.

When the horse had landed in the vestibule it fell in a heap, and then Mattern managed to get out, unhurt. The black horse had become so tangled up in its harness in its efforts to regain its feet that it kicked furiously and could not be approached. Finally it got to its feet, only to find its exit from the vestibule blocked by the wagon. Several times the frantic animal attempted to jump over the railing of the stairway. In the end John Costello, a sixteen-year-old boy living in the neighborhood, got a rope, and with a lariat lassoed the struggling creature. It was then soon gotten under control.

The rope binding the second wagon to the first broke somewhere along the way, and the second wagon escaped unhurt. The other one was badly damaged.

CONDITION OF MRS. DAVIS.

The Widow of the Confederacy's President Continues in a Critical State.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy, is still in a critical condition at the Castle Inn in this city. Dr. Charles G. Stockton, Roswell G. Park, and Allen Jones have been in continuous attendance upon the patient throughout the day and night. At 11 o'clock to-night Dr. Stockton said Mrs. Davis's condition was unchanged.

There were some signs of improvement at noon, and those in attendance upon Mrs. Davis were more hopeful than they had been since she was first stricken. The improvement did not continue, however, and toward evening Mrs. Davis's condition again assumed a more serious aspect. A telegram was sent to Mrs. J. A. Hayes of Colorado Springs, a daughter of Mrs. Davis and half sister of Winnie Davis, known as "The Daughter of the Confederacy," who died three years ago, summoning her to her mother's bedside. She will reach Buffalo to-morrow night.

Dr. Stockton to-night gave the Associated Press the first official statement regarding the nature of Mrs. Davis's illness. He said:

"Mrs. Davis is suffering from an obstruction of the alimentary canal. Her condition is serious, but not necessarily fatal. No surgical operation is anticipated at this time."

Castle Inn, where Mrs. Davis is ill, was formerly the home of Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States.

HIGHWAYMEN WHO DON'T ROB.

Collender's Point, Home of Millionaires, Terrorized by the Strange Behavior of Two Well-Dressed Strangers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Collender's Point, where are the Summer homes of John D. Crimmins, William Ziegler, Anson Phelps Stokes, Edwin Trowbridge, and other millionaires well known in New York, is terrorized by the actions of two gentlemanly highwaymen. Within the past week there have been no less than four hold-ups, perpetrated in each instance by two well-dressed men. People at the Point are afraid to venture out alone after dark. The police and private detectives have been camping at the Point, seeking the highwaymen, but thus far the fellows have eluded them.

The highway leading to the estates of the millionaires mentioned has been the scene of all hold-ups. The place is lonely and the gloom is emphasized by groves of pine trees. During the week James Jordan, William Hopp, Patrick Callahan, and a fourth man, all employed on the big Point estates, have been held up on this road by the two men. One of them is tall, the other short. They are described as good-looking, well-dressed men, whose speech and manner are those of cultured men.

In no case has there been any attempt at robbery. The highwaymen appear to be looking for some particular person, for they have invariably scrutinized their victim and then allowed him to pass on. Jordan was with a young woman when one of the men approached him. The woman ran away. The fellow spoke to Jordan and then laid his hands on him and attempted to turn him so as to get a better look at his face. Jordan is an athlete and he struck the highwayman a blow which landed him into the brakes and then ran after the young woman.

Early in the week a pistol was discharged at a passing trolley car near the Collender Point road late at night. The bullet passed within a few feet of James Cuddy, a young man employed at the Point. The police believe the gun was discharged by one of the strangers. Cuddy knows no reason why he should be picked out as a target for pistol shots.

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For Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung affections, Piso's Cure is most effective. All druggists.—Adv.

WRECK OF MISSING BEATRICE?

Stern of Vessel Bearing That Name Seen in Breakers Along the Virginia Shore.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 25.—The United States Weather Bureau to-night received information from Capt. Drinkwater of the Currituck Life-saving Station that the stern of a steamship bearing the name "Beatrice, New York," was pounding, bottom up, in the breakers two and one-half miles south of Caffey's Inlet Life-saving Station.

The wreckage is thought to be from the fishing steamship Beatrice, which was caught in the recent hurricane when south of Delaware Breakwater, Wednesday, Sept. 16, and of which nothing has been heard since. She carried a crew of thirty-five men and was loaded with 400,000 fish. Her Captain was J. W. Leland of Baltimore. H. S. Roy was the engineer and Thomas E. Latham his assistant. Both of these men were from Norfolk. There were two other white men in the crew, and the remaining thirty were negroes.

The Beatrice was owned by the Atlantic Fisheries Company of Cape Charles, and was valued at $25,000.

"BUTTERINE KING'S" SUIT.

W. J. Moxley Wants to Recover $35,000 Penalty from the Internal Revenue Department.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Having failed to convince the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the corporation of which he is the head did not use artificial coloring matter in oleomargarine, William J. Moxley, the "Butterine King," started suit in the United States Circuit Court to-day to recover $35,000 which he was compelled to pay as penalty for alleged violation of the law.

While this is an action in assumpsit and will probably be tried before a jury, there are important law questions in the suit which will be argued before Judge Kohlsaat this Fall. The court will thus have an opportunity to review the contentions made before the department some months ago. These were in substance that palm oil was the principal ingredient used by the Moxley Corporation in coloring the oleomargarine, and that such coloring was not by an artificial process.

ENGLISH DELEGATES HELD UP.

Detained in Vermont Ten Hours Under Immigration Law While Returning from Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—William Callard of Torquay and John Falconer of Dover, England, delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, while on their way to Boston on Wednesday to embark for home, were held up and detained ten hours by an Immigration Inspector at Newport, Vt.

Robert Watchorn, the Commissioner, says the Inspector acted in accordance with the law passed in March last respecting alien immigration.

After answering the Inspector's questions, the gentlemen in question failed to produce the required medical certificate. Their baggage had been duly examined and passed, and they had every means possible of identification.

The occurrence created somewhat of a sensation here, and the current comment is that Englishmen would do well to remain in a free country when they cross the ocean and travel by the Canadian route, where they will not be exposed to vexatious delays by Government officials.

JOHN O. MOTT GETTING WELL.

Magistrate Expected to Leave Darien Sanitarium and Come Home in a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Magistrate Mott, who entered a sanitarium in Darien several weeks ago almost a total wreck physically and mentally, has been gaining wonderfully in mental and physical vigor. His wonderful recuperative powers have astonished the medical men.

He is now able to go out for a long drive daily and talks entertainingly at length on general topics. The doctors say Mr. Mott's condition is so good that he will probably go home to New York in the course of a week.

Magistrate Mott drives down to the business section of the little village almost every day. He appears to derive pleasure from talking with the simple-mannered town folks. Everybody in the town knows the Magistrate, and every opportunity is seized to talk to him.

$50,000 WILL HELD UP.

Jury in Texas District Court Refuses to Admit Document Bequeathing Money to New York Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 25.—A jury in the District Court to-day refused to admit to probate a will alleged to have been written by P. T. McPartland of McGregor, Texas. The estate is worth $50,000.

At the time of McPartland's death no will was found. Later a will came to light, bequeathing the property to Mrs. Mary Dolon of New York, a sister of McPartland. The County Clerk refused to admit this will to probate and the District Court has just done the same, the jury not having been convinced of its genuineness.

Gifts to Queen Victoria at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Thirty-six gold and silver caskets containing presents to the late Queen of England at her jubilee reached St. Louis to-day. They came from Toronto, Canada, on the order of King Edward, and are to be on exhibition at the World's Fair. The value of the presents is placed at $100,000, so the invoice to Surveyor of Customs Gallenkamp indicates. Under the ruling from Washington no duty on the presents will be paid. The presents will be held in the Government warehouse until such time as the British representative takes charge of the caskets.

J. J. Hill Not After Judge Grosscup.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 25.—James J. Hill to-night positively denied the statement that Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago had been offered the position of general counsel of the Northern Securities Company, of which Mr. Hill is President. Hill says it is important that this rumor be set at rest.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

TRIED TO HOLD UP TRAIN

Rhode Island Road Agents Foiled by Engineer's Promptness.

He Recognized a Novice's Work in the Danger Signal and Dashed By, Disregarding It.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 25.—Because the trained eye of George W. Boss recognized in the awkward swing of a lantern the work of a novice, he pulled the throttle wide open and drove his train thundering by a danger signal set dead against him and frustrated what is believed to have been an attempt to hold up the boat train at Plummers Ledge, a lonely spot a mile north of Whitins Station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road last night.

Four cars full of passengers, unconscious of peril met and avoided, were landed safely in Providence, and the engineer, who had assumed an awful responsibility, repaired to the office of Superintendent A. R. Whaley to report that he had matched his judgment against the iron-clad orders of the road and won.

That there was a deliberate attempt by ten men to hold up the train there is little doubt, but little was known of the matter until to-night, when the presence of Deputy Sheriff E. O. Bacon of Uxbridge was noted in the engineer cab of the same train.

Deputy Sheriff Bacon was called into the case by Superintendent Whaley, and to-night, fully armed, took his place by the side of the engineer and accompanied the train from Worcester to Providence.

He will ride on the engine again to-morrow night, and meantime the police officials are scouring this section of the State in an effort to round up the gang described by the engineer.

The boat train drew out of Worcester at 6:10 last night, and was due in Providence at 7:25. It had reached a point within an eighth of a mile of Plummer's Ledge, where Engineer Boss saw a green signal light, indicating a clear track.

Suddenly the light changed to red, and the engineer closed the throttle and set the air brakes.

As he did so a lantern was swung across the track, but not in the easy manner acquired by experienced trainmen, and it flashed across Boss's mind that the man who gave the signal was not a man who would stop the train for any good purpose.

For a second he hesitated, balancing in his mind the chances of wrecking his train if he went on and the probability of its passengers being robbed and perhaps killed if he brought it to a standstill.

As far as he could see an unobstructed track lay before him. Another second and his mind was made up, the throttle pulled wide open and the train rushed by the danger signal.

Leaning out of his cab Engineer Boss saw the man with the lantern jump from the track, two other men standing on the ladder, holding the stationary light and tampering with the signal, while at distances of a few feet from each other seven other men lined the roadbed.

Immediately on reaching Providence he reported the matter to Superintendent Whaley, who took the affair very seriously, at once starting an investigation of all the circumstances, and later gave Deputy Sheriff Bacon charge of the case.

The boat train is followed a minute later by an express and mail train, and it is thought that the attempt was perhaps directed at the latter train, which was confused with the boat train.

The recent lawlessness in this section, including the recent and successful hold-up of the paymaster of the Saranac Mills, is believed to have encouraged more desperate measures on the part of the dangerous characters.

DENIES HE WEDDED FILIPINO.

Island Widow Calls Army Officer Husband—He Is to Marry Kansas Girl and Will Fight the Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 25.—First Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank of the Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, filed a suit to-day to have a pretended marriage contract with Mrs. Conception Vasques, a Filipino woman, set aside. The petition avers that the marriage contract is a fraudulent one.

Mrs. Vasques, a Filipino widow, with three children, made a statement to the department a few months ago that she was the wife of Lieut. Burbank, and requested that he be made to provide for her support. She filed a copy of an alleged marriage contract signed in Valladolid, Negros Island, where she lived.

The claim of the Filipino marriage came soon after the announcement of the engagement of Lieut. Burbank to a Leavenworth society girl of distinguished ancestry. The filing of the suit to-day caused a stir in military and society circles.

Lieut. Burbank refuses to talk about the matter, but he and his attorneys are preparing to make a bitter fight against the claims of the Filipino woman.

AUTO CRASH AT NEWPORT.

Machine Occupied by Baroness Seillere and Carriage of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster in Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—Baroness Seillere and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster figured in an automobile collision here this afternoon which at first gave promise of serious consequences, but in fact resulted in no serious injury to any one. Baroness Seillere was coming down Touro Street in her electric brougham driven by a chauffeur, and Mrs. Webster was coming along Spring Street in her victoria, both at a fair rate of speed.

As they approached the corner of the two street neither apparently slackened her speed at the corner, and as Mrs. Webster's driver attempted to turn up Touro Street the two vehicles came together with a crash and the spectators thought for an instant that something serious had happened. Neither vehicle was damaged, but one of the horses attached to Mrs. Webster's victoria caught a leg between the wheels of the automobile and, in his endeavor to extricate himself, succeeded only in jamming the leg more firmly between the inside of the wheel and the body of the carriage.

The collision blocked traffic on the street for nearly half an hour, the electric cars and all driving being stopped. All efforts to extricate the horse from his uncomfortable position were unavailable until a jack was secured and the wheel of the automobile was removed. The horse, while he was caught behind the wheel, uttered frantic cries of pain as each attempt to free himself jammed his leg more firmly against the iron on the body of the automobile.

Baroness Seillere and Mrs. Webster coolly remained seated in their carriages during the whole of the excitement.

CHICAGO CONTRACTORS FAIL.

Thomas Nicholson and Two Sons Owe $255,782 Each and Have No Assets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Thomas Nicholson and his sons James S. and Thomas G. filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in the Federal Court to-day to get rid of an indebtedness of $255,782 each. None of them has any available assets. The three petitioners are members of the firm of T. Nicholson & Sons Company, a contracting concern, for which Frank C. Stevens was recently appointed receiver in the same court.

The failure of the Nicholson concern was attributed to labor troubles in connection with the work on the First National Bank Building and Railway Exchange. The National Surety Company is a creditor for $80,000, the amount of bonds given to insure the completion of the work on these two new structures. The Illinois Steel Company holds a claim for $12,063, and most of the other liabilities are for supplies.

Every Dealer Should Prepare for the big demand for EVANS' ALE. Wholesale Depot, 127 Hudson St.—Adv.

BOGOTA'S STRANGE SILENCE.

No Hint of What Was Done on the Day the Panama Treaty Was to Expire—Dr. Herran's Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Silence has fallen on Bogota since 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. That was the hour at which the last fragment of information about the doings of the Congress filtered through, and it came in the form of a dispatch from Minister Beaupre to the State Department saying that the substitute Canal bill had not then been taken up for consideration.

Tuesday was the day on which the treaty expired if not ratified, and important to the whole world as is the story of what was done on that day, there is no one this side of Colombia who knows anything about it.

There are four channels of communication which ordinarily might be relied on for information of what had occurred at Bogota on the last day on which the Hay-Herran treaty might have been ratified by the Colombian Congress. These are the official dispatches from the Colombian Government to its Minister here, from Mr. Beaupre to the State Department, the Associated Press, and the Bogota correspondents of Mr. Cromwell of New York, the attorney for the Panama Canal Company.

Not one of these sources of information has yielded any intelligence of the legislative situation at Bogota.

There has been good reason to believe that in the last hours of the time limit some sort of an authorization would be passed permitting President Marroquin to negotiate a new treaty with the United States which should have the approval in advance of the Colombian Congress, and should embody certain modifications of the Hay-Herran treaty which would in all probability be accepted by this Government. In the event that such a course was taken it would be necessary for the United States to ratify the modified treaty and the canal deal would be on. President Roosevelt could then proceed at once to organize the construction of the Panama project.

In the absence of any definite information it is entirely conjectural to say what has been done. But it is clear that it is as safe to infer that some sort of affirmative and constructive action was had as to say positively that the treaty was absolutely rejected, that the Panama deal is entirely off, and that the President must now turn to the Nicaragua route under the terms of the Spooner act.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian Minister, still treats the situation, from the standpoint of his information from official and private sources, as one which holds out the hope that an agreement will be reached. He does not think that the Hay-Herran treaty was ratified, but he also does not think it was thrown summarily overboard, and he insists that there will be a new agreement under which the United States will build the Panama Canal, even if it proves true that no affirmative action was taken Tuesday at Bogota.

STOLE FOR HIS SICK WIFE.

To Get Her Out of Hospital, Barnhart Took a Livery Outfit and Sold It to His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Chester Barnhart was committed to Goshen Jail this afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of stealing a horse, wagon, and harness from Samuel Meyer's livery stables early Sunday morning. After committing the deed he drove to Stevensville, Sullivan County, and sold the rig to his brother, Charles Barnhart, for $75.

He took $50 of this money and went to St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, and paid for treatment for his wife. He returned to Port Jervis with his wife, and was on a train bound for Liberty yesterday to get his children when he was detained by W. H. Meyers, a passenger who had learned of the crime, and delivered to the Liberty police until a Port Jervis officer could come after him.

Barnhart told Chief of Police Collier to-day that he stole the rig to obtain money to pay his wife's hospital expenses. The stolen rig was brought to this village this afternoon by an officer from Liberty.

Barnhart told his brother he secured the outfit in payment for work.

GUNBOAT TO BLUEFIELDS.

State Department Responds to an Appeal for Protection of Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Because of trouble near Bluefields, Nicaragua, involving the interests of an American steamship company, the State Department has requested the Navy Department to send a warship there for the protection of American interests.

Orders will be issued to the gunboat Nashville, now at Pensacola, to proceed to Bluefields in the next few days.

PANIC UNCALLED FOR.

Roswell Miller, St. Paul Road's Chairman, Says Railroad Situation Is Good.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—"There is no good reason for the panicky feeling in Wall Street," said Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, to-day. "There is nothing in the railroad situation to warrant apprehension. The prospects of the Milwaukee and St. Paul never have been better, and we expect to make as good a showing this year as last."

Regarding reports that many of the railroads are canceling their orders for rails and making other retrenchments, Mr. Miller said this might be true as to some roads, but not of the Milwaukee and St. Paul. No orders for rails have been canceled by the company, and all contemplated extensions and improvements will be carried out.

TEACHERS BECOME MOTORMEN.

It Pays Better in Ohio—So Eight Schools Remain Unopened.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 25.—There are eight township schools in this county—in Mad River, Moorefield, and Harmony Townships—that have not been opened this Fall and cannot be opened until teachers are secured. There is a dearth of teachers, due to the fact that the salaries paid are considered insufficient. It is said that many teachers in the rural districts have deserted the country and come to the city to take places as motormen and conductors on the street railway because the pay is better.

A. B. Graham, Superintendent of the Township Schools, said the trouble is due largely to the fact that the poorest workman on the streets receives as much on an average as the country teacher.

TRUST'S IRON MINES CLOSE.

Several Thousand Men Out of Employment in the Lake Superior Region.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 25.—Orders were received at Ishpeming to-day, reducing the working forces 400 men in the iron mines. Section 16 Mine will be closed. Similar instructions are said to have been sent to nearly all the trust mines in the Lake Superior region. The total reduction amounts to several thousand men, it is said.

Overproduction of ore is reported to be the cause of the curtailment.

"The Spice of Life" a plenty on Hudson River Day Line's one-day Fall outing trips.—Adv.

MURDERED WITH DYNAMITE

A Pennsylvania Contractor Blown Up by Robbers.

Several Thousand Dollars Stolen—A Companion Fatally Hurt—Explosive Buried in Road They Drove Over.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—S. M. Ferguson, Superintendent of the Ferguson Construction Company, which is building part of the Wabash Railroad at West Middletown, on the border between Washington and Beaver Counties, was murdered and E. C. Martin, a bookkeeper, was mortally wounded with dynamite at 2:30 this afternoon. The men were driving in a buggy. When one mile from the camp on the road the buggy was blown into the air and the two horses were hurled to one side and killed.

The dynamite had been used by highwaymen. Ferguson came to Pittsburg to get vouchers for the payroll, amounting to several thousand dollars. The vouchers were to be at Washington, Penn., to-day, and the men drove from that place to the camp, fifteen miles distant.

About a mile from the camp the road descended a hill and a clump of bushes stood near the roadside. Behind the bushes the highwaymen were concealed. They had buried a stick of dynamite in the roadway and placed an electric battery in the bushes, and, as the horses and buggy with the men passed over the charge, a robber pressed the button and blew up the buggy. A satchel containing the money was in the rig.

Farmer Liggett, working in a field near by, heard the report of the explosion and thought some one was blowing up stumps. He saw a man walking up the hill, carrying a satchel which appeared to be weighty. On going down the road he saw the bodies of Ferguson and Martin, the latter mortally wounded. His body is filled with splinters from the buggy.

It has been learned that two men, supposed to be Poles, placed the dynamite in the road. Two suspects are under arrest in the camp of the Construction Company near the village, but the farmers of the section who are scouring the country for traces of the murderers believe they have one of them at bay in an abandoned mine, about a mile and a half northeast of Middletown.

So quickly was everything accomplished that the men who are implicated got away with their booty before they could be overtaken, although the county authorities believe that if the right men are not those under arrest they will have little difficulty in taking them.

1,600 WOODSMEN IN DISTRESS.

Lake Superior Company Shuts Down Lumber Camps—Penniless Men Appeal to Premier Laurier.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—The 1,600 woodsmen employed by the Consolidated Lake Superior Company along the route of the Algoma Central Railroad will be brought to the Canadian Soo between now and next Tuesday. This announcement comes authoritatively from the company's offices, and seems to be the first indication pointing to a cessation of all work this Winter. Two hundred and twenty-five lumbermen from four camps, the first to arrive, came in to-night. Twelve more will be emptied of humanity as expeditiously as possible.

There were only half a dozen people at the station when the train pulled in at 6 o'clock. Among those were employment agents, who lost no time in hiring all who wished to leave town to-morrow for other places. It had been promised, says one of the most intelligent men, that a representative of the company would be on hand to care for all who were penniless, but not one was in evidence, although later William Coyne, assistant to President Shields, gave the police orders that if any of the men were found hungry they should see that the men were fed at the company's expense. Nothing was done to secure them sleeping quarters.

Many are kicking at their treatment. Half of the men who came in to-day had been at work only three or four weeks. In most instances after board is deducted they will owe the company $2 to $3 for transportation to camps. They are left stranded in the Soo, friendless, penniless, and many miles from home. Those who have been working for longer periods are but little better off, for in most cases they have drawn no money, and only have time checks to show for their work. These do not represent immediate cash because the company is not yet paying off.

It may meet wage rolls next Monday, as announced, but most people express incredulity. Many are placing their time checks in the hands of local attorneys for collection and will get out as soon as possible. The majority of the woodsmen are French Canadians from Ottawa and Quebec. They all would like to get back home. Resolutions were drawn up at camps by them setting out the conditions, and to-night were wired to Premier Laurier. Immediate Government aid is solicited, otherwise, the memorial says, starvation and misery are anticipated.

Locally no fears are entertained of serious trouble, although it is acknowledged to be possible. Arrangements are perfected, however, whereby attempted rioting will be quelled by militia, a company being stationed at the Canadian Soo. Accountants of Speyer & Co., who have been engaged the past three weeks on the company's books, are about through.

Attorney Bicknell of Toronto arrived to-day for the purpose of taking possession of the works for Speyer & Co. of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 25.—Premier Ross of the Ontario Government announced to-night that if the wages due the employes of the Clergue industries at the Soo were not forthcoming Monday he would issue instructions to withhold all certificates of land grants due the company on account of construction of the Algoma Central Railway. The eighty miles already constructed would have entitled the Algoma Central to about 600,000 acres of land. It has always been the policy of the Government to withhold subsidies until all workmen and those who have supplied material have been paid.

PRIEST SQUANDERS $52,000.

Speculates in Mining Stocks and Loses Money Collected to Build a Cathedral in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—Like a bombshell to the people of the Catholic parish here comes the announcement that $52,000 cash, supposed to be safely stowed away in the bank, has been used in speculation in Cripple Creek mining stocks, which diminished so in value that but little of the money is available to-day for building the Roman Catholic Cathedral which had been anticipated so long, and for which use the amount was deposited.

Father Callanan, who had charge of the funds, hoping to double them in value, speculated with the money without consulting the other members of the corporation and lost it. He made confession a few days ago and he takes the entire blame upon himself.

This is the second time that the Catholics of Colorado have contributed a large sum toward building the Cathedral only to have the funds squandered. Millionaire Catholics in Denver for years have been ashamed of the fact that they occupy the basement of the parochial school for a cathedral.

Bishop Matz says Father Callanan is solely to blame. He said to-day:

"Father Callanan had strict orders to put money in the bank, and we didn't wish to have it involved in any way, but have the cash where we could get it any time. He is entirely responsible for what has happened. He acted entirely without advice of the corporation."

The other time a Bishop speculated with a large sum of money which had been set apart for this purpose, and it was lost beyond recall. Mgr. Satolli was asked to investigate the matter, but nothing came of it, as the strong German element in Catholic circles persuaded him to let the matter drop.

FAMINE IN DAWSON FEARED.

Extreme Low Water in the Yukon May Prevent Needed Winter Supplies from Reaching the City.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 25.—Extreme low water in the Yukon River makes it uncertain whether 20,000 tons of needed supplies will reach Dawson and other Yukon towns before navigation ends. Steamers which ordinarily carry full cargoes are able to carry only half cargoes and less. The heaviest draught steamers cannot navigate at all. This condition applies to two big fleets, one plying from White Horse down the Yukon to Dawson, and another from St. Michael's to Dawson. Six thousand tons of freight are en route up the river from St. Michael's. Several steamers have grounded on the Yukon flats near Circle, and their arrival at Dawson is problematical. The situation there is similar to that of six years ago, just after the Klondike discovery, when numerous steamers were stranded, leaving Dawson short of supplies all the Winter.

The situation on the upper Yukon is being relieved somewhat by the hurried building of scores of flat-bottomed scows on which ten to thirty tons of supplies each are being hurried down the river. Each steamer is towing a number of barges.

The White Pass Railway several days ago ceased accepting perishable freight for points beyond White Horse. Everything perishable shipped to White Horse is being accompanied by the consignees, who there load it aboard scows, taking it down the river at their own risk.

The situation is so grave that the White Pass Company has been compelled to purchase three idle light draught steamers to carry freight instead of its own heavier draught steamers. The greatest scramble ever known is now in progress to get freight down the river. Between Skagway and Dawson nearly 15,000 tons are being hurried forward.

HEAVY DUTY ON DYNAMITE.

Mexico Imposes a Rate of $210 a Ton to Protect Home Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25.—The Mexican Government, in order to encourage and protect the manufacture of dynamite in that country, has imposed a duty of $210 per ton on that explosive.

The increased duty is a severe blow to mining men who are required to use large quantities of dynamite. They are preparing a protest which will be submitted to the Mexican Government against the new taxation burden. One of the largest dynamite factories in the world is now being constructed at Gomes Palacio, Mexico. The Mexican Government is associated with Juan Brittingham in this enterprise. The increased duty which the Government has just placed on the imported dynamite will give this factory a monopoly of the business in Mexico.

Owing to her large mining interests Mexico consumes a vast quantity of dynamite yearly, and up to this time the United States has been the source of supply.

PITTSBURG'S BANKS SAFE.

Stories That Institutions and Business Firms Are in Financial Straits Are Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Local bankers decry the stories going forth that Pittsburg banks and firms are in straitened financial conditions. D. McK. Lloyd, President of the State Bankers' Association, said: "The banks are trying to take care of the brokers and individuals. If most of the banks are keeping up a 20 or 25 per cent. margin, as they say they are, they are in better shape than they were six months ago."

Robert Wardrop of the People's National Bank said: "So far as I know, the banks are taking care of their people and are not calling loans. I do not look for serious results from the present liquidation."

George I. Whitney of the Whitney-Stephenson Company, said: "There is a bear campaign on, and nothing but bear news is heard. The banks have not been calling us lately. I do not think there is anything serious in the situation."

FUNDS FOR DOWIE INVASION.

His Followers Giving Money and Other Property to Enable Him to Conquer New York.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 25.—Dowie's followers are sacrificing much to raise funds to aid the New York invasion trip. Many who cannot go are giving to send others. When they have not the money they have donated various kinds of property to be sold, and the proceeds turned into the invasion funds.

Places have already been assigned in three of the special trains. Meal tickets are sold for the entire stay in New York.

People are being detailed for different duties, such as guard work, kitchen and dining room, and nursery. Elijah Hospital at Zion City is to be turned into a big nursery where children of persons who go East will be cared for.

PARKS THREATENS TROUBLE.

Will Call Strikes on All Jobs Where Bosses Are Stubborn When He Gets Back Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Parks to-night announced his intention of making trouble when he goes back to New York.

He says he will call a strike on many jobs, and that he will get even with the men who he claims sought to depose him by starting another union in opposition to local No. 2.

He adds that he will pursue the fight that is already started there, and that he will call a strike on all jobs where the bosses do not comply with his demands.

PRESIDENT'S UNGUARDED RIDE.

His First Week-Day Appearance on Oyster Bay Streets.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt made his first appearance this Summer on the streets of Oyster Bay on a week day, except when passing to and from a train. The President spends no time in the Executive offices in the village—all of his business being transacted at Sagamore Hill.

To-day, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the President took a long horseback ride. As they passed through the village on their way to Sayville they were kept busy bowing continually to friends and acquaintances. They were unaccompanied.

No callers were received to-day at Sagamore Hill, and it is unlikely now that any more visitors will call upon the President during the remainder of his sojourn here.

Magnet Blotting Paper is perfect. No dirt or lint. Ask your stationer.—Adv.

SULZBERGER NAMED FOR PRESIDENT OF BOROUGH

Sheehan Men, Angered, Threaten New Ticket.

TRAUTMANN FOR SHERIFF

Summary Rejection of Cantor's Name by Citizens' Union Conferees Leads to Threat of Independent Nominations.

At the Fusion conference last night at the Union Square headquarters of the Citizens' Union it was voted to recommend to the anti-Tammany conventions on county and Manhattan Borough nominations Cyrus Sulzberger for President of the Borough and Ralph Trautmann for Sheriff. This action was taken in the face of the most persistent opposition of the Greater New York Democracy, whose representatives demanded that Jacob A. Cantor be renominated, inasmuch as the Citizens' Union had indorsed the Low administration.

On the final vote the Greater New York Democracy conferees refused to record themselves, and when they left the hall it was announced by their leaders that the probable result of action taken by the conference would be that their organization would make its own nominations for President of the Borough and Sheriff. They will report to their Executive Committee, which probably will meet this evening, and their advice will be, they said, that independent nominations be made.

The proposition to recommend Sulzberger and Trautmann was not brought before the Conference Committee without a fierce struggle in the Sub-Committee on Nominations, which met at the same place in the afternoon. It was in that row that the recommendations of the Greater New York Democracy were assigned to the shelves.

It was the Citizens' Union conferees in the sub-committee, Messrs. Cutting and Strong, that were responsible for the summary turndown of the claims of the Sheehan organization. They declared without reserve that the recommendation of Mr. Cantor for the office which he and his friends were seeking for him "could never be put through the Citizens' Union convention." While not assisted in their arguments on the floor of the main conference, there were other conferees who didn't hesitate to say that they believed Mr. Cantor would be a weak candidate, because he had given the public to understand that he did not desire renomination.

"CANTOR OR NOTHING."

After the war of words had raged for more than an hour, and there seemed no possibility of immediate settlement, John T. Cronin, as spokesman for the Sheehan organization, declared: "We want Cantor or nothing." Whereupon in a very few minutes the other conferees granted them their wish in the latter respect.

Messrs. Sheehan and Cronin viewed the situation critically for a minutes when they were told point blank that Cantor was out of the question. Then they declared that they would withdraw all other names they had proposed for either office, and would meet at the evening session as so many dummies, as there was no doubt whatever about the intention of the other conferees to freeze them out.

When it was decided to recommend Mr. Sulzberger for Borough President, the Republicans put Mr. Trautmann forward for Sheriff. As the Greater New York Democracy had withdrawn all its candidates, Mr. Trautmann was indorsed without expressed opposition.

At the evening session the Greater New York Democracy was the second organization on the roll. It declined to vote on the recommendation of Mr. Sulzberger for Borough President. John B. Mullally arose as Chairman of the Greater New York Democracy conferees and said:

"It seems to me that to offer a ticket of this complexion to the voters of such a pronounced Democratic city as New York, particularly in the face of the enormous vote given the Democratic candidate at the last election, is like an attempt to play 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out.

"There is nothing to attract the great independent and loyal vote. It appears that our Republican friends either are so sure that Mr. Low will be overwhelmingly elected that they don't want any Democratic votes, or they are so sure and so anxious to have him defeated, or that he will be defeated, that they do not care whether or not they weaken the ticket by overloading it with Republicans."

Following this declaration by Mr. Mullally, the Greater New York Democracy conferees would take no further part in the meeting, saying that they must first report back to their Executive Committee.

The recommendation of Mr. Trautmann was accordingly carried without a dissenting vote. The conference then adjourned, probably not to meet again, according to Mr. Cutting.

Mr. Cutting declared that in his opinion the Greater New York Democracy would remain in line against Tammany Hall. When it was suggested that it had been left out in the cold, he exclaimed: "Why, they have got one of the most important places on the ticket—Mr. Fornes for President of the Board of Aldermen! If the Republicans are going to furnish the votes they should receive some consideration."

MR. SHEEHAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Sheehan, when asked if his organization would refuse to support the ticket, said that the matter would be taken up by the Executive Committee. He declared he thought the organization's views were sufficiently represented by the statement made by Mr. Mullally.

Mr. Cronin declared the Republicans apparently thought they could win without the Greater New York Democracy. "But what this thing will do," he said, "will be to put Mr. Low on a shelf, where President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Gov. Odell apparently want him."

Some of the Republicans declared that the ticket was the personal choice of Mayor Low.

The elimination of Henry George as a candidate was accomplished by the Republican members of the Sub-Committee on Nominations. They declared his candidacy would not add the strength to the ticket that his friends asserted.

Mr. Sulzberger, who is a Democrat, lives at 58 West Eighty-seventh Street. He is a member of the firm of N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., importers, of 95 Prince Street, and is connected with the Velutina Bias Company. He was born on July 11, 1858, in Philadelphia, and was educated principally in the schools of that city. At present he is a Trustee of the Temple Israel of Harlem, and is considered one of the most influential Jews in the city. He has been Treasurer of the Harlem Library and United Hebrew Charities, as well as President of the Harlem Democratic Club. He belongs to the Reform Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Trautmann, a leader in the German-American constituency, is Vice President, Treasurer, and a Director of Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey, manufacturers, of 212

Broadway. His home is at 40 West Eighty-fifth Street, and he is a member of the Arkwright and Arion Clubs and the Liederkrans.

BROOKLYN SPLIT WIDENS.

Neither Republicans Nor Citizens' Union Men Show Signs of Yielding—Third Ticket Likely.

If the Brooklyn Republicans continue to insist on what they term an "open convention" on Monday night, when their County Convention meets at the Johnson Building, it appears certain that the Citizens' Union of that borough will place a third ticket in the field.

Yesterday afternoon several members of the Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union declared that they would not be drawn into any brief debate with the Conference Committee to be appointed by the Republicans at the same time of the holding of the convention.

Gustave W. Thompson, one of the Citizens' Union conference committee, responded yesterday to the assertion by the Woodruff machine that, because the Republicans would cast the great bulk of the Fusion vote they should be given all of the county nominations, leaving that for the Borough Presidency to the Citizens' Union with J. Edward Swanstrom as the candidate. Mr. Thompson replied by saying:

"The Citizens' Union is pledged to carry on a campaign for a non-partisan municipal government, and if it supported four candidates chosen solely from the Republican Party for the only offices in the gift of the people of the borough, the Union could reasonably be accused of carrying on a Republican partisan campaign.

"The Republicans have chosen Mr. Swanstrom as their candidate for Borough President because he is the strongest possible candidate, and not because he is a member of the Citizens' Union. We are not anxious for place, but insist on the nomination of Alfred J. Boulton for Sheriff because he will attract Democratic votes that the ticket could not otherwise get and because his selection will prove the integrity of the ticket as a non-partisan one.

"While I am not authorized to speak for the other members of the committee, I do not believe that they will consent to such a conference as is proposed by the Republicans. We must meet their committee before their convention, or the convention will have to adjourn to give us an opportunity to fully discuss the nomination with them."

This statement was repeated to Jacob Brenner, the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Brenner said that the Republicans would persist in holding an open convention, and that he was certain that the committees from other Fusion bodies would be willing to discuss matters with them. He added:

"We have been knocked down so often that we are sort of getting into the habit of giving way to the other fellows. But we are right in our position, and if our friends are only reasonable we will all agree and will elect the ticket on election day by a larger majority than ever before.

"The Citizens' Union met in convention, and why cannot we? We cannot compel 500 or more delegates, chosen by members of the Republican Party, to accept a slate prepared for them in advance by a self-constituted Nominating Committee. No, the convention will be an open one, and the result will be the will of the majority."

There will be no meeting of the Conference Committee of the Citizens' Union until next Monday night, the night of the Republican convention.

MR. LOW'S SPEAKING CAMPAIGN

Will Start It Oct. 10 in Brooklyn—Notification of Nominees on Monday.

It was arranged yesterday that the committees of the Citizens' Union and Republican Conventions to notify Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and President of the Board of Aldermen Fornes of their re-nomination shall perform their duty at the residence of Mayor Low at 5 o'clock next Monday afternoon. This arrangement was the result of a conference yesterday between the three nominees and R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, and M. Linn Bruce, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Low will begin his speaking campaign in Brooklyn on Oct. 10, when he will deliver an address at the Clermont Avenue Rink. The Mayor expects to make a lively canvass, but the press of official business during October will prevent him from delivering as many speeches as he did in the campaign of 1901.

TAMMANY PLEDGE TO HEWITT.

Charles Stewart Smith Tells How Former Mayor Charged Breach of Faith.

City Chamberlain Gould yesterday made public the following letter which he received from Charles Stewart Smith, former President of the Chamber of Commerce:

My Dear Mr. Gould: My old friend, the late Mayor Hewitt, told me a short time before his death that when he accepted the nomination for the Mayoralty from Tammany Hall the leaders of that organization promised him an absolutely free hand.

When he commenced the administration of his office they tied his hands in every way they could, and combined to thwart needed reform. That is the danger that confronts any good man who accepts a nomination from Tammany. The late Mayor Strong told a friend that he would have liked a re-election, because he believed with his experience he could make a far better Mayor during his second term.

Mayor Low has, upon the whole, given us the best administration that we have had during my observation—and I have personally known all Mayors for forty years past. He has no doubt made mistakes, but a man who never makes mistakes never makes anything. His experience for a second term will be immensely valuable to him and to the city. I am a Republican, and have for years believed that our tariff should be reduced; but what have tariffs or any other National questions to do with city government? Mr. Low has the grace of speech and manner that befits the high office of Mayor of New York. He has absolute integrity of purpose and administrative ability. He is an indefatigable worker, has good health, and a keen sense of right and wrong. I believe he will be re-elected by what in England they call "the arm chair vote," the men who do not go to the primaries, nor talk in public meetings, but vote for good municipal government, irrespective of State or National issues. Controller Grout has taken good care of the city's money. We have value received for all of it.

Robert W. De Forest has instituted an immense reform for our tenement house population. Give Greene two years more and he will stamp out police corruption. All the city departments are getting into sound working order, and what a calamity it would be to change them. Reformers in all times have necessarily made enemies by disturbing old methods. The Low administration has stood for the greatest good to the greatest number, and can with confidence await the verdict of the people.

ADLER NOT A CANDIDATE.

Ex-Assemblyman Out of Eighth District Politics—Ticket There in Doubt.

Otto Rosalsky and a Republican delegation from the Eighth Assembly District called at the Mayor's office yesterday to confer with Mr. Low about the make-up of their district ticket. There has been some talk of an effort to induce ex-Assemblyman Charles S. Adler to run for Alderman, but Mr. Rosalsky said yesterday that Mr. Adler could not be induced to accept.

"Mr. Adler," said Mr. Rosalsky, "is now with the Monroe Bank, and has declared himself out of politics. His experience is a striking proof of the ingratitude of party organizations. He was the only man who ever succeeded in carrying the Eighth Assembly District for the Republicans, and he won out there seven times, his personal popularity helping the whole ticket in the district every time he ran. And yet his great service to the party went without any recognition from either the State or the city organizations. His treatment has been a discouragement to every ambitious young politician in the district."

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

OGDENSBURG, Sept. 25.—At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District here to-day, T. Jefferson Whitney of Gouverneur was nominated for member of the Assembly.

BALLSTON, Sept. 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated the Rev. William A. Wood of South Glens Falls for the Assembly.

CHAPTER ON DOCK "GRAFT"

Citizens' Union Record of Administration Under Tammany.

Lease That Brought $750 Now Yields $6,700—Improvement in Tenement Conditions.

Tammany Hall's methods of conducting the Department of Docks and Ferries are attacked in the section of the Citizens' Union campaign book relating to that branch of the City Government, advance sheets of which were given out yesterday. The chief representative of Tammany Hall on the board during the period upon which particular attack is made was Charles F. Murphy, whose administration of the department, with particular relation to John J. Murphy and Alderman Gaffney of the Eighteenth District, has been the subject of investigation by District Attorney Jerome.

"The Department of Docks," according to the book, "has been a source of graft for politicians from the date of its organization in 1870, during the days of Tweed. When bosses have needed money they have turned their longing eye toward the water front."

According to the book, when Commissioner McDougall Hawkes assumed control in January, 1902, he found the departmental work done without system. Under the heading "Good Result from Organization," the book declares that there was in one year "an altogether unprecedented increase of 'general wharfage' collections of 23.17 per cent. without any increase of rates. The cost of towing in construction work has been decreased from $23,000 a year to $9,000 annually; there has been an increase in receipts for occupation of department property, such as sand storage for instance, of 258.6 per cent., and in the case of dumping boards in existence Dec. 31, 1901, and redisposed of to the highest bidder since Jan. 1, 1902, an increase of 249.5 per cent. Reductions and readjustments in salaries amounted to 22 per cent. in the Bureau of Accounts, 20 per cent. in the Bureau of Superintendence, and 18 per cent. in the Secretary's office.

"Tammany began none of the six recreation piers in Manhattan," declares the Citizen's Union document. "All were started under E. D. O'Brien in Strong's administration."

In regard to dumping privileges, instances of greatly increased revenues are given. Those for the dump at Thirtieth Street went to Tammany for $750; now it yields $6,700 to the city. The dump at West Forty-third Street formerly was leased for $1,800; now for $5,700. That at Twenty-ninth Street, North River, under Murphy's administration went for $750; now the one at Thirtieth Street, North River, yields $18,800 annually.

The document declares, in conclusion, that unrestricted grants of land under water are not being made as heretofore; all grants now reserve to the city the right to reacquire the land upon payment of the original cost plus the value of improvements. The cost of cleaning wharf property in 1902 was 8¾ per cent. below what it was in 1901. Great economies are set forth, as follows:

Dredging for repairs and maintenance, which is a dead loss to the city, for the eighteen months ending with the Tammany regime on Dec. 31, 1901, cost	$265,975.94
For eighteen months during this administration, ending June 30, 1903, cost	86,048.95
Sprinkling, for the eighteen months ending with the Tammany regime	9,416.53
For the eighteen months of this present administration	3,894.41

The Tenement House Department is discussed in a chapter of considerable length. The department is a product of this administration. The building of tenements under the new law is declared to have been a great success. Last year 643 "new-law" tenements were built at a cost of $20,000,000. For the first six months of this year plans for 889 were filed, involving a cost of $20,837,270. The "new-law" tenement and the tenement of former administrations are compared. "Dark rooms" are now impossible.

Tammany Hall is taken to task for its non-enforcement of the law, even as it existed during the Van Wyck administration. It is charged that contractors violated generally the laws with relation to erection of tenements. The sanitary regulations and laws are not enforced, where it is asserted that their enforcement was infrequent before the Low administration took office.

The death rate among tenement dwellers was 18.7 last year as against 20.0 in the last year of the Van Wyck administration. Thus far the indications are that the figures will be still lower.

THOMAS A. FULTON A "WRECK."

He Sends Word of Mental and Physical Trouble to a Meeting—More on Jerome.

Thomas A. Fulton, the deposed Secretary of the Citizens' Union, who was scheduled to deliver an address last night in the parish building of the Holy Apostle's Church before the Men's Club of that church, sent word to the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, the rector, through the curate of the parish, that he would be unable to attend owing to the fact that he "was a mental and physical wreck."

This message from Mr. Fulton was delivered to the large number of persons who had attended to hear the address on "Are We Governed or Misgoverned from Albany?"

"Mr. Fulton has sent us word," the curate said, "that he is unable to be with us to-night and speak to us, as he had intended, as he is a mental and physical wreck, he says. Mr. Fulton has been very busy for the past few days, and while we regret that he is unable to be with us, those who know best the developments of the last few days will appreciate Mr. Fulton's indisposition."

Through the inadvertence of a stenographer, a part of Mr. Fulton's memorandum on the letter sent to him by District Attorney Jerome, copies of both of which he gave out for publication Thursday, a whole paragraph was omitted. It should have appeared immediately following the sentence: "My second letter crossed Mr. Jerome's first letter to Mr. Nadal. Had I seen the latter my second letter would never have been written."

The missing paragraph follows:

His Nadal letter clinched Low's nomination. Seeing that Jerome had fired his bolt and failed, I wrote the third letter, which was a strictly friendly and sincere communication, Mr. Jerome to the contrary notwithstanding. Let any man read it fairly and see if he can make anything else of it. Men all about me were saying Jerome ought to stop talking, and I wrote him with that in mind; I told him of reported conditions in his office as told to me more than once by a well-informed man, just as I would have had him tell me of such reported conditions in my office, real or imaginary, and would have thanked him for doing it.

Though it was understood that Mr. Fulton was to leave the city on Thursday for a few days' rest, he was busy at the Union Square headquarters of the Citizens' Union yesterday afternoon. He again said that he intended to leave the city for a few days. Asked if he would continue in reform work on his return, he answered that he did not know. On Thursday he declared emphatically that he would vote for Low.

He made known his desire to have the public informed that his resignation as Secretary of the Citizens' Union was not asked for. R. Fulton Cutting bore out this statement.

Employers May Not Join Forces.

A meeting of the Employers' League of Brooklyn is to be called for next week to consider a proposition for amalgamation with the Building Trades Employers' Association, resolutions favoring that step having been passed by committees of both bodies last week. Notices of the meeting have been prepared and some of them have been sent out already. A member of the Employers' League of Brooklyn, who has been canvassing among the other members of the league said yesterday that nine-tenths of the members of the league were against amalgamation. He believed that both bodies should be on good terms, but that amalgamation was inadvisable.

MURPHY'S PLAN IS TO DOMINATE WHOLE CITY

War to be Carried into Brooklyn if Opposition Continues.

COFFEY AS TAMMANY ALLY

McLaughlin to Bend or Be Broken According to Wigwam Leader and His Followers.

Standing steadfastly for the nomination of Representative George B. McClellan for Mayor and backed by the solid sentiment of the Tammany Hall district leaders, Charles F. Murphy will carry the war into Brooklyn in his fight for the absolute control of the Democratic organizations of the five boroughs. As a result of the attacks made upon him and his candidate by Hugh McLaughlin of the Kings County forces, and as a result of the opposition shown by the Brooklyn members of the City Committee during the meetings of that body, Mr. Murphy determined to carry on a campaign of aggression and not remain merely defensive against the position taken by the Brooklynites.

Patrick Keenan, ex-City Chamberlain and the Tammany leader in the Sixteenth Assembly District, went to Brooklyn yesterday and had a long talk with ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey at the Real Estate Exchange. The object of the visit was to obtain the co-operation of the Coffey forces, which always have been anti-McLaughlin in Brooklyn, with the Murphy forces in Manhattan. It was merely a move in the plans of Murphy to force McLaughlin into line.

According to the best information obtainable last night Coffey is favorably disposed to an alliance with Tammany. As he for many years had been a thorn in the side of McLaughlin, the move has created much uneasiness in the McLaughlin ranks, especially as yesterday there were many signs of defection.

All during the day Mr. Murphy at Tammany Hall was visited by the district leaders of Manhattan and the Bronx, who assured him of their approval of his course against McLaughlin. They told the chief that the sister borough has demanded recognition beyond all proportion to its power to deliver votes, and they approve the plan to check this at this time and to give the nominations to the boroughs which must furnish the votes to elect the candidates.

The district leaders, who form the Executive Committee, held a secret session at the call of Mr. Murphy at 4:30 o'clock. All of the leaders were present except Judge Finn from the First, ex-Commissioner Lantry, and Senator Frawley. Daniel F. McMahon, the Chairman, presided. It was agreed that nothing be done in the matter of candidates or of making any announcement as to the stand of the organization until next Tuesday, before the meeting of the City Committee.

On motion of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner the three newly elected leaders, Frank J. Goodwin from the Ninth, John F. Cowan from the south side of the Thirty-fourth, and James J. Hagan from the Nineteenth, all of whom were elected at the recent primaries but who do not take their seats in the committee until December, were admitted to the meeting. A resolution also was passed changing the place of meeting of the Aldermanic and Assembly District Conventions in the Nineteenth District from 147 Columbus Avenue, the old Sexton headquarters, to 27-29 Columbus Avenue, the Hagan headquarters. Tickets were also given out for the conventions.

Throughout the day Mr. Murphy never wavered for an instant in his support of McClellan, and let it be plainly understood that he regarded it as impossible to recede from the position he has taken. He has told his friends and associates that he might as well give up his leadership of Tammany as to back off on McClellan. Murphy will welcome a fight in the convention, for he believes that such a fire-test of his leadership will make him one of the strongest men in whose hands Tammany fortunes have been placed in many years—in fact, the strongest since the days of John Kelly.

Mr. Murphy, when questioned about his calls on Lewis Nixon, referred all questions as to what happened to Mr. Nixon for answers. Mr. Murphy confirmed the report of the night before that Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx had declined to name a candidate from that borough for any office at the City Committee meeting. A few days before two delegations of citizens from the Bronx called on Mr. Murphy and urged the nomination of Haffen for Mayor.

The Tammany leader declared that he had made no statement at the committee meeting to the effect that he would name the entire ticket, and said that to his mind it was preposterous to believe that Kings County would not get a place on the ticket for Controller anyway.

When asked in regard to the statement which the City Committee will issue within the next few days, through the subcommittee, consisting of Senator McCarren, Mr. Murphy, and Borough President Cassidy of Queens, the leader said the procedure was unusual, but he deemed it to be a good move.

"This address," he said, "will have the object of restraining voters from believing in the Republican candidate absolutely before they see the Democratic ticket."

In the afternoon a report was circulated to the effect that Julian D. Fairchild, who had been suggested as a good candidate for Controller, had declined to run on the ticket if McClellan is to head it. No confirmation could be had, as Mr. Fairchild has declined to discuss himself as a candidate in any way. A lively boom also has been started for the nomination of ex-Senator Charles L. Guy for President of the Board of Aldermen, he having resigned his position as a member of the School Board but a few days before in order to be free in the campaign.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, was in touch with his lieutenants all day at the Willoughby Street auction rooms, and was carefully sounding them on the advisability of putting up Kings County candidates in the convention to offset the McClellan movement. The idea of the old leader is that by presenting their own candidates for the offices, they will be able to let themselves down with better grace after McClellan is nominated, as they regard he inevitably will be.

"Will Brooklyn have a candidate for Mayor?" was asked of Mr. McLaughlin during the day.

"That is a question which I must decline to answer," he replied emphatically. "I am not in an official position and cannot talk. However, Brooklyn will have her rights, you can depend on that."

"Who do you consider would make a strong candidate?"

"Well, I am of the same opinion as yesterday, that Lewis Nixon would bring out the full Democratic vote."

James Shevlin, one of the McLaughlin lieutenants, declared that Brooklyn will not only have a candidate for Mayor, but also would present a candidate for Controller. He said that the Brooklyn men had been informed that Tammany was assuming full responsibility for the entire city ticket.

Last evening Senator McCarren came over to Manhattan and dined at Delmonico's with J. Sergeant Cram, the close personal and political friend of Leader Murphy and the Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Leaving Mr. Cram at the restaurant, Mr. McCarren went up to the Democratic Club and had a talk with Mr. Murphy, lasting half an hour. Then the Senator hurried over to Brooklyn, while later Mr. Cram went to the club and was with Mr. Murphy for some time. None of the parties would have anything to say in regard to the matter beyond that they had been going over the general situation carefully.

LINDINGER CAN SAVE TAMMANY.

Letter to District Leaders Declares Voters Clamor for Him as Sheriff.

Fritz Lindinger and his robust press agent made a picturesque addition yesterday to the campaign they are pursuing to gain the nomination of Lindinger for Sheriff of Manhattan. They had some typewriter girls get busy in the morning and grind out carbon copies of a letter addressed to each of the district leaders of Tammany Hall urging Lindinger for Sheriff.

The letter was some four hundred words long and was signed by Dr. Gustav Pfingsten, President, and Augustus Seigler, secretary, of the German-American Personal Liberty League. It declared it to be "absolutely essential that Tammany Hall get the support of the 226,000 German-American voters, most of them independent, this Fall." It declared that Lindinger not only could get these votes but had the voters positively clamoring to get at him with their ballots.

MURPHY BASES STAND ON McCLELLAN CANVASS

Believes He Would Carry Manhattan and Bronx by 60,000—Can Do Without Brooklyn.

The basis for Charles F. Murphy's confidence that George B. McClellan can defeat Mayor Low was learned yesterday from one of the prominent men in Tammany Hall who is in a position to know absolutely whereof he speaks. Mr. Murphy has had a thorough canvass made of Manhattan and the Bronx, one of the most careful canvasses, it is said, ever undertaken by a Tammany leader. Its object was to test the strength which Mr. McClellan would have as a Mayoralty candidate. The canvass was made not by Tammany leaders and their district organizations alone, but by special inspectors sent by Mr. Murphy into every district on Manhattan Island.

The result of this canvass has convinced Mr. Murphy that he can absolutely rely on Mr. McClellan carrying Manhattan and the Bronx by 60,000. Those are Mr. Murphy's conservative figures as revealed yesterday to those who are in his confidence. He is said to be willing to stake his political reputation on their reliability.

It was his complete confidence in the trustworthiness of his information as to how the candidacy of his favorite, Mr. McClellan, would be received by the voters of Manhattan, that led Mr. Murphy to take the stand he did on the subject of McClellan's candidacy at the meeting of the City Committee Thursday night. It was admitted at that meeting by the Brooklyn leaders that there was absolutely no hope of the Democracy carrying Brooklyn for any candidate who might be nominated to oppose Mayor Low. Their argument was that while they could not carry Brooklyn Borough with Nixon or some other candidate who, as they put it, would attract the independent vote which would be lost to the Democrats if McClellan were nominated, they could do so much better with Nixon or some Supreme Court Judge as the nominee that they would have a chance of pulling through their borough ticket. That was their chief concern.

Their argument did not weigh with Mr. Murphy, who is inclined to question whether with Low and Grout on the Fusion city ticket, with Swanstrom running for President of the borough, and with the friends which Fusion has made in Brooklyn through the great improvements that have been effected in that section under the present administration, it would be possible to reduce to any material extent the 27,000 majority which Mr. Low had in Brooklyn two years ago. But even conceding to Mr. Low a majority in Brooklyn equal in size to that which he obtained two years ago, or even several thousand greater, Mr. Murphy feels sure that McClellan can win in the whole city by a sufficient majority to increase the prestige of Tammany and of its leader.

"We in Manhattan must furnish the votes to elect the candidate, whoever he is," said Mr. Murphy at the meeting of the City Committee, and, while he did not tell the committee what reasons he had for thinking that Manhattan and the Bronx would be equal to that contract, the information which he had obtained from his careful canvass made him entirely indisposed to yield in the slightest degree to the Brooklyn sentiment.

Mr. Murphy's estimate of 60,000 majority for McClellan in Manhattan and the Bronx is not as high as the figures in his possession would have warranted. He has applied to his canvass this year the same methods by which he reached his conclusion as to the majority which Coler would obtain in New York when he ran for Governor. At that time the men who were charged with making the canvass were instructed to furnish two sets of figures. One set was to give the probable majority in their districts, the other was to be a bed-rock estimate. Every district leader was given to understand, if not in words at least by inference, that if the vote in his district should fall below the bed-rock estimate furnished by him his leadership would be discredited.

As a result of his canvass of the city at that time Mr. Murphy predicted, it will be recalled, that Coler would have not less than 80,000 majority in the greater city. He said that it probably would be more, but that he was prepared to stake his political judgment on 80,000 majority. As a matter of fact, Coler's majority was 122,000. After the election some of the district leaders confessed to Mr. Murphy that rather than take any chances of overestimating they had taken the figures of their district Captains, and after they had resorted to every means in their power to verify them had cut down the final total they had obtained from 10 to 15 per cent., for no other reason than that they did not wish to take any chances of overestimating.

Mr. Murphy feels absolutely confident that he now has figures on which he can rely, and assured, as he is, that McClellan is 60,000 votes stronger than Mayor Low in Manhattan and the Bronx he is determined to nominate McClellan, even if he has to carry the fight into the convention.

While, of course, Mr. Murphy would like to see the Kings County organization elect its borough ticket, he is said to feel that, so far as his prestige as a leader is concerned, he can afford to look upon the Kings County situation with equanimity. If Murphy can elect McClellan Mayor, and also carry his county ticket in Manhattan and the Bronx, and Brooklyn should fail to elect its county ticket, the effect of such a result undoubtedly would be to add to Mr. Murphy's prestige. The Willoughby Street organization would then be no longer in a position to stir up the trouble for Mr. Murphy which its leaders have been endeavoring to foment for the last week.

Mr. Murphy is willing to concede to the Willoughby Street leaders the privilege of naming whomsoever they please for Controller, and that, it is said, is the limit of the favor which he is prepared to show to his allies on the other side of the river.

INTEREST IN NIXON'S PLANS.

Reported Combination with Jerome to Kill Tammany and Build Up New Organization.

There was much interest in Tammany circles yesterday over the report that Lewis Nixon and District Attorney Jerome had made a compact to form a Democratic organization which they would build up on the ruins of Tammany Hall. The Tammany leaders were not seriously disturbed. They contented themselves with smiling at the old familiar "ruins of Tammany," and declared that the report had come from Nixon and Jerome themselves for the purpose of seeing how the people took the "feeler."

Mr. Nixon absolutely declined to make a straight-out answer to any questions put to him concerning the reports of the last few days. First he was asked if he was going to come out for Fusion and stump against Tammany in this campaign.

"Those stories remind me of the efforts of scientists to construct the whole framework of some prehistoric animal out of some little piece of bone."

Mr. Jerome also declined to talk on the subject yesterday, and declared that his luncheon the day before with Mr. Nixon had no political significance. Meanwhile the Nixon boomers are going ahead and making all possible capital out of the event, declaring that Mr. Jerome has promised to support Nixon on the stump in the event of the latter running for Mayor either on a regular or a petition ticket.

In Tammany circles the whole Nixon movement now is regarded as a joke, except that the Tammany men are inclined to be indignant at the tactics pursued by the man who for a short time was the leader of the Wigwam.

District Attorney Jerome took the 2:30 o'clock train for Lakeville yesterday, and will stay there over Sunday. He said that during his visit he will not discuss politics in any way. Friends of Mr. Jerome declared freely yesterday that Jerome was not in the Nixon matter seriously, as he knew that his great opportunity would come in the event of Tammany returning to power. Then, being still District Attorney, he would be in a position to enhance his own chances of future success.

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MURPHY HEARS OF GRELL.

Delegation Urges ex-Sheriff for Mayor—Speaker Calls Present Administration the Worst Ever Known.

Another boom for Mayor on the Democratic ticket reached Tammany Hall yesterday, when a committee of 150, delegated from the meeting of 1,500 allied Germans, held in Terrace Garden on Thursday night, called at the Fourteenth Street wigwam to urge the candidacy of William F. Grell, who was Sheriff under the Van Wyck administration and at one time a Tax Commissioner.

Charles Paps, representing the produce merchants, urged that Mr. Grell be nominated, telling of his former success and of his work in other positions. He characterized the present administration as the worst the city ever has known. C. F. Gennerich, President of the Irving National Bank, also spoke for Mr. Grell's nomination. Among the others in the delegation were Richard Muller, William H. Meincken, Christopher Gerhardt, John Hausler, Conrad Witt, Andrew Rigel, Henry Pfeiffer, William Fricke, and Dr. Louis Weiland. They all declared they came irrespective of party and therefore asked recognition.

Mr. Murphy told them that he was glad to have received them, and that Mr. Grell had made a good Sheriff and Tax Commissioner, and that his claims would be carefully considered in the making up of the ticket.

DONOHUE'S PICTURESQUE BOOM

Procession of Cabs and Carriages to Democratic Club Carries Delegation to Impress Murphy.

With a flourish of trumpets and about twenty cabs and carriages to carry the delegates, the representatives of the Upper West Side Democratic Business Men's Association called at the Democratic Club last night to help along the boom of Matthew F. Donohue, Tammany leader in the Twenty-first district, for the nomination for Borough President.

The boom was one of the most picturesque that has been advanced in some time, and the boomers attracted no little attention as the procession drew up in front of the club and the boomers went in to see Mr. Murphy. George W. Loft, the President of the Club, acted as spokesman. Mr. Murphy told him he knew and liked Mr. Donohue, and that his name would be carefully considered in making nominations.

SCHOOL FOR FOREMEN.

Lowell Institute Offers Two Years' Study in Mechanics and Electricity Free.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—With the object of training artisans for the position of foremen it has been decided to substitute for the advanced courses which have hitherto been given by the Lowell Institute an evening "School for Industrial Foremen," to comprise at the outset two courses, one mechanical and the other electrical, both extending over two years.

The subjects in the first year for both courses will be practical mathematics, elementary physics and electricity, elements of mechanism and gearing, and drawing. The subjects taught in the second year of the mechanical course will be mechanics, valve gears, elements of thermodynamics, the steam engine and boilers, elementary hydraulics, testing laboratory steam and hydraulic laboratory and mechanism, and elementary machine design. The second year of the electrical course will include valve gears, elements of thermodynamics, the steam engine and boilers, steam laboratory, direct-current machinery, alternating currents, electric distribution, electrical testing and dynamo laboratory.

The first session will open in October and continue through April. The instruction will be given by means of recitations, lectures, drawing room practice, and laboratory exercises, and it will be given at the Institute of Technology by members of the instructing staff of that institution. To be admitted applicants must have a good knowledge of arithmetic, including the metric system, elementary algebra, plane geometry, and mechanical drawing.

Like all courses conducted by the Lowell Institute, the instruction is free.

MAY STOP BUILDING AGAIN.

Owing to complications caused by the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union to work with members of new unions recently formed, a call has been issued for a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association on Monday. Radical action is to be taken to bring the apparently interminable warfare to an end, and there is a sentiment among many of the employers in favor of ordering another general shut-down on all building again.

The matter was brought to an acute point by the complaints of members of the Mason Builders' Association, who are general contractors, that they were unable to proceed with their work unless the journeymen stone cutters, who have not signed the arbitration agreement, go to work.

The latter were notified by the Employers' Association that they could go to work without signing the arbitration agreement, but they refused to work on buildings where members of the new unions of housesmiths and engineers were working. The Master Stone Cutters' Association, which is not in the Employers' Association, was appealed to, but could do nothing, as it is alleged it has made an agreement with the journeymen, one provision of which is that the latter are allowed to go on sympathetic strikes.

Engineers and Draughtsmen Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—As a result of the closing down of a number of steel mills, several engineering firms have discharged their draughtsmen. It is estimated that 100 men who have been employed in this capacity are idle in this city. Owing to the new machinery work, a great colony of engineers and draughtsmen have been collected in this place. Many of the idle men are leaving the city, going to South America, Africa, and the Pacific Coast, as their services are in great demand.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 25.—The yellow fever, both in this city and in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is on the increase. Reports from Nuevo Laredo are to the effect that there have been five deaths since yesterday and many new cases. Two hundred cases of illness are said to exist there, but the majority of them are pronounced by the physicians to be dengue fever and not yellow fever. Among the stricken in Nuevo Laredo is the United States Vice Consul, J. F. Kimball. His case has not yet been pronounced upon by the yellow fever expert. Both the men who were reported yesterday as suffering from yellow fever died to-day.

The United States Marine Hospital yellow fever expert, Dr. Guiterese, in company with George R. Tabor, the chief State health officer, arrived here to-day. This city has now been quarantined against in all directions. Towns along the line of the Texas Midland Railway established a quarantine some time ago.

Many of the people who had not left the city at the first sign of the fever left to-day, their objective point being Saltillo, Mexico, and points south of there, in the mountains, and the north part of Texas.

If the State of Texas puts on a quarantine this city will be isolated from the outside world.

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AMATEUR SLEUTH, IS CLUBBED, AND DIES

Engineer F. A. Verdue and a Private Detective Set Upon.

Had Been Shadowing Somebody in a House on West Fifty-fifth Street When Men Attacked Them.

Frederick Adrian Verdue, who had at times asserted that he was a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, was murderously assaulted in front of 357 West Fifty-fifth Street shortly before 7:30 o'clock last night. Who assaulted him and what was the motive for the deed is at present unknown to the police.

Verdue, who has been a newspaper reporter, and is now understood to be a consulting engineer of the Holland Submarine Boat Company, was with Joseph Hansen, thirty years old, of 84 Wilson Street, Jersey City, a detective in the employ of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. Hansen is now under arrest at the West Forty-seventh Street Station as a suspicious person, while Verdue died in Roosevelt Hospital from a fractured skull.

From information gathered by the police, it appears that the men were shadowing somebody living on West Fifty-fifth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. According to a man who called at the West Forty-seventh Street Station and said he was the Superintendent of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, Verdue and Hansen were sitting on a railing in front of 357 West Fifty-fifth Street, when they were approached by several men, who sprang at them and assaulted them with clubs.

Mary Hamilton, a colored servant employed at 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, told the police a different story. She says she was walking through Fifty-fifth Street from Ninth Avenue, when she saw Verdue sauntering along, followed by two men. When in front of 357 one of the men, the taller of the two, struck Verdue on the side of the head with a club, felling him. His companion then sprang at the prostrate man, drew a club from his pocket, and rained blows on his head and body. After having rendered Verdue unconscious the men rushed to the other side of the street and disappeared in one of the areaways. Later at the West Forty-seventh Street station house she picked Hansen out from a number of men, saying she recognized him as one of Verdue's assailants.

Immediately after the assault a large crowd quickly gathered, including Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and the unconscious man was removed there.

Verdue with another man had been lurking in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street for two or three days, and had attracted attention to himself by giving pennies to a number of children. On Thursday the children told Policeman Kelly about the men, who they said they thought were trying to kidnap somebody. The policeman had the men pointed out to him, but saw nothing in their actions to excite his suspicions, and took no further notice of them.

While Patrolmen Rodihan and Gibson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who were attracted to the scene of the assault by the crowd that congregated about the injured man, were trying to find out who he was, a small girl—Alice Donnelly of 422 West Fifty-fifth Street—broke through the crowd and told Rodihan that she wanted to find a man's hat.

"Where is the man?" asked Rodihan, and the girl replied that he was waiting for her in Bachmann's grocery store, at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Rodihan ran to the store and asked the proprietor where the man was. He was told that he had just left, and when the policeman rushed to the street he saw a man, hatless, running across Ninth Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street. He gave chase and caught the fugitive, who proved to be Hansen, the private detective. His face was covered with blood, and his right eye discolored. Bachmann told the policeman that Hansen, before sending the girl after his hat, had telephoned to Police Headquarters, telling the police operator that he had been assaulted by a crowd on Fifty-fifth Street, and wanted officers to protect him. Bachmann said he also tried to borrow a hat from him. It was learned that a man in his shirt sleeves followed Hansen into the store and abused him in strong language for something he had done.

Hansen was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and there he said he was John Phillips of 383 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. He was locked up as a suspicious person, but he had not been in a cell very long when the Superintendent of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency called at the station house. He did not give his name, but upon stating his mission was taken into Inspector Walsh's office, where the two conferred for some time.

Then Hansen was led from his cell and was immediately recognized by his superior. He told the police that he thought Verdue was a detective attached to his office; that the two had been watching a house on Fifty-fifth Street for the past two days, and that he did not even know the name of his mysterious partner. What he said in reference to the assault upon Verdue, the police would not divulge. When asked why he had given a fictitious name when arrested, Hansen replied that he did it to spare his wife a shock.

The Superintendent of the detective agency, after leaving the station house, went to Roosevelt Hospital and inquired after Verdue. In the patient's pocket was found a card of D. O. Sprague, the head of the Sprague Electric Company, who lives at the Park Avenue Hotel. He was called up on the telephone by the clerk and told of Verdue's condition. He answered that he would notify the dying man's wife, who lived on Montague Street, Brooklyn, and would then hasten to the hospital. Mr. Sprague told the clerk to spare nothing for the welfare and comfort of the patient.

Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said he found on Verdue a number of letters in which it appeared that he had appealed to friends for money and had been "turned down." Kelly also found in Verdue's pockets a number of slips showing when and where he and Hansen had shadowed a woman for the past two days. The slips showed that Verdue and Hansen had been together almost the entire time since Wednesday, and that they had spent their time in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, where they had a house under surveillance.

There was also found in Verdue's pocket a clipping from a newspaper announcing the marriage of "Frederick Adrian Verdue to Miss Paula Mae Loeb at the residence of the bride's mother, 25 Hart Street, Brooklyn."

Inspector Walsh said early this morning that he had located two witnesses, reputable business men, who had seen the assault committed. He refused to give their names, but said they would be produced at the proper time.

It was learned early this morning that Verdue had been in straitened circumstances since his wedding on April 16 last. He married a wealthy girl, but it appears that he had no money of his own. He worked at intervals for the Holland Submarine Boat Company, and later was employed by Duss's Band at Madison Square Garden. One of the men who accompanied his wife to the hospital said that it may have been that he took regular employment with the detective agency.

Detectives Curran and O'Neil, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, found slips in the dying man's pockets which show that he had been shadowing a woman known as "Miss May."

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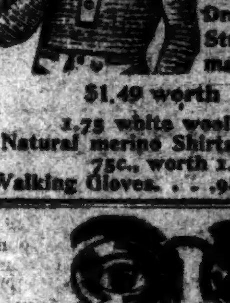
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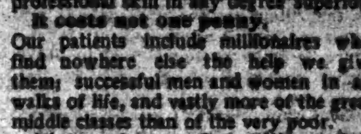
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George S. Bell in Bankruptcy.

George S. Bell, residing at 1,204 Boston Road, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $44,206 and nominal assets of $2,041, consisting of money due him as a shareholder in the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association. The only creditor is J. Sheldon Frost, as receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, who obtained a judgment on May 28 against Mr. Bell for $44,206 as an officer of this association.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—85 New Chambers Street; Charles Le Basco; damage, $800.

12:30 A. M.—412 Second Avenue; George McQuade; damage, $110.

1:30 A. M.—51 East Seventeenth Street; Tilton & Keeler; damage, $500.

2:30 A. M.—4,119 Park Avenue; Louis Keppler; damage, $1,200.

10 A. M.—384 East Eighth Street; A. Schechwitz; damage, $50.

11:05 A. M.—Northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; elevated road; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—1,086 Sixth Avenue; Frederick Stark; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—62 Allen Street; Louis Zanterman; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—308 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Mr. Adler; damage, $150.

1:15 P. M.—125 East Forty-second Street; B. Altman; damage, $10.

1:55 P. M.—219 Division Street; Louis Cohen; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—201 East Seventy-third Street; Wenderhoek; damage, $200.

6:35 P. M.—259 Rivington Street; Samuel Weis; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—383 Washington Street; Boujeounal Yawnstor; damage, $25.

9:25 P. M.—318 Rivington Street; Henry Seigel; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—584 to 586 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Charles Romsey; damage, unknown.

11:40 P. M.—101 East Twenty-third Street; Packard's Business College; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Fire on the island this afternoon destroyed the power house and machinery, the wharves and shelter. The Hotel Hanlon was saved from the flames. Loss, $70,000.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Sept. 25.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed an entire block of business houses at South Haven, near here, early to-day, causing a loss estimated at $75,000.

GRIT OF AN INJURED MAN

Rode from Maspeth with Broken Arm, Seeking Revenge.

Stood in Jostling Bridge Crowd, Awaiting Motorman He Held Responsible, Till Police Sent for Ambulance.

Suffering excruciating pain in a broken arm which hung limply by his side, Theodore Spengemann, sixty-three years old, the proprietor of the Southwestern Hotel, 163 West Street, rode all the way from Maspeth, L. I., to the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon. Then, although nearly fainting from weakness, he insisted on standing in the jostling crowd at the entrance of the bridge, determined to identify the conductor who was responsible for his injury.

Spengemann had been to the Lutheran Cemetery to visit the graves of two of his children who are buried there. When at the Maspeth transfer station he tried to board a Flushing and Graham Avenue car, the conductor, according to his story, signaled to the motorman to go ahead before he had stepped upon the platform. Spengemann is a heavy man, and, having already grabbed the car handle, he was afraid to let go, and could not get on. A sudden jerk of the car broke his arm at the shoulder, and he fell to the ground. Then he fainted.

As soon as he revived he insisted upon taking the next car to New York. It was crowded, and he was forced part of the way to stand up. A seat was given to him, however, when it became known that he was injured. When he alighted at the Manhattan side of the bridge, Policeman George D. Misick of the bridge squad saw in a minute that he was ill.

"You're sick, are you not?" he asked.

Spengemann explained that he was hurt, and added:

"I want to identify that conductor. I'd know him among a thousand."

Misick supported the man, who was reeling from weakness, and on questioning him further became convinced that the car he wanted had long since passed around the loop.

"You'd better give it up, old man," he said. "You're fit for bed."

With considerable trouble Misick managed finally to get Spangemann away from the jostling crowd and turned him over to Policemann David Dora, who took him into the engine room under the bridge, while Misick summoned an ambulance. Spangemann was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his left arm had been broken near the shoulder. When it had been set the hotel keeper showed further grit by insisting that he be taken home.

Persons who were at the bridge when Spengemann was half carried into the engine room, wanted to know of the policemen whether there was no better place into which injured persons could be taken while the ambulance was arriving. The policemen replied that there was not, and that even the engine room convenience was against the rules laid down for them.

Spanemann was said at his home last night to be resting quietly. His son said that his father would probably make an effort to learn the identity of the conductor responsible for his injury, but what he would do further had not yet been decided upon.

"HANDS UP!" TO BRIDAL PAIR.

They Returned from Wedding Tour Over Farmer Major's Grounds and Were Mistaken for Horse Thieves.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 25.—To be held up for burglars at the point of a shotgun was the experience of a young bridal couple on their surreptitious return to Cranbury at 11 o'clock last night. The couple were Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson Bradley, who had had a big church wedding in the First Presbyterian Church two weeks ago.

Elaborate arrangements had been made in the village to give the couple a lively reception. Mr. Bradley had been active in this sort of thing himself when a bachelor, and every one was eager to get back at him in his own coin.

Goodwin's Band and Bowne's Drum Corps had an extra practice to do the thing up right, and the musicians gathered with about fifty citizens last night ready to proceed to the home of the returning couple as soon as they arrived. A picket was waiting for them all night at their house to give word to the canthumpians.

But Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Bradley had anticipated all this and had planned to thwart it. Instead of coming by stages to Cranbury they got off a train at Monmouth Junction and took a private carriage as far as John Major's house, three-quarters of a mile from their own. Then, driving into Mr. Major's yard, they planned to drive over the fields, but Mr. Major heard the wheels, and got up, thinking that horse thieves were back of his barn. He picked up his gun, and going to the window called upon the intruders to hold up their hands. When they shouted back their names Mr. Major put his gun aside and wished them luck.

By going over the fields through ten fences, and having to take the bars down from each, they got into their own house at midnight unobserved. The serenaders had given them up by this time and gone home.

AN ECHO OF LEARY IN GUAM.

The Dictator, Now Dead, Condemned a Lieutenant's House—Decided That His Act Was Legal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Attorney General has decided that the Constitution does not follow the flag to Guam. This conclusion has been reached in one of the most amusing controversies that has occurred in the brief history of American occupation of the new dependencies.

When Rear Admiral Leary was at Guam, where he "reigned" for two years as Governor, he did many novel and peculiar things by virtue of his unique powers and prerogatives. One of his most famous deeds was to command all the natives who were living in a state of nature with their female companions to come into headquarters and be married. In a single week one of the naval officers attached to the Governor's staff united 130 pairs of savages in wedlock, greatly to their delight, and, no doubt, also vastly to their subsequent moral improvement.

Among the attaches of the island Government was Lieut. W. E. Safford of the navy. Having means at his command, he purchased what was regarded as the best house on the island for his home.

It was, in fact, a much better house than Gov. Leary was able to find. The Lieutenant was able to entertain with just a little more success than the Governor and the others, and it was not long before Gov. Leary decided to have Safford's house for himself.

When he approached the owner in the usual manner of a prospective purchaser, Leary found that the price in Safford's mind was what any one else would regard as excessive, especially if the other desired to buy. But the Lieutenant was firm in his estimate of the value of the place and refused to part with a superior article for less than what he held it to be worth.

Finally the Governor condemned the property, took it "for Government uses," and used it as a residence for himself. Lieut. Safford appealed to Washington in many ways and through numerous channels.

It was a delicate and unheard-of proceeding for a subordinate to begin proceedings to protect himself from the confiscation of his home by his commanding officer. It took many months for letters to come and go. The case dragged along and was handed from department to department and bureau to bureau.

Three or four years passed and Safford has consulted his scientific tastes and resigned from the navy to enter the Department of Agriculture, where his expert knowledge as a botanist commands him a good position in the department library.

The Attorney General has finally held that Gov. Leary's taking of the Lieutenant's house was clearly within his powers. The reasoning is that in the absence of action by Congress the Constitution has not gone to Guam, and that the sole Government of the island is in the military powers of the President of the United States.

Gov. Leary as his representative is deemed to have plenary powers. This being the case, the Governor could exercise the right of eminent domain. Accordingly the title to Safford's house and grounds is in the United States.

Admiral Leary died two years ago. Lieut. Safford will have to be content with the inadequate price which Gov. Leary allowed him.

SHERIFF FIRES INTO MOB.

One Man Wounded, but They Enter Lynchburg (Tenn.) Jail and Kill a Negro Prisoner.

LYNCHBURG, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Sheriff George R. Davidson, in attempting to save the life of a negro early this morning, fired into a mob which was assailing the jail, wounding a man whose name is unknown. The Sheriff summoned assistance, but he and his aides were overpowered, the jail entered, and the negro, Allen Small, shot to death in the corridor. The mob was composed of about twenty-five people.

Sheriff Davidson was alone at the time of attack. He refused to give up the keys and opened fire from a window. He wounded one of the mob. The Sheriff then called for the police. Two officers and several citizens rushed to the jail, but despite their presence the mob battered down the wooden door at the foot of the stairs leading to the corridor. The Sheriff and posse made a stout resistance, but were unable to prevent the mob from breaking in the iron door at the head of the stairs and entering the cell occupied by the negro, about whose neck they placed a rope. As soon as the men emerged from the cell it became apparent that the negro could not be taken from the jail and hanged, and he was shot to death.

The mob then made an effort to escape, but the Sheriff and his guard captured three of them, and they are in jail. One of them, it is said, has made a confession, implicating thirteen men in the affair.

Small was under arrest on a charge of attacking Mrs. Eliza Eggleston, and at his preliminary hearing the warrant was so amended as to charge a simple case of assault. The negro had waived examination and was awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

CURTIS JETT SENTENCED.

Judge Osborne Decrees That He Be Hanged Dec. 18—Appeal for New Trial Filed.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Sept. 25.—Curtis Jett was brought into court to-day when Judge Osborne decreed that he be hanged "between sunrise and sunset, Dec. 18, for killing James Cockerell, at Jackson, Ky., July 21, 1902."

Judge Blanton, attorney for Jett, replied: "Well, Judge, there will be many sunrises and sunsets before he has been hanged."

Jett himself said to the court: "There are people in this county who will be grieved if I am not hung, but, Judge, I do not think you would be grieved, as you have given me a fair trial in this case."

When Judge Osborne said he would send the prisoner to another jail, Jett pleaded earnestly not to be returned to Lexington, Ky. Judge Blanton filed papers giving his grounds for a new trial preparatory to carrying the case to the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

WANT STUDENTS AS MILLERS.

Minneapolis Mill Owners Seek Them in Place of Strikers—One More Mill Running.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—One more flour mill is running to-day, the Washburn A, making four out of the seventeen that are making a show of operating. The mills, by weeks of steady grinding, have piled up enough flour in storage to fill all orders for some time to come. The owners are endeavoring to secure a night shift from among the university students.

Mayor Haynes to-day, in pursuance of his promise to the strikers to seek arbitration, sent a letter to the mill owners requesting their acquiescence in his appointment of an arbitration board of five members. While no answer has yet been sent, it is regarded as certain that the mill owners will refuse.

SAN SALVADOR WILL PAY.

American to Receive $5,000 Gold Monthly for Eight Years as Compensation for Loss.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Sept. 25.—Congress has approved the agreement made by Señor Lopez, the Salvadorian Minister to the United States, to pay Alfred H. Burrell $5,000 gold monthly during eight years as compensation for the Salvadorian Government's treatment of the Triunfo Company.

132-YEAR-OLD PAUPER DYING.

Noah Raby Asks for His Pipe No More, Takes Little Food, and Wants to Go.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Noah Raby, who claims the distinction of being one hundred and thirty-two years old, and probably the oldest living man in this section if not in the entire country, is rapidly sinking and is likely to die at any time.

For several months past, according to Mrs. Hummer, matron at the Piscataway Poor Farm, the old man has been gradually weakening and able to leave his bed only for a short time. His memory is almost entirely gone, and when he talks he does so in a rambling and incoherent manner. Because of his enfeebled condition he is unable to take nourishment except in small quantities.

Noah appears to realize his condition and is seemingly prepared and anxious for the end to come. He formerly smoked his pipe several times a day, but during the past few weeks has not once asked for its solace.

Noah has been an inmate of the farm, off and on, for the past forty years.

PAID DEBTS; SHOT HIMSELF.

Augustus H. Barbour of Collinsville, Conn., Preferred Death to Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 25.—Rather than suffer through another Winter with acute rheumatism, Augustus H. Barbour, aged seventy-one, a prominent and well-to-do business man of Collinsville, yesterday settled in full with all his creditors and then borrowed a revolver of his friend J. H. Birdwell, President of the Canton Trust Company Bank, and shot himself in the head. Physicians say the wound will prove fatal.

Mr. Barbour had been proprietor of a livery business in Collinsville for upward of thirty years. He had a wife and one daughter.

No More Tolls on Seabright Turnpike.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 25.—The last toll road in Monmouth County was sold to-day to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The turnpike bought is the one that has been in existence between Seabright and the Highlands since 1873. The purchase price for the two-mile stretch was $4,250, of which the county appropriated $3,000 and the cottagers and business men of Seabright the balance. To-night George H. Holmes, President of the Highlands and Seabright Turnpike Company; Mayor George W. Elliott, ex-Mayor P. Hall Packer, and Councilman G. B. Minton drove over the road in token of its dedication to free use.

Death of an Indian Centenarian.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Catherine O. Hoskins, one of the last survivors of the Massachusetts Indians, is dead, at the age of 104 years. She was born at Gay Head but had lived for some time with a nephew in this city. She was never married. Her mental and physical faculties were never impaired up to within a few days of her death.

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Palatial Restaurant EIGHTH FLOOR.
Visitors to New York Will Find It One of THE SIGHTS OF THE CITY.
FINE SERVICE. MODERATE COST.

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Clothing for Men

We make a specialfeature of prompt deliveries to the townsadjacent to New York; bringing the store into as easy access to residents of Mount Vernon, Yonkers, New Rochelle and other places as to those of New York and Brooklyn. Our own wagons cover a large circle of territory each business day.

The particular man is the one we're after—the fellow who knows what a large part clothes play in a man's make-up.

Every garment has to be just right—when it comes in and when it goes out. These prices will keep us busy to-day:

Men's Suits, $18.00.

Our own make, which means models of undisputed perfection, in which every fibre, every stitch, every detail has our direct supervision. Fabrics are of best standard foreign and domestic weaves, embracing every accepted pattern of good taste and judgment; neat worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and thibets. Every figure—short, tall, medium and stout—properly fitted. An endless variety to make your selection from.

Men's Suits, $15.00.

For business and dress wear. Suits to meet the requirements of fastidious dressers, with all the good qualities that keen judgment, good taste, absolute knowledge and experience can give. Every yard of cloth tested as to strength and permanency of finish. Scores of nobby cheviots in fancy mixtures, black thibets and serges. Every form properly fitted; a very large range for your inspection.

Men's Business Suits, $12.00.

No house can show quite so many patterns as we do in a strictly business suit at an extremely moderate price. In this offering are standard cloths in black Thibets and Cheviots, fancy Mixtures and Cassimeres; in checks, plaids, and more subdued effects. Perfect fitting assured; fifty distinct patterns.

SECOND FLOOR.

Misses' Garments in Splendid Variety.

The young miss takes a certain pride in herself and her clothes. She wants garments as essentially correct in style and character as the mother or older sister; oftentimes even more correct. As a matter of fact, many styles for elders originate from some clever thought in designing misses' garb.

Stock here is at its best—more variety, more complete than ever—and prices are never beyond what you'll gladly pay for superior clothing.

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, in broadcloth and cheviot—long coats, blouse or straight front flat stitched or coat collar, dressy or strictly tailor finish; flare skirts; 14 and 16 years $23.75

MISSES' WALKING SKIRT, in all wool mixtures; nine gore flare, with half-inch side plaits; tailor finish; 36 to 40 inches, 4.85

THIRD FLOOR.

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES, in red, brown, blue and black, fancy materials and serges; long waisted and Russian models; 6 to 12 years. $4.50

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH PACA CLOTH COATS, double breasted, turned down collar, slashed cape trimmed with braid and miniature buttons, full sleeves; 6 to 14 years..... $9.75

JUNIOR SUITS, in tweeds, fancy mixtures, cheviots and zibelines, youthful and jaunty in design; skirt lengths 34 and 36 inches; from $12.75 to..... $24.75

We carry a full line of Girls' and Misses' Regulation Sailor Suits, ranging in prices from $5 to.. $19.75

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, in cheviots; long coat, blouse; flat collar, full sleeves, turned back cuff; trimmed with tailor stitched bands of self material and satin pipings, taffeta lined; seven gore flare skirt, lap seams; 14 and 16 years..... $18.75

Underskirts for Cool Days.

"Splendid collection"—the universal comment. As splendid as we can make it, is our reply. Take a look at these for Saturday.

Knit and Flannelette Underskirts, in solid colors and striped effects; made with full ruffle finished with crochet edge; yoke bands, full width, special at 50

Petticoats of Mercerized Sateen in black and white effects; also black; several styles to select from; all full widths and lengths; value up to $2.00, at 98

Petticoats of extra fine quality Mercerized Sateen; several good styles to choose from; in black with ruffles stitched in white; also a corded ruffle hemstitched; excellent value at $1.50

Petticoats in several excellent styles; black and white stripes, also polka dots and others in black with strapped and accordion plaited ruffles; finished with dust ruffles, made of the best quality of imported Mercerized Sateen; special at $1.95

SECOND FLOOR.

In the Men's Corner This Saturday:--

Every sort of furnishings a man can possibly want is gathered in the 19th street corner.

It is about as perfect a store as could be provided—in point of superior styles, varied assortment and fair pricing.

Here's a glimpse of Fall.

SHIRTS.

We set our standard upon three prices for Fall—$1, $1.50 and $2. For this amount you shall buy the best ever put into a shirt.

THE $2.00 ONES are made in the finest manner known to modern shirt builders; wide variety of weaves; plaited or plain fronts; detached or attached cuffs.

THE $1.50 ONES are fine Percales; new patterns and refined styles; made with attached cuffs or two pairs of detached cuffs. A novelty at this price is the new style made with two detached collars and one pair of cuffs to match.

THE $1.00 ONES are superior to any ever before offered at the price. Made of fine quality printed materials; stiff bosoms, with attached or detached cuffs; every embodiment of style, fit and finish is worked into this dollar shirt. The patterns are neat and refined; open front and back.

Full Dress Shirts, $1.00.

We have prepared for this season's selling a superior value in a White Dress Shirt. They are made of fine close woven cotton, large bosoms, open front and back; the new square corner link cuffs attached; all sleeve lengths; hand laundered and perfect fitting.

NECKWEAR.

It is well remembered that all the neckwear remaining in our stock longer than one month goes into a bargain pile and is cleaned up at some price or other; hence the particular man is always assured up-to-date neckwear in the newest patterns attainable.

Price range is wide—50c. to $4.00.

OUR $1.00 SCARFS come in the popular four-in-hands and folded or open square shapes; made of rich, heavy pure silks in soft, dainty patterns.

OUR 50c. SCARFS are in wide assortment and several styles; we never had so many as this season.

THE KEISER BARATHEA NECKWEAR is widely advertised. It possesses qualities of richness, pliability and durability that cannot be had in any other weave. Fully guaranteed; a wide variety of patterns—it will not fuzz, muss or crease.

English Squares; black, pearl, white or fancies.....1.50
Four-in-hands, new models, black or fancies.....1.00
Batswings, two inch, black or fancies.....75
Club Ties, black or fancies.....50
Black Batswings or French Club Shape Ties.....50

SPECIAL:—One hundred dozen dark colored pure silk English Squares, Barathea weave; folded in shape; can be tied in the long fashioned Four-in-hand, Ascot or once-over shape; exquisite designs new to the store. A regular $1.00 value; special Saturday 50

MAIN FLOOR.

Ess-See-Ess Shoes, $3.50

Women's and Misses'.

Here is a shoe which started to live when Simpson, Crawford & Simpson were here. It was the biggest three-and-a-half dollars' worth then; it is yet and always will be.

We've had many pairs in our hands at five dollars that could not compare with them. Indeed, we know of very few (outside our own $5 shoes) that can travel in their colors.

Fall Styles Are Complete.

Twenty-two of them—of every leather and in every style and shape.

We fit the foot—and correctly.

Our experts won't permit a "wrong" shoe—rather not sell you any.

Ess See Ess Slippers, too.

Black Glace Kid, patent leather and colored suede leather—all exceedingly Stylish and just a bit different in character from what you see elsewhere.

$3.50. SECOND FLOOR.

Saturday Specials.

Groceries.

BUTTER:—"Royal Stuart," the best creamery Butter; received fresh every morning from the Orange County Creameries; packed in 1 lb. parafine lined cartons (not delivered); per lb.....24

TEA:—Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Gunpowder and Ceylon; worth 50c; 3 lbs., $1.00; or per lb.....35

COFFEE:—Hotel Cecil Blend Java and Mocha, fine aroma and delicious flavor; 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb.....25

CHEESE:—Imported Roquefort, Societe brand; per lb.....38

FRESH FRUIT:—Extra Fancy Malaga or Tokay grapes; 3 lbs., 25c.; lb.....15

CRACKERS:—In-er-Seal, Social or Five o'Clock Teas or Butter Thins; per package.....8

SALMON:—"Royal Stuart" or McGowan's best Columbia River Salmon; flat tin.....12

PICKLES:—"Royal Stuart" sour mixed Pickles, Gherkins or Onions; patent top vase bottle.....15

ALMONDS:—Large Jordan Almonds, salted and roasted to order; per box.....25

FIGS:—Fancy Eberly washed, pulled Figs; large baskets, 45c.; medium size.....25

Wines and Liquors.

Hennessey's imported Cognac; bot., $1
Old Crow Whiskey; gal., $2.50; per bot.....59
California Port and Sherry Wine; gal., $1.15
California Claret; gal.....60

SIXTH FLOOR.

The Last of Balzac.

1,250 Four Dollar Volumes at $1.05.

Our binder sent us yesterday the last of the two hundred sets we told of some weeks back. They are the finest piece of book work we've seen in many a moon. Published by Dent's of London; printed on special hand-made paper; illustrated with numerous photogravures; bound in rich morocco. Real worth, $4.00 volume; our price, $1.05. Here is a list of the titles:—

The Wild Ass' Skin,
The Chouans,
The Country Doctor,
At the Cat and Racquet,
Eugenie Grandet,
The Quest of the Absolute,
Old Goriot,
The Atheist Mass,
Ursule Mirouet,
The Rise and Fall of Caesar,
The Grand Brettiche,
Pierrette,
A Bachelor's Establishment,
Modest Mignon,
Unknown Masterpieces,
Beatrice,
A Harlot's Progress, 1 and 2,
Catherine de Medici,
The Peasantry,
A Woman of Thirty,
A Lily of the Valley,
Lost Illusions,
Provincial at Paris,
A Marriage Settlement,
Unconscious Mummers,
Parisians in the Country,
Jealousies of a Country Town,
The Thirteen,
The Princess' Secret,
The Gondreville Mystery,
A Father's Curse,
The Member for Arcis,
The Middle Classes,
Caesar Birotteaux,
Country Parson,
The Seamy Side of History,
Cousin Betty,
Cousin Pons,
A Daughter of Eve,
Seraphita,

SECOND FLOOR.

Gloves New Fall Styles

No other glove store quite so good. No other glove stock quite so perfect. Wear a few pairs—it will all become apparent to you.

AT 85c.:—Women's two-clasp Glace Gloves, embroidered (one row) and Paris Point; slate, mode, black English reds and brown.

AT $1.00:—Two specialties of Cape stock, great values; Pxm; mannish cut; over seam of dainty embroidery.

AT $1.00:—Women's one-clasp pique real Mocha Gloves; embroidered; soft velvet finish; slate, mode, tan and black; value $1.25.

AT $1.50:—Women's three-clasp real Kid Gloves; imperial point; white, black and latest season's tints; fine real kid; selected skin; direct importation.

MAIN AISLE.

Candies and Favors.

On the 20th street side of the basement is our Candy Store, which we are as proud of as was

"Rhoda, who kept a pagoda
And sold ices, tea and soda."

It supplies your wants for purest candies—made to our order. To-day, for instance, you can buy

WHIPPED CREAM Chocolates, very delicious and pure; lb. box 28

or

Fancy Mixed Bon Bons and Chocolates; excellent quality; pound box 25

Everything in the way of Favors, including little novelties for bowling, card and children's parties, as well as for dinners and luncheons.

Thirsty?

Ice Cream Soda with fresh crushed fruits 5

BASEMENT.

The store has in its service a number of lady guides, whose duty is solely that of escort to visitors. They assist and advise in the purchase of merchandise, direct folk to the location of departments and do personal shopping for those who are unable to reach the store.

The New Store for

Dolls and Games

We shall have a lot to say from now on about the Dolls and Games. They have a very comfortable home on the Second Floor—19th street side. A little later it will be the "Doll-land of America"—when Germany gets the new ones to us.

But a word of some that are ready.

Jointed Dolls, with moving eyes, 16 inches long, some with shoes and stockings, at..... 50

Jointed Dolls, with moving eyes and sewed wigs, 21 inches long, at..... $1.25

BOARD GAMES.

Innocents Abroad.....$1.10
Telegraph Boy.....79
Alice in Wonderland.....85
Game of War.....$1.00
World's Fair.....59
Fishing for Frogs.....29

CARD GAMES.

Ten Little Niggers, Mother Goose, Jack Straws, Authors, All at, each, 10
Conundrums, Foxy Grandpa, Buster Brown at the Circus All at, each, 25

SECOND FLOOR.

Cameras —Very Best Makes.

To-day and Monday, from 1 to 5, we demonstrate the "Velox" paper, with which permanent prints can be made at any time and by any light. Bring your own negatives, if you like.

We develop, print and enlarge any sort of exposure—film or plate.

6 exposure, 10c. 12 exposure, 15c.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES.

Folding Weno No. 3—a film camera, with 3¼ x4¼ exposure; guaranteed for splendid service. Sold regularly at $11.25—our special price $7.75.

Albums, 30c. to $3.00.
Metol Quinol, box 6 tubes, 15c.
Acid, Hypo, special, 6c.
Developing Powders, 6 for 15c.
Flash Cartridges, pkg., 10c.
Negative Racks, 10c.
Photographers' Paste, 9c.
Card Mounts, 8x10, dozen, 12c.

SECOND FLOOR.

Play Golf?--Here's What!

Everything for the golf player means what it says—here. It is a complete Golf Store—that helps the expert to what he wants, or the beginner to what he ought to have.

ROYAL GOLF CLUBS, made to our order and thoroughly guaranteed:—
Drivers and Brassies, $1.25, $1.35.
Cleeks, Lofters, Mashies and Putters, $1.25.

GOLF BALLS:—
Gutta Percha, regularly $3.00 dozen, special $1.95.
Haskells, regularly $6.00 dozen, special $4.50. (1 doz. to customer.)

GOLF BAGS:—
Splendid sorts, 98c. to $7.50.

SECOND FLOOR.

Boys' Clothing.

FOR FALL.

Busy days, these—for the "little men." 'Twixt school and play and new clothes they're kept on the jump. We'll settle the clothes question in a hurry—if you bring or send them to-day. Superior kinds, of course, but very tempting prices.

Buster Brown Suits $6.95.

Of every worthy cloth. To-day we are showing the Buster Brown Suit, in fancy mixtures, with wide Eton linen collars and cuffs. Russian Blouse effect, with Knickerbocker trousers and leather belt. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Top Coats and Reefers $4.75.

500 splendid coats from 2½ to 12 years; in Coverts and Serges; beautifully embroidered sailor collar; or the mannish top coat.

Boys' Suits $4.95.

Boys' Suits for all ages; every proper style in Norfolk, with plain or Knickerbocker trousers; double breasted jacket; Sailor and Russian Blouse style; in Serges, Cassimeres, fancy and mixed Scotch Cheviots and Worsteds. Sizes for boys from 2½ to 16 years.

School Suits $3.75.

Cloths of best wear-resisting sorts; made in best possible way. Every seam stayed and taped; horn buttons, properly sewn; almost endless variety of patterns for selection. Norfolks with Bloomer trousers; Norfolks with plain trousers; Double Breasted Suits; sizes from 8 to 16 years.

Boys' Hats and Caps $1.50 and $1.95

Tam o' Shanters, in patent leather, pebbled goat, Covert, Serge, Cloth, Velvet and Corduroy; every imaginable color; silk trimmings.

SECOND FLOOR.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Opens at 8:15 and Closes at 5:30 — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Clothing of a Gentleman

To properly clothe a gentleman is an undertaking at once artistic, scientific and mechanical. Our Clothing Store exists to clothe gentlemen. How well we succeed in doing it you can judge by personal inspection of the clothes.

No better single test of a men's clothing stock can be found than in garments for morning dress. At that point our clothing excels. We know it, because we sell so much of it to highly intelligent men.

Moderate expenditure only is needed for morning dress in good form. Time was when the difference between ready-made and custom-made men's clothing was easily apparent. That time is past. Some ready-to-wear clothing is now so well made that a trained tailor cannot distinguish it from custom tailoring. Ours is of that sort.

Please note the following:

Men's Double-breasted Frock Coats with waistcoats to match.

Black Thibet cloth, with worsted serge linings, $20 for both.

Black Thibet cloth, with silk linings, $25 for both.

Black English Vicuna cloth, with silk linings, $35 for both.

Triumphs in tailoring art.

Men's Black Thibet cloth Suits with sack-coats, a large variety, at $12 to $30.

Men's Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Business Suits with sack-coats, a great collection of most recent styles, $15 to $30.

Men's Overcoats for between-seasons; Fall weights; every good sort in ample variety, $15 to $25.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, neat and elegant, $5 to $8.

Do not forget that this is WANAMAKER clothing advertising. Something historic about it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's New Raincoats

All-weather coats they are—just as primp, good-fitting and handsome as a man could wish to wear on a clear, crisp morning; as well as giving the needed protection in a winter shower.

Not at all remarkable that the demand is almost universal this Fall for All-weather Overcoats.

We have a most comprehensive stock of good, shapely coats made of the best imported rain-proof clothes.

Prices, $15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50.

Men's Wear Section, Ninth st. and Broadway.

A Field Day for Boys

Bring the boys in today, and brace up any weak spots in their outfit that two weeks in school may have developed.

Fall Suits, for instance—they have become essential the last couple of days. And here are the best offerings you'll find in New York today:

$5 for $6.50 to $8.75 Suits

Handsome Suits of serges and cheviots: Russian blouse styles, sizes 3 to 6 years; Sailor Suits, sizes 5 to 10 years.

$4.75 for $6 Suits

School Suits, splendid value; in blue or fancy cheviot. Double-breasted jacket and extra trousers. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Also Knee Trousers, sizes 3 to 16 years, of blue or fancy all-wool cheviot; short ends, hence a short price, 75c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Underwear and Socks -:-

Sleeveless underwear and open-work socks have lost their fascination quite suddenly.

We can help you to the more seasonable kinds in quite a gratifying way today. For instance:

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1 a garment—Medium-weight Shirts and Drawers of French Balbriggan or white or natural colored merino. Or heavy weight in white merino and natural colored merino; two weights.

At $1.50 a garment—Shirts and Drawers of medium-weight French or American made natural colored merino, or heavy-weight natural, camel's-hair color or white merino.

MEN'S SOCKS

At 25c a pair—Cotton: all black, black with split soles or unbleached feet, colored cotton; natural colored or black merino.

At 50c a pair—Morley's English black or colored cotton, black or natural wool and colored merino, in various weights.

Broadway.

Men's Scarfs At 25c

About twelve hundred fancy silk Four-in-Hands, made of the short ends of silks usually made into half dollar scarfs. Wide variety of desirable colorings, including plenty of the grays in neat stripes and figures, so popular now. 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Why We Know Men Like Our Hats

Because, with a majority of our customers, it's a case of "off agin, on agin, Finegan"—they come in for another Stetson, or Imperial, or Wanamaker Special, as the case may be, in the Fall blocks, and leave a last year's style behind; often with regret, because it still looks so well!

If you buy your *first* hat from us, we'll surely number you henceforth among the list of "come-backs."

Here's the bill-of-fare:

Stetson Derbies, $3.50 and $5.
Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.
Imperial Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.
Wanamaker Special Derbies and Soft Hats, $2.
Boys' and Young Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, $1.50, $2 and $3.
Golf Caps, for Men and Boys, 50c, 75c and $1.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Shirts

At 35c: 3 for $1

This is a small collection of seven hundred or more fancy stiff-bosom Shirts, gathered up from previous sales. They were originally made to sell for a dollar; but these are odd lots, from which the medium sizes are missing; and the bargain goes only to men wearing sizes 14, 14½, 16½, 17 and 17½.

Some of the shirts are in neat patterns on light grounds; others have dark and some have bright grounds with stripes. All have separate cuffs.

Choose at 35c each; 3 for $1.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Fall Hats

For Women

Of particular interest today is a collection of *Ready-to-Wear Turbans*, in smart new shapes. Exactly the hats that women want to take the place of the straws that are out of countenance now.

These Turbans are in large and small shapes, showing the new effects. Black, navy blue, oxford, brown, and black-and-white.

Price $2.75 each; though you'll not match them elsewhere for so little.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Stockings and Knit Underwear

In buying heavier Underwear the shapes are most important. There is no need to have bungling, ill-fitting garments in order to secure added warmth. You are sure of shapely and good-fitting garments at WANAMAKER'S.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

At 50c a garment—Medium or heavy-weight cream colored ribbed cotton Vests or Drawers, silk-finished and trimmed.

At $1 a garment—Medium or heavy-weight Vests or Drawers, in silk-and-cotton, or white or natural colored merino; all hand-finished with silk.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a pair—Fast black cotton, all-black, black with split soles or unbleached feet.

At 37½c a pair, or three pairs $1—Light, medium or heavy-weight fast black cotton Stockings; also black lisle thread.

Broadway.

The Sale of Bric-a-Brac

About as interesting a lot of Bric-a-Brac, and certainly the most decisively under-price lot that has appeared this season, is now shown on a large counter on the Tenth street aisle. It is newly filled up this morning; but will probably be ended before the day is out.

Rare chances for wedding and holiday gifts; or the beautifying of your own home. These hints of the pieces:

Pratt Ware—
Candlesticks at $3.85, from $7.75.
Vases at $5.50, from $11.
Tobacco Jars at $1.75 and $2, from $3.50 and $4.

Belgian Pottery—The assortment consists of Figures, Trays, Vases and Jugs:
At $1.35, from $2. At $6, from $10
At $3, from $4.50. At $8, from $15
At $3.50, from $5.

Austrian Vases in dark green ground with scene decorations:
At 50c, from $1. At $1.75, from $3.25
At $1.15, from $2.25. At $3.50, from $5

Royal Bonn Vases, floral decorations:
At $1.25, from $2. At $2.75, from $4.50
At $2.50, from $4. At $4, from $6.50

Tenth street aisle.

AUSTRIAN CHINA at 10c, 12c and 15c

Flower decorations and pieces gilt. Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, and Sugars and Creams, at 10c, 12c, 15c, worth double.

THIN-BLOWN WATER TUMBLERS

Several neat patterns, and at half regular prices—35c a dozen, regularly $1, $1.25.

Basement.

Women Admire These Walking Suits

The WANAMAKER STORE was the first to show these smart Walking Costumes, with their long-skirted, three-quarter length coats and stylish, yet sensible flared skirts that just clear the ground. And it has kept us busy ever since to satisfy the demand we evoked with them.

But we planned liberally—the showing is superbly ample. Materials, variety of trimmings, prices, all offer unhampered selection—all the way from $16 to $75.

Some specimen groups:

At $22.50—Four styles in tweed; three-quarter length, tight-fitting coats. One style has coat lined throughout with taffeta, others lined to waist. Skirts have flared gore unlined.

At $37.50—Suits of cheviot, tweed and broadcloth; fly-front, double and single breasted; tight-fitting. An assortment of styles. One style with cape over shoulders and plaited skirt; jacket lined with taffeta; new shape skirt unlined.

At $40—Walking Suits of tweed, sibeline and camel's-hair cheviot; Eton tight-fitting and fly-front jacket; skirts gored and plaited; some with side flounce.

At $42 to $75—Suits of sibeline, cheviot, tweed; three-quarter fitting; Eton and box coats with military cape and collar. New shaped skirts unlined.

Second floor, Broadway.

You'll Want One of These Fall Waists

Without detracting from the charms and merits of the waists of silk or white goods, there are times when nothing will do to wear but a warm waist such as these, of French flannel, albatross, brilliantine, voile, and similar materials. The showing presents a very satisfactory variety, that includes everything that's pretty as well as new in shirt-waist styles—which, by-the-by, are far simpler than those of preceding seasons:

At $1.75—Of flannel or brilliantine; front with yoke effect and box plaits; covered buttons.
At $2—Of flannel; full front, brass buttons, French back.
At $2.75—Of albatross; front plaited from shoulder to bust, inlaid vest.
At $3.75—Of brilliantine; stitched bands of silk and cluster plaits.
At $4.25—Of French flannel; large box plait, trimmed with pearl buttons.
At $4.75—Of French flannel; stitched straps, trimmed with fancy buttons; inlaid vest, French back.

NEGLIGEES AND WRAPPERS

Soft, pretty materials, such as French flannel, cashmere and albatross, constitute the fabrics for these cool-morning house gowns. Styles are charmingly varied; and prices, from $5 to $34, offer great freedom of choice from a most attractive collection.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Popular Weaves In Dress Goods

Our stocks are full to overflowing, of all the desirable fabrics for Fall and Winter suits and dresses. Best of all, our early buying saved the advance in prices that is now seen all over the market.

These are popular fabrics that are exceptionally good value:

At 37½c yd.—All-wool Granite, 38 in. wide.
At 37½c yd.—All-wool Cheviot, 36 in. wide.
At 50c yd.—All-wool Mixed Zibeline, 38 in.
At 50c yd.—All-wool Venetian Cloth, 38 in.
At 50c yd.—All-wool Mixed Cheviot, 40 in.
At 50c yd.—All-wool Self-colored Zibeline, 38 in. wide.
At 50c yd.—All-wool Granite, 38 in. wide.
At 50c yd.—All-wool Serge, 38 in. wide.
At 65c yd.—All-wool Granite, 40 in. wide.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Mixed Cheviot, 45 in.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Rep Granite, 45 in.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Mixed Crepe Granite, 45 in. wide.
At 78c yd.—All-wool Zibeline, 42 in. wide.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Plaid Zibeline, 45 in.
At 75c yd.—All-wool Granites, 50 in. wide.
At 85c yd.—All-wool Prunella, 44 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Satin Soleil, 44 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Granite, 48 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Zibeline, 46 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Paquin Serge, 44 in.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Crepe Cloth, 44 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Prunella, 44 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—All-wool Melrose, 44 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Book Occasions

Worth Profiting By

Contracts placed for large quantities, publishers' overstocks, and the like, have brought these books to us to sell far below their values—as publishers' prices and our prices, as given below, indicate.

It's a chance to lay up a supply of good winter reading, and to acquire valuable reference books, at insignificant cost:

A Year of the Century—The Century Magazine for 1902. Bound in two vols. cloth; 1980 pages. The volumes contain the "Confessions of a Wife," by Mony Adams; "Wanted—a Chaperon," Paul Leicester Ford; other stories by Gouverneur Morris, Frank Norris, Charles Battell Loomis, S. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, and others, in fiction, Timothy Cole's "Old Spanish Masters; Articles by Hon. Andrew D. White, Hamilton D. White, Hamilton W. Mabie, Wolf Von Schierbrand, and many others. Articles on Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, Jan Kubelik, Tennyson, Marconi, Eugene Field, and others.

The literature and illustrations in these volumes couldn't be bought for fifteen times the present price, in book form. Publisher's price is $6.50. Our price, $1.45 for the two sets of 2 volumes.

Everybody's New Census Atlas of the World—Colored Maps, showing every country and Civil Division on the face of the globe, historical, descriptive and statistical matter, based on the latest available information of the world's peoples and the latest census returns. Size, 10½x14 in. Cloth cover, 85c; by mail, $1.11.

The Ready-Reference Atlas of the World—Fourteen full-page maps, showing each of the great nations, with population of the larger cities of the world according to the latest official census returns. Size, 10x13½in. 10c; by mail, 12c.

Books in Sets

Stones of Venice—By John Ruskin. Large type, good paper. With 168 illustrations, 3 vols. 12mo. Our special price, 85c.

Encyclopedia Britannica—Well printed on good paper and substantially bound in cloth, marbled edges. 25 large octavo volumes, containing 20,506 pages and 10,648 illustrations, with copious American additions, making the work practically up-to-date. Our special price, $32.50.

Bayard Taylor—Novels and travels. Comprising: By-ways of Europe, Central Africa, Egypt and Iceland, Eldorado, Greece and Russia, Home and Abroad (first series), Home and Abroad (second series), India, China and Japan, Land of the Saracen, Northern Travel, Views Afoot, Beauty and the Beast, John Godfrey's Fortunes, Joseph and His Friend, Hannah Thurston, Story of Kennett. 16 vols., 12mo, bound in S. Publisher's price, $24; our special price, $9.

Shakespeare—Complete works. Handy volume edition, 12 vols. Buckram. Our special price, $1.50.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Selected Works—10 vols., 12mo. Dark green cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, frontispiece in each volume. Publisher's price, $12; our price, $3.

True Stories of Great Americans—Character sketches of twelve great Americans: John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Otis, John Adams, Henry Clay, Samuel Adams, John Randolph, Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln. Each volume printed from large, clear type and profusely illustrated. Bound in linen cloth. 12 vols., in a box. Our special price, $1.80.

The Universal Household Assistant—A cyclopedia of what every one should know. Comprising recipes, prescriptions, medicines, trade secrets, mechanical appliances, antidotes, every-day law, home decoration, fruit culture, stock raising, and many other useful hints and helps. By S. H. Burt. Price, 45c

Girls' Fall Coats

This section for Girls' Clothing makes steady, continual gains in business. It is the confidence of the mothers, based on their approval of the excellent and constantly improving stock we carry, that does it.

This collection of Fall Coats and Reefers, for example, for girls of 6 to 14 years, is better, broader, more attractive, than ever before.

Prices begin at $5, stop at $65—the following coats are near the lower end, as to price—absolutely at the top, for style, quality and general prettiness.

At $5—Regulation Reefers of navy blue cheviot; double-breasted; velvet collar; lined with flannel.

At $5—Full-length Coats of sibeline; cape with stole, ends trimmed with stitched bands of satin.

At $9.50—Three-quarter length Regulation Reefers of dark blue pebble cheviot; double breasted, buttoned high, velvet collar; lined with red flannel.

At $13.75—Full-length Coats of heavy cheviot; box back with belt; pointed collar with stole ends; trimmed with silk braid and buttons.

At $15—Three-quarter length Regulation Coats of fine kersey in green, castor and navy blue. Double-breasted; gilt buttons; velvet collar; lined with taffeta.

At $18.75—Full-length Coats of kersey in castor and red; double-breasted front; box-plaited back; deep cape, trimmed with rows of braid.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Brussels, or "Church" Lace

In style and patterns, Brussels lace is quite different from the general run of laces. It has been so much used on vestments that it has earned the alternative name of Church Lace.

Lately, in their quest for new effects dressmakers have been using it lavishly on dresses, particularly bridesmaids' gowns—and the resulting demand for it has found us generously equipped. For instance

Brussels Lace Edges, 5 to 27 in. wide; used in trimming altar cloths and surplices, albs and vestments, at 8½c to $4 a yard.

Brussels Lace Albs and Surplices—back, front and sleeves, at $7.50 to $32.50 each.

Broadway.

18,000 Pure Irish Linen HANDKERCHIEFS

At 12½c; Worth 20c to 50c

And every handkerchief absolutely perfect! Made by some of the best Irish manufacturers, too.

A strange happening, with linen prices going up; but there's a perfectly tangible reason for this incident. A large importer of handkerchiefs and embroideries is dropping the handkerchief end of it; and sends us fifteen hundred dozens of pure linen handkerchiefs, worth 20c to 50c each, to distribute

At 12½c Each

Six hundred dozens are embroidered; nine hundred dozens are plain white hemstitched, both men's and women's. All are fresh and finely laundered.

These various groups:

Women's Embroidered Irish Linen Handkerchiefs; over twenty-five different styles, both hemstitched and embroidered edges. Regular 25c qualities, now 12½c.

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in all the different widths of hems. Regular 20c and 25c qualities, now 12½c each.

Colored French Novelty Handkerchiefs for women; exquisite designs and tints; sheer fine linen. Regular 50c qualities, now 12½c each.

Men's Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in ¼ and ⅜-inch hems; finely woven Irish linen, in 25c and 35c qualities, now 12½c each.

In addition to the Linen Handkerchiefs we have secured three hundred dozens of

Silk Handkerchiefs from Japan

To Sell at the Same Price

Of plain white Japanese silk, in heavy qualities, in 13½ and 14½-inch sizes; hemstitched. Splendid value at 25c; now 12½c each.

Broadway and Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Attractive Pictures At $1—Worth $2 to $3

We have ready this morning a thousand or more handsome Pictures, most of which are framed in the "Mission" style, and designed for hall, dining-room, and library decoration.

They will give new life and color to the home; and the cost is quite insignificant. The subjects are popular and attractive:

Lion, Tiger and Dogs' Heads, in rich brown tone prints, framed in Mission frames, 24x28 in. Also Monk subjects, in same style frames.

At $1, worth $3

Combination pictures, three in one frame, Mission style; fruit subjects; 16 x 38 in.

At $1, worth $2.50

Platina Prints, figure subjects, framed in ornamental black frames, 20x24 in.

At $1, worth $2

Etchings in oak veneer frames; one style with ornamental oval opening, square outside; 18x27 in. Also in same finished frame, square opening, square outside, with corner ornaments.

At $1, worth $2

Also a large assortment of Artotypes, Carbon-gravures, Etchings and Color Prints, in various sizes and styles of frames. Prices have ranged from $2 to $4.50—

All marked $1

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Saturday News of The SHOE SALE -:-

A lively week is promised a stirring wind-up today. New lots of good Fall shoes for all the family are added to those that have made busy times this week in our two shoe stores.

These safe, substantial savings on worthy and good-looking shoes:

Women's Shoes at $2.20

Made in the factory producing the best known $3.50 shoe on their most popular model. Black kidskin, button and lace; medium full toes with tips; welted soles; military heels.

Women's Shoes at $1.90

A new lot on sale today. Kidskin of choice grade; welted soles—a $3 shoe—then, in a wide variety, the "Lady Bertmar" shoe that sells at $2.50. Nearly all leathers and styles.

Women's Shoes at $1.50

Black kidskin, in half a dozen styles. Our own lines that sold at $2 and $2.40. Sizes are not complete in every style, but in the lot every size will be found.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1

We have dropped in about 500 pairs of a line that was originally intended to sell all winter at $1.50. There are many in this lot that are $2 shoes. For house wear they are better than slippers, and for the street they are good for two months more.

Basement.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Box calf and kidskin lace shoes, "*The Oak*." We sold 25,000 pairs of these last season, and could get no more, until a Western jobber found this bunch overlooked in his warehouse; and as no more could be had, sent them to us rather than his small customers. They are worth $3 a pair by any standard of value.

Men's Shoes at $2.85

Made to sell at $4, and now being sold in thousands of good stores at that price. Box calf, kid, velour and patent leather, in best styles; but a size is missing here and there.

Boys' Shoes at $1.90

Excellent box calf and kid Shoes, with double soles, welted and stitched; made on stylish lasts; sizes 2½ to 5½. Smaller sizes, $1.70.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50

Stout satin calf lace Shoes; round toe-lasts, with tips; square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½. Smaller sizes at $1.10.

Main floor.

New Prices on These Wrist Bags and Purses

Other useful leather goods, too, all at prices that women will find very interesting. Some of the bags and pocket-books are domestic, many are imported, and there is excellent variety in each group.

At 50c, worth up to $1—Wrist-bags in real or grain walrus, assorted colors; with gilt, gun-metal and oxidized finished chains and frames; some with leather handles.

At 50c, worth up to $3—Pocket-books and Card Cases, domestic and imported.

At 50c, worth $1 and $1.25—Suede studded Wrist-bags, in black, tan and gray.

At $1, worth $2.50 to $3—Imported suede Chatelaine Bags, fine qualities; nickel frames, leather straps and chatelaine hooks, with inside compartments.

Broadway.

Popular Toys

for Indoors and Out

The library and sitting-room have already begun to take the place of out-doors for the children's evening fun.

Of course new kinds of fun are wanted.

"Flinch," the latest craze in games, 40c.
Game of Parchesi, 60c.
Numerica, 20c. Kanukatch, 20c.
Soap Bubble Outfits, 10c, 25c and 50c.
Fun with Electricity, 50c.
Fun with Puzzles, 25c.
Fun with Magnetism, 25c.
Leather Balls, 10c to 75c.
Vest Pocket Stilling Bags, 25c.
Music Boxes, 35c to $5.50.
Roller Skates, 25c, 40c, 90c, $1.30, $3.60.
Velocipedes, $1.50 to $6.
Tricycles, $1.50 to $6.
Scroll Saws, $3.50, $3.50, $6, $8.50, $10.
Humpty-Dumpty Circus, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $3.60.

Basement.

"Don't Worry" Cooking—Utensils of Aluminum

There are so many good points about aluminum cooking utensils, that they will have to be briefly stated:

They are very light—aluminum is the lightest commercial metal.

They are indestructible—stamped out of one piece (no known metal can be used to solder them, hence they *have* to be in one piece), and will not rust or corrode. Put a kettle on the stove and let it boil dry—no damage done, no bottom to fall out. Pour in cold water, when hot, and there is no cast iron to crack, no enamel to craze and collect dirt in the cracks.

They are delightfully easy to cook in. Hominy, oatmeal, rice, and such things as must ordinarily be cooked in double bottoms, will cook thoroughly and safely, without burning, as long as they are *moist*.

Apple butter, chocolate fudge—dainties that usually require careful watching and constant stirring, may be left to their own devices in an aluminum kettle, until ready to eat.

They are easy to keep clean and shining inside and out.

If you appreciate comfortable, successful cooking, come and see these aluminum utensils in use in the Basement. Prices:

Saucepans, with cover, 1 qt., 50c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 3 qts., 75c.; 4 qts., 87c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 45c.; 3 qts., 55c.
Milk Boilers, 1 qt., $1; 2 qts., $1.40; 3 qts., $1.70.
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts., $1.50; 3 qts., $1.75.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 pt., 30c.; 1½ qts., 40c.; 3 qts., 50c.; 3 qts., 62c; 4 qts., 75c.
Seamless Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., 75c; 4 qts., $1.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 80c; 6 qts., 95c.
Measuring Cups, divided in quarters, 25c.
Drinking Cups, 10c. Pie Plates, 20c.
Graduate Measures, 1 qt., 35c.
Tea Kettles, cast in one piece, $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75.
Funnels, 35c, 40c, and 45c.
Cups and Saucers, 50c pair.
Salt and Pepper shakers, 40c pair.
Table Spoons, $1.25 a dozen.
Table Forks, $1.25 a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE SULTAN'S ASTUTENESS

Abdul Hamid Has Prevented a Combination Against Turkey.

Montenegro and Servia Placated, and Now an Attempt Is Being Made to Deal with Bulgaria.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Referring to the Sultan's promise to appoint a mixed Turkish-Bulgarian Commission, the Vienna correspondent of The Times says Abdul Hamid is able to do much. He is more clever than Europe combined. He has bought off Montenegro with a "loan" from the Ottoman Bank, he has promised to reward Servia for good behavior by recognizing the Servian "nation" in his dominions, he has obtained from Europe a free hand for his troops to slaughter and plunder to their hearts' content, and now he begins a honeymoon with isolated Bulgaria.

The Sofia correspondent of The Times says it is too late for a Turkish-Bulgarian understanding. Even if it were possible, it would not be tolerated by Austria and Russia, who are evidently much irritated by the opening of direct negotiations, and would prefer a Turkish-Bulgarian war to a complete agreement between the two countries on the reform question.

The correspondent says the success of the Austro-Russian reform programme has become a question of amour propre; it is necessary in order to "save the faces" of Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski.

Consular reports, adds the correspondent, describe frightful devastation in Adrianople Vallyyet. Whole districts are laid waste and the harvest is destroyed or uncut.

By The Associated Press.

SOFIA, Sept. 25.—Simultaneously with the issue of the iradé appointing the mixed Macedonian commission, the report comes from Constantinople that the Porte has ordered the mobilization of two additional divisions of Asiatic troops.

The iradé has created little impression here. The belief prevails that the Sultan is acting solely in view of the approaching meeting between the Russian and Austrian Emperors with the hope of convincing them that he is anxious to maintain peace.

A dispatch from Rilo says that the insurgents, encouraged by their recent successes, are abandoning a strictly defensive attitude and preparing to take the offensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The composition of the mixed commission to carry out the programme of reforms in Macedonia is officially announced to-day. Hilmi Pasha is President of the commission, and the other members are Khulussi Bey, President of the Municipal Council of Salonika; Rikola Roheff, Bulgarian, and Noumi Nikuresh, Greek, both members of the Court of Justice at Monastir; Niko, Servian, member of the Court of Justice at Uskub, and Kutso Yani, Roumanian.

The commission will sit temporarily at Monastir. An iradé has been issued ordering the civil and military authorities to obey the commission's regulations.

WANTS SHIPS TO LEAVE BEIRUT.

Turkey Asks for the Withdrawal of the United States Squadron.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—The Porte has expressed a wish for the withdrawal of the American warships now at Beirut, "so that the settlement of the questions pending between the United States and Turkey can be proceeded with." It is thought here that the United States will not consent to withdraw the ships.

Minister Leishman has arranged for a conference with the Foreign Minister, Tewfik Pasha, to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department had no fresh news from Minister Leishman to-day. He has had several conferences with Tewfik Pasha concerning the settlement of the Magelssen affair and the American claims against the Sultan's Government. While definite conclusions have not yet been reached, no hitch has occurred in the negotiations.

On the ground that all is now quiet at Beirut it is not unlikely that the Porte is pressing for the withdrawal of the American ships, but no direct request of this nature has been received here.

PREDICTS TURKEY'S PARTITION.

Canon Maccoll Says Russia, Germany, and Austria Have Come to an Agreement.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—At an intercession service on behalf of the people of Macedonia held in one of the city churches yesterday afternoon, Canon Maccoll described the Macedonians as laboring under disabilities rendering them practically outlaws and deprived of the elementary rights of humanity.

"Germany, Austria, and Russia," Dr. Maccoll said, "are giving a free hand to the Sultan because they have agreed to the partition of Turkey in Europe. Austria is to have a protectorate over Servia, with half of Macedonia down to Salonika. Russia will get the other half of Macedonia, with a protectorate over Bulgaria, while Germany will get a slice of Asiatic Turkey and the port of Salonika. When all the Christians have been massacred, this triumvirate will establish a commercial zollverein and keep out British trade."

Canon Maccoll urged immediate British action, believing that the other powers would be compelled to follow suit.

Canon Malcolm Maccoll is a well-known writer on the Near Eastern question. He was formerly Chaplain to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Among his published works are "The Eastern Question; Its Facts and Fallacies," "Three Years of the Eastern Question," "The Sultan and the Powers," and many articles in the leading English magazines.

In foreign politics Canon Maccoll has made a special study of Mohammedanism as a theocratic system of government, inconsistent, as he contends, with civilization, and fatal to the moral and intellectual development of any people who embrace it.

PREMIER BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Complicated Nature of the Balkan Problem Pointed Out in a Letter to Archbishop Davidson.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Premier Balfour, in a lengthy letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Davidson, discusses the Macedonian situation. The letter is in reply to the Archbishop's action in drawing attention to the growing uneasiness among churchmen at the apparent apathy of the powers "while unspeakable atrocities are perpetrated in Macedonia."

Mr. Balfour says he is in entire sympathy with the feelings of horror and indignation, and fully understands the desire to give expression in public meeting to the sentiments of reprobation which recent events have justified. Mr. Balfour then proceeds to analyze the situation. He says:

"We have not now to deal with a simple case of misgovernment or oppression by the Turkish officials, but with a problem complicated by the fact that the Christian population of Macedonia is rent in fragments by differences of race aggravated by differences of religion, and, in addition to the ills inflicted by a corrupt and incapable administration, by an ill-paid and undisciplined soldiery, and by a detestable system of taxation, we have to reckon with all the ills which in a population not imbued with Western ideas of humanity rival nationalities and sects do not scruple to inflict on one another.

"The instrument whereby the situation may be dealt with is the concert of Europe. But this, even were the powers all in harmony, is necessarily slow and may easily be ineffective if the problem is complex.

"It was a matter of congratulation when Russia and Austria, acting with the authority of Europe, proposed to press the scheme of reforms, which, while lacking in theoretical perfection, came within the circuit of practical politics and would, if more earnestly pressed by the Porte and more frankly accepted by the Macedonian population, have spared the world the horrors it has since witnessed. Neither of these conditions was fulfilled. The Porte, as usual, was dilatory and failed to see that a policy of humanity was a policy of wisdom. The revolutionists have deliberately done their best to drive the Turk to excesses and furnish him with an excuse for deferring the execution of reforms, meeting horrors with horrors and brutality with brutality, for the deliberate purpose of driving the Turk to crimes against the innocent and thus play upon the sympathies of the world.

"Such methods as these are no more morally tolerable than the misgovernment which is their excuse."

Coming to the question of the attitude of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour points out that Russia, Austria, and Turkey cannot be indifferent to a territorial redistribution in the peninsula, while Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania are all interested in the fate of the province whose Christian population is made up from all their nationalities. These external complications are doubled by internal ones, because of religious differences, the Mohammedans fearing Christian rule, while the Exarchists persecute the Patriarchists. The Greeks, who are Patriarchists, would sooner find protection under the rule of the Sultan than be left to fight the matter out with the Bulgarians, who are Exarchists.

"It is with a problem such as this that one has to deal," says Mr. Balfour, "and I cannot but believe that the best hope of dealing with it lies in the continued co-operation of Russia and Austria, strengthened with the support and aided by the advice of the other signatories of the Treaty of Berlin."

Austria and Russia possess, Mr. Balfour asserts, incomparable influence over the antagonistic forces in the peninsula. In fact, no other nation or group of nations could do anything at all if Russia and Austria were hostile. Great Britain was not precluded by the policy outlined from offering suggestions, which she has already done, and she will continue to do so. But it would be folly to forget that there are occasions when two powers are stronger than three, and that an addition to numbers carries a diminution of efficiency.

These principles, concludes Mr. Balfour, direct the policy of the British Government in the Near East. He has no doubt that they are in accordance with British interests, and says that in obedience to them lies the best hope of improving the condition of the Macedonians and the security of European peace.

It was stated at the Foreign Office yesterday that Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to inform the Porte that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria must expect support from the British Government in resisting openly or secretly the execution of the reforms proposed for Macedonia, as already promulgated; that the reforms, in the opinion of the British Government, were the minimum of what was required; that the steps taken to give effect to them, even making allowance for the difficulties of the situation, were lamentably inadequate, and that far more prompt and more effective measures for this purpose were required than had hitherto been adopted by the Turkish authorities.

The Bulgarian Government received a similar intimation.

WU TING-FANG'S NEW POST.

Ex-Minister at Washington Starts for Peking to Take Up His Duties in the Board of Commerce.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says Wu Ting-Fang is leaving for Peking to assume his duties as Vice President of the Board of Commerce.

The establishment of the new board does not arouse expectations on the part of the Chinese merchants, who are fully aware that the Government is less influenced by recognition of China's commercial and financial necessities than by the desire to create new posts for the ever-increasing number of officials and at the same time increase the Court's opportunities for lucrative patronage.

An imperial edict was issued at Peking on Sept. 7 creating a Chinese Board of Commerce. It is understood that the establishment of the board was the result of the advice of Prince Ching, head of the Foreign Office.

Prince Tsai-Chen, Prince Ching's son, who visited the United States some time ago, is the President of the new board, and Wu-Ting-Fang, ex-Minister to the United States, is Vice President. A second Vice President is added in the person of Chen-Pi, who is an active enemy of reform, and who, it is asserted, uses his official position as Civil Governor of Peking to spy upon all reformers and foreign sympathizers.

Wu-Ting-Fang's new position, though it is not regarded as one of great importance, is a considerable promotion from the Under Secretaryship he has been holding.

THIRTEEN KILLED AT GOMEL.

Report to the State Department Says That No Foreigners or Foreign Interests Suffered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following bulletin has been posted at the State Department:

"The Department of State has received advices from the American Chargé at St. Petersburg to the effect that in the Gomel riot eight Jews and five Christians lost their lives. Mr. Riddle says that no foreigners or foreign interests suffered."

In view of the position taken by the Russian Government at the time of the Kishineff affair, that it would decline to receive foreign representations concerning domestic matters where no foreign interests were involved, the report of the Chargé closes the incident so far as the State Department is concerned.

The Babylon Excavations.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The German Oriental Society says the concession granted to Americans at El Ibrahim, "amid the ruins of Babylon, as the Americans assert," is not really on the site of the City of Babylon, but at another place of the same name, northeast of Babylon. The German society avers that it holds the Sultan's firman granting it exclusive excavating rights in the City of Babylon.

Peace Congress to Meet in St. Louis.

ROUEN, Sept. 25.—At the session of the Peace Congress to-day the invitation extended by the Rev. Matthew Anderson of Philadelphia to the congress to meet next year in St. Louis was accepted. Mr. Anderson expressed the opinion that the coming of the congress to the Southern States would do great good to the persecuted negro race.

Says German Horses Are Inferior.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Count von Lehndorff, the Prussian Master of the Horse, has reported to Emperor William that the climatic and food conditions make German horses inferior to the English and French horses, and that therefore a full regeneration of the German stock cannot be too quickly brought about by importing stallions. Count von Lehndorff suggests popularizing horse racing by permitting bookmaking and Sunday racing.

Czar and Czarina at Darmstadt.

DARMSTADT, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Sept. 25.—The Czar, the Czarina, and their children arrived here to-day, and met with a hearty reception from the Grand Duke Ernst of Hesse-Darmstadt, brother of the Czarina, and the public.

Covered 6,670 Miles by Automobile.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden of Lowell, Mass., have returned to London after completing an automobile tour of 6,670 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden sailed from Boston in June for England, whence they began their tour through Europe, in the course of which they crossed the arctic circle.

New Cannon for German Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—It is reported from Essen that a bill will be presented to the Reichstag to re-equip the army with a new type of artillery at a cost of $3,750,000. The results obtained at the military manoeuvres with the new cannon are said to have been most successful. Orders will be placed with the State gunworks and with the firm of Krupp.

FOREIGNERS MUST LEAVE FEZ.

Sultan Issues a Decree of Expulsion—Sir Harry Maclean the Best Known of Those Affected.

TANGIER, Sept. 25.—The Sultan has issued a decree, recently foreshadowed, ordering all foreigners, except the Consuls, to leave Fez and proceed to Tangier, because he is "engaged in a campaign."

The best known of those affected by the decision of the Sultan of Morocco to dismiss all his European employes is Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who has been the Commander in Chief of the Shereefian forces. Sir Harry arrived in Tangier on Sept. 14 on "leave of absence," and afterward left for London. In referring to his departure the Cologne Gazette said:

"As there has been no previous mention of his requiring such leave, the origin of his sudden departure doubtless lies deeper. The Sultan has shaken himself free from the influence of foreigners, and especially of Englishmen at Court in order to strengthen his position in view of the dissatisfaction caused in the country by the favor which he previously extended to them. His Majesty's English physician also left a few weeks ago."

Formerly a Colonel in the British Army, Sir Harry entered the service of the Moroccan Government twenty-seven years ago. From the first he won the sympathy of the late Sultan and became his companion, trusted adviser, and capable General. The present Sultan, when he ascended the throne, continued to repose the greatest confidence in the Kaid, but it is said that the attitude of the natives toward all the European officials has recently become so threatening that the foreigners would have been obliged to leave the country even had the Sultan not decided to dismiss them.

French Protectorate Story Revived.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts "on unimpeachable authority" that Great Britain and Spain have agreed to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco. A strip of land along the coast, says the correspondent, will be declared neutral in order to avoid international complications over fortified ports.

THE NEW SERVIAN CONSPIRACY.

Accused Officers Say They Acted According to the Dictates of Conscience.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that reports from Belgrade in regard to the trial of the "new conspirators" state that all the incriminated officers, except one who turned King's evidence, abide resolutely by their attitude of protest against the assassins and declare that they acted according to the dictates of conscience.

The accused officers will probably be condemned and then pardoned.

DECLINED BY LORD MILNER.

He Does Not Want the Colonial Secretaryship — Further Pressure Being Brought to Bear on Him.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Associated Press is able to state definitely that Lord Milner, who is now at Carlsbad, has declined the Colonial Secretaryship. Further pressure is being brought to bear on him, urging him to reconsider his determination, but if the forecast of his friends is correct he will not accept the post.

Mr. Brodrick has accepted the Secretaryship for India, and in the event of Lord Milner yielding to pressure the Duke of Marlborough, who is now Under Secretary for the Colonies, will become Under Secretary for India, precedent ordaining that both a Secretary and an Under Secretary shall not sit in the same House.

No definite announcement of the composition of the new Cabinet is expected before Monday at the earliest.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BEAVERS.

Washington Indictment Brought Forward at Hearing—Search for Major Little.

Trouble deepened about George W. Beavers, formerly head of the division of salaries and allowances in the Post Office, yesterday, when, at his third hearing before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building on the Brooklyn indictment charging him with fraud in complicity with the Brandt-Dent Manufacturing Company, he was formally arraigned on the first Washington indictment, charging him with like crime in connection with the Columbia Supply Company, which furnishes the large mail boxes for the reception of packages and newspapers.

Max Steuer, his counsel, admitted Beavers's identity, but said that by to-day briefs would be presented objecting to sufficiency of the indictment. Mr. Steuer also gained another adjournment until Oct. 5 because of the failure of Post Office Inspector Little to appear. Major Little is the complaining witness, and the lawyer charged Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, with keeping him away, but Gen. Burnett said that his office had no knowledge of Major Little's whereabouts, other than that he had an office in the building, and presumably was in it. Representative Driggs, who also is accused by the Brooklyn indictments, and other important witnesses were present, but Mr. Steuer refused to go on.

Gen. Burnett said he thought the other side should be compelled to state what the materiality of the evidence was that they expected to establish by Major Little, but the Commissioner ruled against him. It was delevoped that Morgan & Seabury, counsel for Beavers, had obtained from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court an order requiring Major Little to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in failure to obey the subpoena. Similar orders against United States District Attorney W. J. Youngs of Brooklyn and Miss Wren, his stenographer, were denied. Judge Lacombe, however, suggested that they be served with notices to the effect that an application would be made before him on Oct. 2, when the order against Major Little is returnable.

ST. PAUL DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Some Unexpected Business May Be Brought Up at Milwaukee To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—The air of uncertainty which prevails in railroad circles indicates that there is likely to be some unexpected business at the meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul Railroad which will be held to-morrow.

Preparations are completed locally for the meeting. It is not thought that the present Board of Directors will be changed, except for the probable addition of another Rockefeller representative. The Directors arrived in Milwaukee this evening in President Earling's car, and after the meeting of the stockholders and the reorganization meeting of the Board of Directors a tour of inspection of the road will be made.

Local officials says that there will be nothing except routine business transacted unless the Eastern men bring some unexpected propositions. There is likely to be action regarding the elevation of tracks in Chicago. The Northwestern and St. Paul Roads are expected to come to some agreement regarding the project, which will involve an expenditure of many millions, and it is said that the matter will come up to-morrow.

There is a report in the air that there will be a contest for the office of Secretary to succeed P. M. Myers, who died a few months ago, but the most authoritative announcement appears to be that E. W. Adams of this city, Assistant Secretary, will be elected to the position, as he has taken all the responsibility of the office since Mr. Myers's death.

Midnight Fire Alarms Hotel Guests.

A midnight fire, which did about $2,000 damage to the Packard Business College, on the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, aroused most of the 180 guests in the Ashland House, next door, from sleep last night. H. H. Brockway, proprietor of the hotel, hurried the guests out of the house. Nobody was injured. There were two invalids in the hotel, but they were taken out without injury. When the blaze next door had been extinguished all went back into the hotel again.

MAJOR DELMAR TROTS MILE IN TWO MINUTES

$40,000 Champion Gelding Equals Lou Dillon's World's Record.

Famous Horse's Feat at Empire City Track Also Lowered Marks for Quarter, Half, and Three-quarters.

With records falling behind his flying heels at each quarter of his mile trial against Father Time, Major Delmar, champion trotting gelding of the world, at the Empire City track yesterday moved forward by a distance that might be measured as the tick of a watch, and by just equaling the world's trotting record of "two minutes flat," held by Lou Dillon, took a place beside the turf queen as claimant on equal terms with the latter to the throne of harness racing. Great as was the splendid gelding's achievement, in actual fact horsemen were inclined to give him credit for a performance even more marvelous than that of Lou Dillon, for in spite of the help of wind shield and galloping horses as pacemakers Major Delmar trotted against difficulties of circumstance that caused turfmen to doubt his ability to accomplish the task set for him until it had been done and the fastest trotting gelding, wearily but never faltering in his square, level, and elastic trot, had finished his mile in the fast time of 2:00, thus lowering his own mark by a quarter of a second, the end to which his effort was aimed.

The race was made under the most favorable conditions that the most careful management could provide, but with all else they could do, the officials of the Empire City Trotting Club could not stop the wind that blew in sharp gusts diagonally across the track, nor help the rather uncertain footing of the track, which the recent dry weather had rendered soft and dead under the smooth cushion of dust that covered it. On such a course, however, Major Delmar still managed to get from the wire back to the wire in precisely the same time that Lou Dillon made at Readville, Mass., while the glory of that achievement was made the brighter by the fact that in the mile Major Delmar trotted the fastest quarter of a mile, half a mile, and three-quarters of a mile ever covered by a trotter.

INTERMEDIATE RECORDS GO.

The exact nature of the great gelding's triumph over time is made evident in the fractional time of his race, which was 0:30¼ for the first quarter, 0:59 for the half mile, thus making the second quarter in 0:28¾, or a fourth of a second better than Lou Dillon's fastest quarter at Brighton Beach in the Summer, and the half the best half ever timed; the three-quarters in 1:29, or three-quarters of a second better than his own world's best time made the day before, and the full mile in 2:00.

The exhibition race, as it was termed on the racing programme of the afternoon of the third day of the Empire City trotting meeting, stood out conspicuously as the chief attraction of the day's racing, and in corresponding proportion was responsible for the big attendance, the best of the meeting, though at that the crowd was much smaller than it would have been had not turf patrons generally reached the conclusion that in such blustering and cool weather there was small chance that Major Delmar would accomplish the feat that had been planned for him. The race was delayed as long as possible in the hope that the wind would abate, but never for an instant did the breeze from the southeast cease, though the puffs grew milder when about 4:45 o'clock the announcement was made that the highest-priced trotting gelding was ready to make the trial against his own best mark of 2:00¼.

DELMAR'S NEW OWNER CONFIDENT.

E. E. Smathers, the turfman who earned a new distinction on Thursday when he paid $40,000, the greatest price ever paid for a trotting gelding, and secured possession of Major Delmar from Frederick A. Parks, was the most interested of the spectators on the clubhouse lawn, where he stood surrounded by friends, but his confidence was never shaken as he asserted repeatedly to questions, "He'll do it!" In the "bike" sulky, white rimmed and high of seat, to which Major Delmar was hitched, sat Alta P. McDonald, the man who as trainer and driver of the famous gelding is credited with having "made" Major Delmar, feeling cautiously of his horse and making sure that Major Delmar was in the mood to do his best. To make sure Driver McDonald had substituted a sulky to which the horse was accustomed for the new vehicle that the gelding drew on Thursday.

Another interested person was George Spear, trainer of Mr. Smathers's trotting horses, who had a part in the great feat also in that he drove the galloping horse who led Major Delmar and provided the wind shield which aided the new trotting king in his brilliant feat. This wind shield was a duplicate of the one used in the trial Thursday, a strip of canvas presenting a bowed surface to the wind and covering the driver's body, leaving only his head exposed to the wind as the sulky was carried against it, while the lines ran through holes cut for them. Between the wheels of the sulky thus rigged another strip of canvas extending from the axle down to within an inch or so of the ground was stretched, this helping as a wind shield and also protecting the trotter behind from the clods and loose earth that might be thrown back from the heels of the galloping horse. Another galloper, hitched to a sulky without any canvas attachments, assisted further in the task of encouraging the record maker by galloping beside him.

THREE STARTS WERE MADE.

At the first effort Major Delmar went away to the word at a square trot, but so far behind the wind shield that Spear was pulling back to him before they passed the clubhouse, while Major Delmar, seemingly impeded in the early stage of the trial, made a break before the first furlong was reached, through pure nervousness, for he then was not going at anything like a speed to force him off his feet. Returning to the stand, another start was made, and again the gelding did not go to suit his driver, who returned for a third start. This time Driver McDonald was nodding for the word nearly a hundred yards from the starting judge, and Major Delmar was striding with perfect ease and his full power when he came to the stand and the "Go" was sounded. Just about a dozen feet behind his wind shield and pacemaker the great horse started for his wonderful mile, going on with such steadiness and apparently with so much in reserve that the spectators already were preparing themselves for disappointment and were refusing to believe that the gelding had even an outside chance to get to his own record when the time for the first quarter was displayed and the figures, 30¼, were greeted with a cheer.

Then for the first time horsemen began to anticipate the end, for Major Delmar in nearly all his other fast trials had put in a comparatively slow first quarter, and those who knew the horse were convinced that when he went away at such speed he had still better things ready. The cheering therefore began at the end of the first quarter, and steadily was maintained as Major Delmar, close behind his wind shield and with his other galloping mate just behind him, sped through the backstretch and to the half mile in 0:59. It was done so easily in appearance that the time made all the more impression on the watching crowd, Major Delmar trotting steadily against the taut lines held over him and striding with such freedom that he seemed traveling well within his power. On the turn out of the backstretch, and nearing the point just past the three-quarter pole, where he made his break on Thursday, there came a lull in the cheering, while the spectators waited in doubt as to whether the champion would or would not hold his feet past that unlucky spot. As he was completing the turn and entering the stretch the shout arose "he's up," and heads were craned forward in the belief that Major Delmar had repeated his break, but there he still was coming on with the same steadiness that he showed at the start.

On the stretch a third helper appeared in the shape of a pony with a stable hand in the saddle, who galloped beside the gelding to the finish, for no real purpose, though his presence seemed to stimulate the record maker to renewed effort. Here was the critical moment of the trial, for the speed he carried through the first three-quarters was telling on the gelding, and he was tiring fast, but not for an instant did he waver or show the disposition to change his gait. Driver McDonald kept him hard at his work, but the champion gelding shortened his stride fast at the finish, though he kept to his level trot as if it were the only gait he knew, and with the whip swishing through the air by him, but never touching his smooth sides, the horse passed the winning post in even two minutes, time that brought a renewal of the cheering when it was announced. A further demonstration by the crowd was called for when Driver McDonald, after jumping from his sulky, was seized by two stalwart horsemen and borne back to the judges' stand, from which he was introduced to the applauding crowd. Major Delmar's time was undisputed by the horsemen who timed the race, though a very few of those who watched the trial from places off the finishing line and back of the wire caught it just a shade slower than the official timers. Major Delmar finished extremely tired, and, as one horseman expressed it, "as limber as a wet rag," but he caught his breath so soon after his wonderful feat that when he was led off the track he seemed to have recovered from any distress. Summary of the record trot:

Special exhibition race against time. Major Delmar to beat 2:00¼, trotting.

E. E. Smathers's b. g. Major Delmar, b. g., by Del Mar—Expectation, by Autograph. (A. P. McDonald) ... 1

Time—2:00.

Fractional time—First quarter, 0:30¼; second quarter, 0:28¾; third quarter, 0:30; fourth quarter, 0:31. Quarter mile, 0:30¼; half mile, 0:59; three-quarters, 1:29; mile, 2:00.

FIERCE TUSSLES AT PRINCETON

Sophomores and Freshmen Meet in Two Encounters, the Last Being the Annual Cannon Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The freshman class had their first meeting with their enemies, the sophomores, this noon, when the former met to elect their officers. A fierce rush and fight was the result, and it was not until the juniors stepped in that the freshmen could transact their business. The freshmen elected S. Rulon Miller President, after which the juniors took them home.

The old cannon on Princeton's campus was to-night also the scene of a fierce tussle between sophomores and freshmen participating in the annual cannon rush.

The freshmen were formed in line by juniors at the lower end of University Place, where until darkness had fallen they sang songs of defiance. At 8 o'clock the long line of about 400 set in motion. The sophomores had bound themselves with ropes closely around the cannon, and as their opponents, six abreast, advanced on the run, they began revolving so that the force of the blow might be broken. After about fifteen minutes the exhausted and breathless contestants were called off by upper classmen. The sophomores claimed the victory, but the freshmen do not acknowledge defeat.

MANY STUDENTS AT CORNELL.

Attendance This Year Greater Than Ever Before—President Schurman's Annual Address.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Regular classes were held in Cornell University to-day for the first time this year, marking the beginning of the Fall term. President Schurman delivered his annual address to the students, who filled every available seat in the armory. In his address, Dr. Schurman gave out the registration figures, which show that the attendance this year is the greatest in the history of the university, despite the typhoid epidemic of last year. A proportionately larger number of students returned, while the entering class is the biggest on record.

The registration will not be complete for a month yet, but to-day at noon 2,349 students had registered, or 132 more than were on the rolls last year at this time. This does not include the New York College registration. Last year there was a freshman class of 791 at this time. This year 815 are already registered. Last year there were 1,422 former students back at this time. This year there are 1,530 on the rolls.

In his address President Schurman referred feelingly to the epidemic of last year, and then took up a discussion of the Bachelor of Arts course. He rejoiced that the university had maintained the arts course and the technical courses side by side. For the first time in recent years he touched upon the religious side of university life, saying that, although Cornell had been known as a non-sectarian institution, the university believed in the power and efficacy of religious worship.

Dr. Schurman then took up the matter of hazing, putting stress on the fact that at Cornell students are expelled and never allowed to return if convicted of hazing. The Faculty, he said, was determined to enforce this regulation. "There is abroad in this country to-day," he continued, "a spirit of lawlessness and disregard for the rights of others. Let there be no blot on the university this year at least; we have had our share of suffering. Aristotle says that the essential foundation for all government is obedience to law in small matters, especially, and where is the country to look for support but from the young men of its universities?"

SOPHS WIN IN FLAG RUSH.

Withstand Assaults of Freshmen on Columbia's South Field.

Columbia sophomores and freshmen, fully dried from the drenching they received at the hands of angry firemen who extinguished their bonfire on Thursday night, met in a pitched battle yesterday morning in South Field. The occasion was the time-honored "flag rush" celebrated annually by the underclassmen.

The sophs had a light-blue Columbia flag tied to one of the topmost branches of a tall tree. Around the base of this about 100 members of the class formed themselves into a close phalanx. Twenty-five men were told off for a flank movement. The freshmen, fully 200 strong, formed four abreast at the top of a little knoll leading downward to the tree. They were marshaled by several upperclassmen.

At the word of the leader the freshmen charged down the declivity. Their progress was impeded, but not stopped, by the twenty-five specially organized sophs, and then the two classes clashed in a bout that lasted for twenty minutes. In this time no freshman got near enough to the tree to climb it. Time was called, and, after a short rest the fight was resumed for ten minutes more. The sophs withstood the attack and were adjudged the victors.

3,000 Students at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Although the registration of students at Yale University for the coming year is by no means completed, it has progressed rapidly enough to indicate that the total attendance will be increased to about 3,000. In the academic department 387 students had been enrolled to-day in the freshman class, a gain of 36 over the number last year. An increase of 56 was reported in the entering class of the Sheffield Scientific School, the total at present being 316.

ART NOTES.

Paul Gauguin created a sensation a good many years ago in Paris by showing a collection of pictures from the South Pacific islands. He was the son of a Breton sea Captain, and his mother was a Peruvian, with Indian blood in her veins. For a time his eccentric pictures of Breton sea folk and savages made an impression and he gathered disciples about him; but the roving instinct was too strong. He went back to the Pacific, spent twelve years among the Maoris of New Zealand, and then found his way to Tahiti, where he has lately died of leprosy in his fifty-first year. His early pictures of Breton landscape and seascape are now sought by collectors.

⁂

The Scottish artists are in revolt against the arrangements made for British paintings at the St. Louis World's Fair. The committee consists of eighteen artists, of whom one only is a Scot. Sir James Guthrie, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, declines to serve because he would be outvoted. For the same reason John Lavery rejects the suggestion of membership on the committee. The only alternative is to have a Scottish exhibit separate from the English as a protest against the tyranny of the Royal Academy in London; but to do this there will be need of a fund to carry out the necessary negotiations at St. Louis and pay for transportation in case the Department of Fine Arts cannot meet such expenses. The exhibitions of the "Glasgow" school have been so much welcomed in Germany and Austria that the Scottish artists hold the English Academicians in scorn; they will not submit their work to the criticism of men whom they consider anything but masters.

⁂

A large tablet in colored metal will be placed in Chicago as a memorial of the great fire; the centennial committee has decided to affix it to the front of the Palmer House above the main entrance. On the lower plane the roofs and towers of the city appear; at the top of the tablet is a phoenix spitting tongues of flame; between hovers a figure representing Fire, who stretches out her arms toward the city below.

⁂

The early Siena painters such as Simone Memmi are receiving much attention from students of Italian primitive art. Siena's authorities are anxious to draw attention to her antiquities, and will hold next March a grand Festa, at which the famous procession and games of the Palio will be held in the sloping, shell-shaped market place. Old costumes will be revived. But the special feature will be an exhibition of ancient Sienese art in the Communal Palace, where one sees wall paintings by Sodoma and others more closely identified with Siena than was he. The handicrafts will be represented from the earliest times down to the later Renaissance. The Piccolominis, Bargaglis, and Tolomeis will show the treasures that still cling to their old palaces. The idea of holding the Palio games in early Spring instead of in midsummer is a good one, because foreigners still imagine that Italy is hot and unhealthy during that season.

⁂

Mr. Charles Bloomfield of Metuchen, N. J., has presented to the State House at Trenton a portrait of his ancestor, Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, who was Governor of New Jersey from 1801 to 1812. The likeness is a profile bust in uniform and tie-wig, painted by William H. Griffin of North Plainfield, N. J., from an old picture and several medallions of the Governor. Bloomfield was the fourth Governor of the State, and the first Democrat to hold the office, his predecessors having been Federalists.

⁂

Cheap labor in Italy at the quarries near Carrara and cheap freights have revolutionized the important craft in tombstones which formerly employed many thousands of marble-cutters in England and Ireland. Marble used to be imported from Italy in the rough, and plenty of stonecutters were employed to chisel tombstones for English cemeteries. Now the stones are finished in Italy, and only the inscriptions are carved in England. Formerly the gray, green, and black marbles of Ireland were worked up by Irish carvers, but now the Italian product can be imported so cheaply in a finished state that the workmen have turned to other trades. The Trades Council of Dublin complains that Italian marble work is sold to patriotic Irishmen as Irish manufacture. Monumental work in the British islands has greatly declined under this severe competition.

⁂

Roman remains are being found in the Rhine country of late years in great abundance. An amphitheatre was discovered at Xanten to offset that which was found in front of St. Theobald's Gate at Metz. At Treves the digging of sewers is bringing many objects of the Roman occupation to light, and work is still going on at the big Roman camp near Haltern in Westphalia. The German Archaeological Institute established last Autumn a Roman-German Commission to watch over these finds, and later the Imperial Chancellor appointed as its director Dr. Hans Bragendorff, with a residence in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The old ideas of the Roman occupation are fast disappearing before the evidences of a permanent and continuous existence of the Romans on both sides of the Rhine.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Four Specimen Values from Our Big Assortment of

Suits and Dresses

For Big and Little Girls.

Our assortments for Fall, which are larger and broader than ever before, present excellent styles and materials in thoroughly well made garments—and the prices throughout are extremely moderate.

Prices Quoted are Special for Saturday.

CHILDREN'S SAILOR DRESSES—Of blue serge; collars trimmed with several rows of white and red braid, sizes 6 to 12 years ... $4.50

MISSES' JUNIOR SUITS—Of blue and gray Tweeds, coat half fitted, double breasted, sizes 13 to 17 years ... $15.75

MISSES' SEPARATE SKIRTS—Of blue and black serge, trimmed with two straps and self covered buttons to form yoke on hip, lengths 33, 37, 39 inches ... $4.95

MISSES' SUITS—Of brown and gray Tweeds, new long coat model, tight fitting and fly-front, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years ... $14.50

Also

Several New Jackets for Misses

That Are Top Notch in Style and Make—We Describe One.

Semi-fitting three-quarter length coats, of thoroughly dependable cheviots, velvet collars, 14, 16 and 18 years ... $9.50

(*Third Floor.*)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Books elsewhere $1.08 at 85c.

Hearts Courageous	by Rives.	The Firebrand	by Crockett.
D'ri and I.	" Bacheller.	Dorothy South.	" Eggleston.
The Virginians	" Wister.	Under the Rose.	" Isham.
The Mantle of the Pasture.	" Allen.	Margaret Bowlby.	" Vincent.
Eben Holden.	" Bacheller.	Journey's End.	" Forman.
Clivaden.	" West.	A Social Cockatrice.	" Eldridge.
Jezebel.	" McLaws.	Marietta, a Maid of Venice.	" Crawford.

—and 40 others.— By Mail 10c. Extra.

WASH EMBROIDERY SILKS,

Twisted, Filo, Rope, Japan, and Grecian (elsewhere 4c.) AT 2c PER SKEIN.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

3rd Floor.

Autumn Suits, made of oxford grey or blue and brown mixed cloth. Three quarter length coat, half lined with satin,—finished with new shoulder cape. Full flare skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

18.50

Pedestrian Skirts made of fancy mixed or check cloth. Tailor finish,—with pleats or welted seams.

Lengths 37 to 40 inches.

5.50

Children's serge Russian or blouse suits, trimmed with braid,

4.50

Remaining stock of misses' pique and lawn dresses,

3.75

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Second Floor.

Gymnasium Suits made of serge or brilliantine. Navy blue or black. Ladies' or misses' sizes.

2.75

value 4.00

Ladies' Military sweaters, white or "golf" red,

1.85

value 3.00

Twenty-third Street.

Bright's Disease

With the newspapers telling every day of more and more deaths from Bright's Disease, isn't it wise to be on the safe side and take the ounce of prevention before it comes to the *uncertain* pound of cure?

Allouez (pronounced Al-o-way) Magnesia Spring Water is a specific for weak Kidneys. It comes from the Springs near Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Let me send you a booklet telling all about it and the cures it has made. Write or telephone.

HENRY T. HODGSKIN, Gen'l Agent,

68 Broad St., New York.

Telephone, 3027 Broad.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

LAKE SUPERIOR RECEIVER

B. F. Frackenthal, Jr., to Take Charge of Canadian Works.

Board of Directors Approves of a Reorganization Plan — Speyer & Co. Send Representative to the Soo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Announcement was made here to-day that at the instance of Speyer & Co. of New York the Canadian courts had appointed B. F. Frackenthal, Jr., President of the Thomas Iron Company of Easton, Penn., receiver of the Canadian subsidiary works of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. The receiver will have charge of all the plants of the company excepting the Trans-St. Mary's Traction Company and the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.

Mr. Frackenthal was in this city to-day, but would neither confirm nor deny his appointment as receiver. No one here knows the grounds upon which the appointment of a receiver was based, but it is said the receiver was secured to arrange for the payment of wages of the employes of the plants.

A meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was held here late in the day, and at its conclusion President Sanborn gave out the announcement that the board had passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, having had presented to it a plan of reorganization which has been prepared by a committee of the stockholders, hereby expresses its approval of the plan as proposed and commends it to the stockholders at large, urging their support and their co-operation with the committee in their effort to preserve their property."

The details of the reorganization plan will be announced within a few days.

Attorneys representing every interest of the stockholders of the company also met to-day. Among the lawyers present were John R. Dos Passos of New York and Judge Walter C. Noyes of New London, Conn. The meeting was a harmonious one, and steps were taken to protect every interest of all the stockholders. It is said plans were laid for bringing injunction proceedings to prevent Speyer & Co. from selling on Oct. 1 the collateral they hold for the $5,050,000 the bankers loaned the company.

In the local courts to-day, Harry Beck, said to be a stockholder, issued a summons in assumpsit against the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, but gave no intimation as to the precise character of the action.

Francis P. Clergue, a Director in the company, and A. R. Harvey of Liverpool, England, arrived here to-day. Mr. Harvey came here in connection with some plant the Lake Superior Company is interested in on the Canadian side of the "Soo."

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 25.—The Central Trust Company, trustee for Speyer & Co., have dispatched Lawyer Bicknell of Toronto to the Soo to take possession of the works of the Lake Superior Company.

A representative of the Central Trust Company said that all that the syndicate wanted was their money, and that the taking possession of the industries would not interfere with the efforts of the company to consummate the reorganization plans.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—Attorney Dickneli of Toronto arrived here this afternoon to take charge of the Consolidated Company's works in the interest of the Central Trust Company for Speyer & Co., trustees. He said he was clothed with power to do as he pleased with the works, but declined to say what will be done.

There were no new developments in this city yesterday in the affairs of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. Most of the New York Directors of the company were in Philadelphia attending a meeting of the Board of Directors, and those who were here said that there was nothing to add to the announcements already made.

During the morning the report was published that, at the instance of Speyer & Co., B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., President of the Thomas Iron Company, had been appointed receiver of the Canadian subsidiary plants of the Consolidated Company. The accuracy of this report was admitted at the office of Speyer & Co., but no statement could be secured from that firm in regard to the further report that the receiver had been appointed in order to facilitate further advances of money by Speyer & Co. for the purpose of paying off the employes of the company.

Steel Plant to Start Up Again.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—After a shutdown of exactly four weeks the Clairton plant of the Crucible Steel Company will resume operations in all departments Sunday night. The plant will run both day and night turns, and all the open-hearth furnaces, blooming and billet mills will be running to their capacity. About 1,000 men will be put to work.

NO HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Capt. Brownson, the Superintendent, So Reports to Secretary Moody—A Midshipman Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Hazing at Annapolis was one of the subjects discussed at the Navy Department to-day between Secretary Moody and Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Since returning from his vacation Capt. Brownson has instituted a thorough investigation, and to-day he informed the Secretary that no hazing existed at Annapolis. There are not more than twenty upper class men at the institution.

As soon as the midshipmen return from their holiday the Superintendent will renew the vigorous policy against hazing which proved effective last year. Secretary Moody recently said to Capt. Brownson: "If hazing exists at Annapolis, stop it and the Navy Department will back you."

For continued infraction of the regulations of the Naval Academy, Midshipman H. C. Fry to-day was dismissed from that institution.

Fry was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina. He recently was placed under arrest aboard the Santee for throwing a glass tumbler at a negro waiter. While under arrest it was charged that he frequently absented himself from the ship without leave.

MISSING OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.

Gov. Nash Orders Suit Brought to Recover on Inspector Collier's Bond.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—George M. Collier, chief State Inspector of engineers, was suspended to-day from his office by Gov. Nash, and the Attorney General was ordered to bring suit to recover $2,716 on his bond, that being the amount of an alleged shortage. Mr. Collier, it is said, has not made an accounting for the months of June, July, and August. He has been missing since Sept. 14.

Collier is a Republican and was appointed by Gov. Nash at the time the office was created, about two years ago. When his absence became known, the Governor made a quiet investigation. Collier left a wife and three children, the latter all grown. He left $2,900 on deposit in a local bank, but his alleged indebtedness to the State amounts to $5,682.

EX-OFFICER SENTENCED.

Three and a Half Years' Imprisonment for Knocking Out a Man's Eye.

Adolph H. Denkenberg, who was an officer in the German, French, and Portuguese armies, was yesterday sentenced to three years and six months in State prison by Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, because of an assault he committed upon John J. Kenny of Hoboken. Denkenberg struck Kenny with a loaded walking stick on July 14 last, knocking his right eye out.

Gen. Howard Carroll wrote a letter to Judge Newburger, in which he said that he was sure that if Denkenberg had committed the assault he must have committed it under great provocation. The Judge in sentencing Denkenberg said:

"I have taken into consideration Gen. Carroll's letter, and also your past army record, which is good, but in spite of all this I cannot forget that your assault upon this man was unwarranted, and cost him the sight of one eye, which is an irreparable injury. I therefore cannot show you any leniency whatever."

PARKS BREAKS UP CONVENTION.

Ironworkers Adjourned Without Hour Because of His Fight to Unseat a Delegate.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Samuel Parks, walking delegate from New York City, caused a split in the annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers here to-day in a fight to unseat Daniel Brophy, a delegate from Union No. 2 of that city, but who held a proxy from Scranton, Penn.

The charge was made by the Parks delegation that Brophy's credentials had been forged, and to prevent a free-for-all fight that seemed imminent President Buchanan adjourned the convention without hour and without waiting to put the question. Later, when President Buchanan, remaining away from the hall, refused to reconvene the convention, the Parks crowd organized a session, placing Second Vice President Warden of New Haven in the chair and unseated Brophy.

President Buchanan declared that the acts of the rump convention are unconstitutional, and Mr. Brophy says that he will ignore the Parks crowd and take his seat whenever President Buchanan again assumes the chair.

A fight had been made on Brophy yesterday by the Parks crowd, and, although he was seated, President Buchanan ruled, to prevent endless debate, that any one wishing to make a protest against any of the delegates might do so in writing. Such a protest against Brophy, declaring him to be a "scab," was presented just before adjournment last evening and became the first business of the convention to-day.

A threatening move was made at the doors of the hall as Brophy sought entrance to the convention to-day. He made a move as if to draw his revolver, it is stated, and declared he would shoot the first man who interfered.

Soon after the doors had been closed and the protest against the seating of Brophy had been brought up, a member of the Parks delegation made the declaration that the credentials held by Brophy from Scranton had been forged, and that it originally bore the name of "J. Reed," which had been erased.

Instantly there was an uproar, and charges and counter-charges of fraud were made on all sides. When the scene became threatening and it seemed impossible to get the convention out of its tangle, President Buchanan summarily dismissed the gathering, adjourned without hour.

When notified by a reporter that the delegates had reconvened, with an adherent of Samuel Parks in the chair, President Buchanan said:

"As far as I am concerned, the convention is not in session, nor will it be until the delegates notify me that they are ready to meet. The convention stands adjourned without hour. I will not recognize any of the acts of the gathering now in session."

Although the election of officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is several days off, the delegates to the annual convention are beginning to take an active interest in the contest.

President Buchanan, while still declining to say whether or not he will be a candidate for re-election, is quoted as saying that he will be able to count on 53 of the 102 delegates when the time comes to show his strength. Samuel Parks and his followers, who favor E. F. Donnelly of Albany, N. Y., for the head of the association, assert their belief that the latter will be elected without much trouble, while the followers of W. C. French of San Francisco, whose candidacy has been announced, also hope to win.

Before the convention met to-day President Buchanan was unable to say when the gathering would be organized. Not until then will he deliver his annual address, and as there still are several points in the Credentials Committee's report to be considered, this may not be before to-morrow.

TRAFFIC RESUMED IN NEWARK.

Employes of Public Service Corporation Indignant at the Surrender of Their President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—While there was a complete resumption of street car traffic on the lines of the Public Service Corporation here this morning under the vote of the local unions of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes, ending the strike begun yesterday afternoon, increasing surprise and indignation was expressed everywhere among the trolley men at the sudden capitulation of George E. Conway, President of the local, after his conference with President McCarter and the company officials at midnight last night. The temper of the motormen and conductors was not improved by hearing that two men on the Plank Street line, who laid down their positions in the cessation of work yesterday, were refused work this morning.

Meanwhile Conway is back on his car and talking of going on a vacation. It is not likely that trouble will break out in the immediate future, for the men consider themselves to be without a leader, and openly say to-day that the condition of the union treasury is not such as to make possible a protracted struggle. But there is no indication that the rank and file of the employes will allow the case to drop with such satisfaction as they and their friends who have been discharged recently can get from General Manager Wheatly, whom many have gone to see to-day.

UNION MEN'S WAGES RAISED.

Chicago and Northwestern Grants Demands of Its Employes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—An increase in wages to 8,000 employes of the twenty car and locomotive repair shops of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has been granted. The increase means an additional expense of $300,000 a year to the company.

More than a month ago a Grievance Committee representing the unions of employes in shops located at the various division points of the road presented demands for a wage increase of 3 cents an hour, the recognition of the union, and the adjustment of working conditions in the shops. Conferences with the Master Mechanic and the managing officials of the company resulted in the signing of an agreement which grants recognition of the union, provides for a union steward in each shop, and gives the men an increase in wages varying from 1 to 2½ cents an hour.

ODELL WARNS FARMERS.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—In his address at the Monroe County fair to-day Gov. Odell made some remarks which were construed as bearing on the canal improvement to be voted upon this Fall. He said:

"As in business, all the great problems of State may only have their justification in a solution which looks for results in the future. The railroads to-day may serve to meet our present necessities, but the plans which would dictate policies that might destroy competition might lead to results that would not only destroy their usefulness but also place our vast commerce at the mercy of those whose interests are entirely outside of our State.

"It would seem to be the part of wisdom, therefore, that that which we have and which has produced such magnificent commercial results should be preserved, modified to meet the existing conditions, and made available for such uses as the future may have in store.

"Of the liberality of the State, of the desire of our citizens to promote its welfare there can be no doubt. Partisanship has no place in the consideration of those questions which affect the State's future.

"Mere sentiment should not outweigh prudent businesslike conclusions, any more than appeals which have no surer basis than greed should be allowed to defeat that which is for the public welfare and the general good.

"Upon us rests the responsibility of providing for the future, of taking advantage of every opportunity for the advancement and prosperity of the State—opportunities which, unless made use of, may never come again and which may lead those who follow us to condemn policies which had only the present and not the future in view.

"How great our responsibilities; how much depends upon a cool, deliberate judgment for a continuance of that which has made us great, of that which will have for its object the continued employment and the happiness of our people.

"Take home these thoughts, you men of the farm, you whose life is spent in our temples of industry, and give to this and all other affairs of our great commonwealth that thought and consideration that will lead you to conclusions that shall be in harmony with your conscience and with your loyalty to your State and country."

STOCKS DROP, THEN RALLY

Over 900,000 Shares Traded In, 100,000 Being Steel Preferred.

Bankers Canvass the Situation and Find No Cause for Alarm, but Bears Force Large Holders to Liquidate.

An early decline, with the Steel Trust stocks touching new low records, and a subsequent and fairly well-maintained rally—this, in brief, is a record of the day's doings on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The decline was due in part to continued liquidation and in part to short selling, the rally to supporting orders and to some good general buying when it became known that leading bankers had made a thorough canvass of the local situation and had found conditions inherently sound, with nothing to warrant the ugly and disturbing rumors that lately have been afloat. As a result of this investigation it was decided to extend such support to the market as might be necessary—for at Thursday's close the market was so demoralized that the opinion then was that a collapse had been averted only by the ending of the market session.

Hence it was that yesterday's opening was really a tame affair as compared with what had been expected, for the reason of the presence of the supporting orders then put in.

These orders sufficed to hold the market steady until about noon, when the bears, becoming more courageous and hoping to produce more liquidation, made a vicious onslaught upon prices. It was under this pressure that the low records for the Steel Trust stocks were reached—the common falling to 16 and the preferred to 60⅞—and that such losses were scored as 8 points in Pullman, 7 in Nickel Plate second preferred, 6 in American Linseed Oil preferred, and 5 in Pacific Coast second preferred.

This weakness, nevertheless, did not last, and in a brief time the market was on the way up under the lead of the standard stocks, such as St. Paul, Union Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, and Erie. The Steel Trust stocks also rallied well—the preferred to 62¾ and the common to 16¾—but a part of this gain was lost in the final half hour. The new 5s of the corporation were distinctly weak, selling down to 70¼, and closing only a trifle better.

As on the day previous, so yesterday, there was little in the way of news developments to explain the liquidation that appeared even after it became known that local bankers had canvassed the situation, as already set out, and were firmly satisfied that matters were in good shape. In a general way, however, it was stated that much of the selling of long stock was by overextended syndicates and capitalists who could carry their burdens no longer.

In this connection it is learned that several large holders of stocks had been obliged to part with their stocks at private sale. One of these unfortunates is understood to have sold 12,000 shares of United States Steel common at 15 and 20,000 shares of the preferred at 60.

Pittsburg and Philadelphia houses were again extensive sellers, while Harris, Gates & Co. were credited with putting out a big line of stock—most of it said to be for the short account.

In the afternoon, when the market was strongest, it was reported that some urgent calls for time money had been made upon the banks, and that as high as 5 per cent. had been paid for loans to carry over the first of the year.

All told, over 900,000 shares of stock were traded in during the day, with Steel preferred alone contributing 100,000 shares. The total for Steel common was 70,000, for St. Paul 56,000, for Baltimore 54,000, for Atchison 84,000, and for Union Pacific 70,000. The close was generally strong, with bankers seeming to be confident that the worst was over.

Russell Sage, seen in respect to the market, said: "There is no reason for alarm. Stocks at the moment are down—too far down—but they will not always remain so. Conditions and values in the end must tell. Personally I am a great believer in the country, and think there is altogether too much pessimism round and about. Business is good, and I believe it will stay good. This decline in the Steel Trust stocks is of course unsettling, but that also has gone too far. The trouble primarily was with overextended capitalists, and that still is a large factor in influencing the decline. But even that situation will adjust itself.

"As for money, there will be enough to go around, while it doesn't look as if politics would disturb things."

James R. Keene was quoted to this effect: "What is the use of talking about values? This country is going to get all the money it ought to have for this year's crops. I know that crops are bad in England and not good in Europe, and they have got to pay us good money for all the foodstuffs we can spare, but what is the use of talking about values? The shrinkage has been so enormous as to make worthless all the past indices of values."

During the day President James Carruthers of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange wired as follows to G. W. Darr of the Stock Exchange house of Darr, Luke & Moore: "Wall Street rumors of trouble among bankers and brokers of Pittsburg are absolutely without foundation. No brokers have failed and no failures are probable. Banks are in excellent condition and for the past week have been offering brokers money, the first instances in several months. Cash holdings are increasing and the situation is better than in weeks."

A Wall Street news bureau quoted "a high official of the United States Steel Company" to this effect:

United States Steel officials, after careful investigation, learned a long time ago that the Lake Superior Company could not be a success as a competitor in the rail field, as its raw material was unsuited, containing too much phosphorus. Foundry iron has dropped from $24 to $11.50, and the Steel Corporation is now in a position to resume export business. The importation of iron has practically ceased, with the exception of a few grades containing very little phosphorus, which have always been and always will be imported, as we have no such iron in this country. The export business of the American Bridge Company, Tube Company, and Steel and Wire Company is larger than ever. The tin mills are busy, as the canning season is at its height. The international banking houses who have attended to the financing of the importation of iron say that where they extended millions of credit a year ago they have not $50,000 credit on their books to-day.

MAIL THROWN INTO A SEWER.

Letter Carrier Arrested Accused of Getting Rid of It.

On the unusual charge of destroying mail intrusted to his care, John Gray, a letter carrier employed in Station C, at Bank and Hudson Streets, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Hitchcock, in the Federal Building. He is accused of having thrown three bundles of letters given him for delivery into a sewer.

Although Gray has spent the greater portion of his life as a letter carrier, he was suspended and dismissed from the service about two years ago for intoxication. On his promise to leave liquor alone he was taken back.

Medal for Brave Policeman.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday conferred the department medal for bravery and honorable mention in the records upon Policeman James McGrath of the Stapleton, S. I., station, who has worn the uniform less than a year. Henry Keely, an ex-convict and desperate character, was brandishing a revolver in the streets of that borough on the morning of June 28 last, threatening to kill any one who came near him, when McGrath told him he was under arrest. A fusillade met the policeman, who rushed upon him and held him fast. When help arrived McGrath was found to be shot once in the right shoulder and twice in the left arm.

Policemen in Winter Coats.

Policemen throughout the city last night wore their dress coats in accordance with orders from Gen. Greene, who said that he issued them because of many anonymous letters he has received from persons claiming to be members of the force, complaining that they have suffered in their Summer blouses during the recent chilly nights. With the Winter coats go the nightsticks.

POOR MARKET FOR COAL.

Producers May Not Be Able to Maintain Prices by Curtailing the Supply —Coal-Carrying Railroads Are Complaining.

That there would be a very material drop in the price of coal if the quantity brought into the market was not being steadily curtailed by the partial closing down of the mines, as shown by the news dispatches of two weeks past, was generally agreed by the large dealers in this city of whom inquiries were made yesterday. The domestic sizes are now selling at $6 a ton. If the coal producers and coal-carrying roads had not shut down on the supply as they have it is said that there would have been plenty of five-dollar coal in the market by Oct. 1.

At the office of Curtis & Blaisdell it was said yesterday that the supply of coal for the local market was more than sufficient to meet all demands. While no opinion was ventured as to a lower price in the near future, it was said that it was almost a certainty that there would be no increase in price. The decreased demand, it was said, was in a very considerable measure due to the early placing of orders by consumers. With the bins of the coal consumers filled for the Winter the outlook for a good coal market here this Fall is poor.

The coal dealers generally express the opinion that the coal operators will not be able to hold back the supply so as to maintain the present prices for any great length of time. Their reports are that the quantity of mined coal awaiting shipment is very great, and that the producers are anxious to get their stocks into the market before cold weather sets in.

The producers have the support of the coal-carrying roads in this. It was said yesterday that early in the week there will be a conference between representatives of the Reading, Erie, Delaware and Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Susquehanna and Western, and other coal roads to consider the coal situation, which is a very serious one for them.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—General Manager Henderson of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day made the following announcement regarding the working of the company's anthracite coal mines:

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will work its Shamokin collieries only four days next week. The demand for Shamokin coal is limited. Two of the collieries, the Shenandoah City and the Silver Creek, will shut down to-morrow for general repairs. The North Mahanoy will shut down for repairs on Oct. 3. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre colliery will work as usual."

SUES AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

Stockholder Charging Fraud in Organization of the Concern Seeks to Stop Dividend Payment.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 25.—A bill was filed to-day before Vice Chancellor Grey by F. Schoenfield, a stockholder of the American Can Company, praying for an injunction to restrain the payment of the 2¼ per cent. dividend by the Board of Directors on the company's preferred stock. The matter will come before the Vice Chancellor on Monday.

The bill among other things charges fraud in the organization of the company and overcapitalization; that the tangible assets are not worth more than $10,000,000, whereas the company is capitalized at $82,500,000; that while the company acquired 123 plants it had been operating only 30, and according to its last showing only earned 4 per cent. on the total amount of its value of $22,000,000. It is alleged that the payment of the dividend would be an impairment of its capital. The bill also prays that the stock which is alleged to have been fraudulently issued and which, it is claimed, went as bonus, profit, or award to the promoters, be annulled if still in their hands, otherwise that they be required to account therefor for the money.

YANKEE IMPLEMENTS ABROAD.

Rapid Growth in Exportation of American Agricultural Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Agricultural implements exported from the United States last year amounted to $21,000,000 in value; in 1893 they amounted to only $4,500,000 in value; in 1883 to less than $4,000,000; in 1873 to $2,500,000, and in 1863 to less than $500,000. Prior to 1865 the exportation of agricultural implements had never reached as much as a million dollars, and during the twenty-five years following that date the growth was slow, the total having reached about $3,859,000 in 1890. From that date forward, however, the growth was rapid. By 1895 the total was $5,500,000; in 1900 $16,000,000, and, as already indicated, in 1903, $21,000,000.

Of this total of $21,000,000 worth of agricultural implements exported last year, nearly $3,000,000 in value went to France and about an equal sum to Argentina; $1,500,000 to the United Kingdom, and about an equal sum to Germany; $1,250,000 to Australia, and over $1,000,000 worth to Africa.

These facts, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, are especially interesting at the present moment, because of the publication now being made by that department and bureau of a series of reports from Consuls in various parts of the world on the sales and opportunities for sales of agricultural implements in the various sections of the world which they represent.

THE CRANES NEST COMPANY.

Organized to Develop Coalfields in Southwest Virginia.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Sept. 25.—An important transaction in the development of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, and particularly of the Virginia coalfields, occurred here to-day when the Cranes Nest Company was organized, with a capital of $3,500,000, for the purpose of taking over coal properties in Wise and adjoining Virginia counties, aggregating considerably over one hundred thousand acres.

George L. Carter is the President of the new corporation, and the organization was effected at his offices to-day. The directorate is composed of Evans R. Dick of New York, George Blakistone of the Union Trust Company of Baltimore, J. J. Lisman of New York, Nelson Perin of Baltimore, Otto T. Bannard of the Continental Trust Company of New York, Miles White, Jr., of Baltimore, Samuel Hunt of Detroit, Seymour Mandelbaum of Baltimore, and George L. Carter of Bristol, Va.

At the same time the above-named gentlemen were elected to the directorate of the South and Western Railway Company. It is understood that the line of this railroad will shortly be completed so as to give transportation facilities from the Virginia coalfields to the Atlantic Coast.

GOLD MINING COMPANY FAILS.

Readsborough Concern Succeeded by the Platinum Company of America.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—After nearly two years of failure, during which time it is estimated that about $50,000 has been expended without results, the Readsborough Gold Mining Company of Readsborough, Vt., has decided to wind up its affairs early next week.

It will be succeeded by the Platinum Company of America, which will undertake to obtain platinum deposits said to exist in lower Vermont. Moses Newton of Wilmington is President of the new company, and Judge Beckley of New York is associated with him.

Bacigalupo Welcomed Home.

The passenger on the French liner Lorraine who attracted the most attention at the pier last night and who received the most enthusiastic welcome was Charles Bacigalupo, the Italian undertaker and politician of Mulberry Bend. He has been in America since his third year, and now at the age of thirty-six has just completed his first trip to his native land. He went to Naples four months ago for his health, and that it is in good condition was proved by the fact that he was able to bear up under the strain of the many arms which clasped him and bid him welcome home. Among those in the crowd to meet him was Tom Foley, leader of the Second Assembly District.

The Special Sale
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PIANOLAS

AEOLIANS and ORCHESTRELLES

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TO-DAY

THE majority of these Pianolas have been taken in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas (the latest development of the instrument). The Aeolians and Orchestrelles have been taken in exchange for higher-priced instruments. Many of these instruments are practically new and all are guaranteed.

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WEIRD ARCTIC CONDITIONS

Ziegler Expedition Sends News from Barents Sea.

Silence Reigns Over Waste of Ice in Which No Life Is Seen — Floes Strewn with Dead Birds.

The steam yacht America, which is bearing the Ziegler polar expedition northward, encountered unusual Arctic conditions during the month of July, according to a letter just received here by William Ziegler from Anthony Fiala, who is in command. The letter was written in the Barents Sea on July 20, and was brought south by a sealer which the America met by chance. It is thought that there must have been some unusual disturbance of nature in that part of the polar region to account for the conditions Mr. Fiala describes. The letter is as follows:

We are rapidly nearing a sail, and in hopes of this reaching you I write hastily. We left Archangel on the Fourth of July, but were delayed by a storm in the White Sea, reaching Vardo, Norway, July 9. At Vardo we took on additional coal and water, leaving there the evening of the tenth. Since then we have been skirting the edge of the ice pack, vainly looking for a lead.

We made a direct course from Vardo, striking the ice at thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes east longitude, seventy-five degrees north latitude, and then went into the ice to seventy-five degrees thirty-eight minutes; but it was so solid that we returned and went eastward and southward along the edge of the pack looking for a lead until we were near the shore, in plain sight of Nova Zembla last night in latitude seventy-two degrees forty-five minutes north. Not finding a lead of any character worth going into the ice, we are returning northward and westward, where we intend to push into the ice between the forty-sixth and forty-seventh parallels of east longitude, as Capt. Coffin thinks it will be the best place to try to force our way.

Instead of being a particularly good year as to ice conditions, the indications thus far seem to prove otherwise, and the strange silence from the lack of life that broods over this waste of ice is peculiar. We have indeed struck a peculiar season. Numbers of dead birds strew the cakes of ice, and not one polar bear has been sighted and only a stray seal once in a great while. It either indicates immense fields of ice north or loss of open water—let us hope for the latter.

Everything aboard has been pleasant and harmonious. Men are in splendid condition and happy, although impatient to get North. The horses and dogs are in particularly good form, and we are particularly thankful for the coal we took on at Vardo, for we shall need every ounce of it, as we look at the long unbroken mass of ice.

As this letter was written over two months ago it is believed that a favorable lead was found and the party's base, Franz Joseph Land, successfully reached.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

State of Minnesota Contends That Court Erred in Its Decree in Northern Securities Case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.—A petition for an order allowing an appeal in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company was filed with Judge Lochren of the United States Circuit Court for this district to-day.

The assignment of error filed with the petition in substance sets forth that the court erred in every finding in the decree which dismissed the complainant's bill of complaint. It is contended that the court erred in holding that the agreement which resulted in the formation of the Northern Securities Company with power to acquire a majority of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways is lawful, and that the Northern Securities Company was formed for a lawful purpose. It is further alleged that the court erred in holding that the Northern Securities Company is merely an investing stockholder in the stocks of the two railways named, and that it is without power to interfere in the management or control of those roads; that the court erred in not finding that the Northern Securities Company was formed for the express purpose of gaining control of the majority of the stock of those two railroads and their management.

It is further asserted that the court erred in failing to decide that the Securities Company was organized with the intent of evading the laws of the State of Minnesota, which prohibit such mergers as the Northern Securities Company, and that the court erred in ordering that the State was not entitled to any relief in the action brought to dissolve the merger. The assignment of error closed with a brief petition asking for a reversal of judgment in the case.

NEW YORK SYNDICATE WINS.

Title to Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Confirmed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The long fight of the creditors of the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad has been ended and the title of the New York syndicate who purchased the road confirmed by an act incorporating the Brockville, Westport and Northwestern Railway Company to operate a road from the Thousand Islands to the upper lake, with a bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Brockville.

Construction and labor creditors of the old company, whose claims amount to about $200,000, will receive 25 per cent. of their original claims, when the unearned subsidy is revoted and earned by the new company. All actions to set aside the sale are dismissed.

$1,000,000 TAX COMPROMISE.

Southern Pacific Railroad Preparing to Settle Claims of Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—Lawyers for the State and the Southern Pacific Company are negotiating for the compromise of the big suit against the railroad for back taxes. The terms of the settlement have not been agreed upon, and the lawyers decline even to give out the basis upon which they are figuring. The suit involves tax claims amounting to nearly $1,000,000, and has attracted wide interest in railroad and legal circles generally.

When asked concerning the report of a compromise of the case to-day, Judge Alex P. Humphrey, counsel for the Southern Pacific Company, said that such a settlement is pending. He declined to give out the probable figures. Kentucky is the legal home of the Southern Pacific.

New Cars for the New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—A contract has just been closed by President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for 100 new copper-covered passenger coaches, with a Springfield, Mass., factory. Deliveries of the cars are to begin April 1, 1904.

Fire at M. H. De Young's House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The residence of M. H. De Young, proprietor of The Chronicle, narrowly escaped burning to-day by a fire which was started by crossed electric wires on the roof of the theatre annexed to the main building. An engine company stationed only a block away was quickly summoned and prevented the spread of the flames, though not before $10,000 damage was done. The structure in which the fire occurred was erected by Mr. De Young for the entertainment of guests when he was Director General of the Mid-Winter Fair.

CHINESE REFORMER ARRIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The Chinese population of this city is greatly excited to-day over the arrival of Leung Kai Cheu, Vice President of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. He favors the cause of the young Emperor, and the Empress Dowager is said to have offered a sum equivalent to $100,000 for his arrest. Fully 10,000 of the Chinese in California belong to the reform party, and, though Leung is closely watched by a bodyguard, he has no fear of being deprived of his liberty.

He was escorted from the ferry landing to Chinatown by a procession headed by a brass band. In line were fifty hacks filled with Chinese merchants and men of prominence in the colony. After a reception at the headquarters of the reform association Leung was given a banquet.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

The New Fall Sack Suits.

Styles change. And if you want to be well dressed you must change with them. Here are the new Fall Sack Suits—The 3-Button Cutaway Sack Suit—The 4-Button Sack Suit—The 3-Button Long Roll Double-Breasted Sack Suit—The broad shoulders, the long snug-fitting collars and lapels give a touch of individuality and a tone to Vogel Brothers' clothes that cannot be duplicated in ordinary ready made clothes.

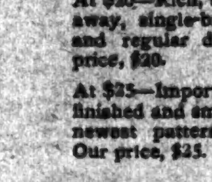
At $12—Single breasted sack suits, in the new three-button cutaway and regular style, and double-breasted sack suits of fine black thibet. Regular value, $15. Our price, $12.

At $15—Long roll double-breasted sack suits, three-button cutaway and regular single-breasted sack suits, in blue and black worsted cheviots, thibets, fancy double and twist worsted cheviots, in striped, overplaided and mottled gray effects, also hard finished cassimeres. Exceptional values at $15.

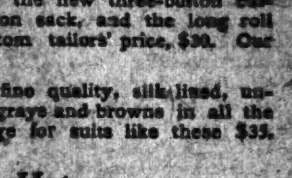
At $20—Rich, soft-feeling black thibets, in the new three-button cutaway, single-breasted sack, the four-button sack, and the long roll and regular double-breasted sack. Custom tailors' price, $30. Our price, $20.

At $25—Imported black thibets of superfine quality, silk lined, unfinished and smooth finished worsteds, in grays and browns in all the newest patterns. Custom tailors charge for suits like these $35. Our price, $25.

The New Fall Hats.



Derbies and Soft Hats in all the new fall blocks and shades; exclusive hatters charge for the same hats $3; our price... $1.85



Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sherlock Holmes is still alive. He makes his reappearance in this week's (Household) number of

Colliers

"The Adventure of the Empty House" is the title of the first story of the new Sherlock Holmes Series. There will be one in every Household Number of Collier's. On sale all month.

OCTOBER 10 CTS
THE COSMOPOLITAN

The History of
The Carnegie Steel Company,
probably the most extraordinary story of a great corporation ever written, is reviewed in the October Cosmopolitan. The book itself has sold—the entire edition—for $100.00 per copy.

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READY OCTOBER 1

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HORSES IN RING AND RACES

Combination of Show and Speed Trials Drew a Large Crowd.

Amateurs Among Exhibitors Took Most of the Prizes—Bets on Trot Declared Off for Fraud.

The combination of ring and race track competitions at the Empire City track at Yonkers under the management of the Westchester County Horse Show Association and the Empire City Trotting Club yesterday reached the stage where interest was divided fairly between the two attractions, the Horse Show enthusiasts deserting the ring at times when special features were presented on the race track and the general public and even some of the light-harness turfmen turning away from the track for the best of the show ring contests. The mere enthusiastic of the friends and members of the Westchester Association, however, compromised by watching the racing from the coaches and carriages lined up on the ring side, and put in the entire afternoon without leaving the vehicles in the parking spaces.

The amateurs among the exhibitors, as on former days of the show, had by far the greater share of the contests to themselves, and went further than that by beating the dealers and professionals in about all the open classes, to the delight of the partisan crowd which represented fairly well the Westchester and Long Island hunting and riding clubs and included a considerable number of wealthy amateurs from New York City. Among the exhibits that fared particularly well were those of the Oakland Farm, in which name the horses of Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt were shown. The Vanderbilt horses gathered in a variety of ribbons, among which were two blues, one captured by the big chestnut hunter Delight in a Corinthian class, and the other being taken by the harness pair comprised of the prize winners of other shows, the matched browns Sinbad and Cinderella.

To win in his jumping class Delight had to beat the old Madison Square Garden favorite Chappie, exhibited by S. J. Holloway, who in an earlier class, restricted to jumping only, beat the same Delight. Added interest was given to this ring by the fact that the skillful young horsewoman, Miss Marion Holloway, rode and jumped Freelance, another of the S. J. Holloway horses, and won frequent applause by the manner in which she took her hurdles. When Chappie beat Delight at jumping in an open class seven clever fencers competed and the exhibition of ability to get over timber was the best and most exciting of the afternoon.

Howard Willet, with his Gedney Farm horses, also achieved a fair share of success, his most conspicuous winners being the harness pony Rags, who won from a high-class lot, and the tandem made up of the brown Hassan and the bay Caligraph. The exhibit of coaches was the smallest of the show, but nevertheless brought out two uncommonly smart turnouts and teams shown by D. G. Reid and Stuart Duncan, to whom the ribbons were awarded in the order that the exhibitors are named.

An interesting programme of trotting and pacing rounded out the day's sport, the best contest of the four purse events being for the 2:11 purse trotting, won by Marion Wilkes, after Promise won the second heat. The betting on this event took such a turn before the third heat that a score of complaints were made to the officials that Promise had not been driven to win, in proof of which attention was directed to the manner in which Promise went back in the betting, and the manner in which Driver W. J. Andrews drove him. The officials after a long investigation declared all bets off and fined Andrews $50 for not driving the horse to win. Promise just before the race, which was to be his last, was sold for $6,000 to John Sheppard, who intends to drive the gelding to pole with Altro L., (2:12.) Summary of ring awards and races:

Roadsters and best appointed road rigs.—Won by Harry L. Toplitz's Judge Boardman, b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands; Charles E. Clayton's Mamie D., b. m., 9, 15, second; George C. Clausen's Quarter Cup, b. g., aged, 16, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses over 15.2 hands.—Won by William H. Catlin's Jessica, b. m., 6 years, 16 hands, and Portia, b. m., 6, 16; D. G. Reid's Tarrytown, b. g., 6, 15.3½, and Yonkers, b. g., 7, 15.1½, second; Stuart Duncan's Andromeda, blk. g., 7, 16, and Alness, br. g., 7, 16, third.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands or over.—Won by Miss Marian Holloway's America, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; Miss C. B. Stillman's Mabelle, b. m., 7, 15.2½, second; Henry Palmer's Dimple, b. m., 7, 15.1, third.

Ponies in Harness, above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by The Gedney Farm's Rags, skewbald m., 5 years, 14 hands; Charles A. Gould's Cracker Jack, 7, 14.1, second; Miss Gertrude W. Kensett's Fleur de Lis, blk. m., aged, 13.3, third.

Harness Horses, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by M. L. Sire's Gantry, ch. g., 7 years, 14.3½ hands; V. Everit Macy's Momo, blk. m., 8, 15.0½, second; Edwin H. Weatherbee's Gambetta, br. g., 5, 15.1, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by the Oakland Farm's Sinbad, br. g., 8 years, 14.3 hands, and Cinderella, br. m., 7, 14.3; Stewart Duncan's Dusky Queen, blk. m., 7, 15, and Davenham, blk. g., 8, 15, second; D. G. Reid's Princess, blk. m., 6, 15.2; third, Countess, blk. m., 7, 15.2.

Roadsters, four years old or over.—Won by William Hegg's Myflower, b. m., 9 years, by Mansfield-Mayflower; Harry L. Toplitz's Judge Boardman, b. g., 7, by Woodbrino-Blackstone Belle, second; Charles E. Clayton's Mamie D., b. m., 9, by Polonius, third.

Four-in-Hands, shown before park drags.—Won by D. G. Reid's four, Stewart Duncan's four second.

Jumpers, open to all. Won by S. J. Halloway's Chappie, b. g., aged, 16.1 hands; Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbee's Lady Winsome, b. m., 5, 15.1¼, second, and Robert E. Tod's Lord Minto, b. g., 6, 16.2, third.

Tandems, wheelers to be 15.1 hands. The Gedney Farm's Hassan, b. g., 6 years, 15 hands, and Caligraph, b. s., 10, 15.2; D. G. Reid's Monroe, b. g., 15.2½, and Ardsley, b. g., 8, 15.1½, second, and Lehman Strauss's Salute, 8:15½, and Marion, b. m., 6, 15.1½, third.

High Steppers, 15.1 hands or under. Won by M. P. McDonald's Conqueror, br. g., 8 years, 14.3½; Lehman Strauss's Jack Rose, b. g., 6, 14.3, second, and the Gedney Farm's Look Here, b. g., 8, 15.1, third.

Hunters, Corinthian Class, ridden by members of some organized hunt club; performance over fences to count 75 per cent. Won by the Oakland Farm's Delight, ch. g., 8 years, 16.2 hands; S. J. Holloway's Chappie, b. g., aged, second, and S. J. Halloway's Free Lance, gr. g., 7, 16, third.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $800; two in three heats.

Marion Wilkes, b. m., by Hawthorne, (McDonald)	1	2	1
Promise, blk. g., (Andrews)	2	1	2
Queen Wilkes, b. m., (Spear)	6	4	2
Van Sant, b. m., (Deveraux)	3	3	4
Edgewood, br. g., (Maloney)	4	6	6
Nell Gwynne, gr. m., (Kelly)	5	5	ro

Time—2:08½; 2:10; 2:11.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $800; two in three heats.

Arallie, b. m., by Alcyo, (Maloney)	2	1	1
Joe B. Nelson, b. g., (Gilbert)	1	2	2
George E. Peck, blk. g., (Seeley)	3	4	3
Burr Oak, b. g., (Lang)	5	3	4
Post Electrite, b. m., (Ryan)	8	6	ro
David Muscovite, blk. g., (Maxfield)	7	7	ro
Hal Frets, blk. m., (Browley)	4	5	ro
Clover, b. m., (Coats)		6	dis

Time—2:13½; 2:12½; 2:12½.

2:18 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $800; (unfinished.)

Alfonso Maid, blk. m., by Alfonso, (Kinney)	2	1
Bernie, b. g., (Davis)	1	2
Cordova, b. h., (Browley)	3	3
Ballston, b. g., (Fisher)	4	5
Joe N., blk. g., (Maloney)	5	4
His Boy, b. g., (Stanborough)	6	6

Time—2:13½; 2:12½.

2:09 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $800; (unfinished.)

Brodina, b. m., by Daly Bird, (Davis)	4	1
Nonamie, b. m., (Loomis)	1	8
Diablito, b. g., (Walker)	3	2
Theron Powers, b. g., (Murphy)	2	3
Gyp Walnut, br. g., (Kinney)	7	3
Gold Brick, blk. g., (Curry)	5	6
Freelmont, b. h., (Baumon)	8	7

Time—2:08½; 2:08½.

GOLF FAVORITES WIN.

Only Upset in Massachusetts State Tournament Was Defeat of C. B. Cory.

HAMILTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—Two more rounds were played to-day in the Massachusetts State golf championship on the links of the Myopia Hunt Club, leaving eight players to compete in the third round to-morrow morning. Favorites won as a rule to-day, the only exception being the defeat of last year's champion, J. G. Thorp of the Oakley Country Club, and one of the veteran players of the country, by a young collegian, Percy Gilbert, of Newton Centre. Thorp went down in the first round of the tournament which was played this morning, Gilbert disposing of him on the sixteenth green by a score of 3 up and 2 to play. Gilbert, however, was defeated in the afternoon by A. G. Lockwood of Alston by the score of 2 up, 1 to play.

One of the surprises of the afternoon play was the overwhelming defeat of the veteran C. B. Cory, by a young stripling, Brice S. Evans, Jr., of Brae Burn. Evans made a 37 for the first nine holes, and beat Cory 8 up and 7 to play.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

American League Clubs Still Hold Same Positions—New York Beats St. Louis.

There was no change in the positions of the clubs in the American League championship race as a result of yesterday's games. All the teams in the first division, with the exception of Boston, won, Boston and Detroit playing a tie game. New York took the fifth and last game of the series from St. Louis, Cleveland scored an easy victory at Washington, and Philadelphia beat Chicago 10 to 8. With a double header this afternoon the final series of the season will begin at the Washington Heights grounds, the Detroit team being the last to meet the local Americans.

No championship games were scheduled for the National League teams yesterday. New York will play the last game of the season at Pittsburg this afternoon, but the final games of the schedule will not be played until to-morrow at Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Following are the scores of the American League games:

New York, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 6.
Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 8.
Cleveland, 14; Washington, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York's Fourth Victory Out of Five Games with the St. Louis Team.

At American League Park yesterday, the Greater New York team scored its fourth victory out of the five-game series with the St. Louis players, who left here last night for Boston, where they will finish the season next Tuesday. The visitors got more hits off Deering than the local men made off Morgan, but the latter was poorly supported in the field, six errors being charged against the St. Louis men. Of these, four were contributed by Wallace. These misplays of the visiting shortstop were costly, as three of them figured in the run getting on the local side. A wild throw by Elberfeld was responsible for one of the two runs made by St. Louis, Heidrick's three-bagger being productive of the other tally. Two of the best fielding plays were Hill's catch off Conroy in the fourth inning, and a fine stop of Burkett's grounder by Williams in the seventh.

A base on balls to Elberfeld, a stolen base, and Ganzel's single gave New York the first run in the second inning. In the third the locals scored twice on Wallace's fumble, a steal, a base on balls, and Elberfeld's two-bagger to right. A bunt, an out, Bowcock's fumble, and another double by Elberfeld scored Deering in the seventh, but Keeler was caught at the plate. Three hits, a sacrifice, and two misplays gave New York four runs in the eighth, making a total of eight. Heidrick's three-bagger and Anderson's out at first gave the visitors one run in the sixth, and they scored another in the following inning on Elberfeld's wild throw and Bowcock's single. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	Burkett, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Fultz, cf	1	0	4	0	0	Swander, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	0	3	0	0	Heidrick, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	1	2	2	3	1	Anders'n, 1b	0	0	8	3	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	3	0	4
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Hill, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Davis, lf	1	1	0	0	1	Bowcock, 2b	0	2	3	2	1
Beville, c	1	0	3	0	0	Kahoe, c	0	0	7	1	1
Deering, p	1	1	0	1	0	Morgan, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	8	7	27	14	2	Total	2	9	24	10	6

New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	—	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Elberfeld, (2.) Williams, Conroy. Three-base hit—Heidrick. Stolen bases—Fultz, Elberfeld, Davis, Beville, (2.) Deering. Double plays—Anderson and Hill; Conroy, Williams, and Ganzel; Williams, Elberfeld, and Ganzel. First base on errors—New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Morgan, 5. Sacrifice hit—Ganzel. Struck out—By Deering, 3; by Morgan, 5. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,080.

TIE GAME AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The last game of the season between the Detroit and local baseball teams, played here to-day, resulted in an eleven-inning tie. The score was 6—6 when the contest was called on account of darkness. Errors and the wildness of both pitchers figured in the run-getting and the fielding features were contributed by Long and Parent. The score by innings:

												R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	3
Detroit	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	13	3

Batteries—Hughes and J. Stahl; Donovan and Buelow. Umpire—Mr. O'Laughlin.

CLEVELAND, 14; WASHINGTON, 5.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Without any difficulty the visiting Cleveland team played all around the local men and ran bases at will. Washington got a run in the first inning, but the visitors tallied four times in the second and the local men never had a chance to overtake the leaders after that stage. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	8	3
Cleveland	0	4	0	0	7	1	2	0	0	14	15	5

Batteries—Dunkle, Patten, and Kittredge; Glendon and Gouchnaur. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Donohue.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; CHICAGO, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—There was some lively hitting in to-day's game between the Chicago and local teams. The batting of the home nine was the more opportune and the errors of the visitors helped the locals to victory. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	11	4
Philadelphia	0	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	—	10	9	2

Batteries—Altrock and Sullivan; Bender and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Adams.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	88	46	.657	Detroit	64	69	.481
Cleveland	76	61	.555	St. Louis	64	70	.478
Philadelphia	73	59	.553	Chicago	57	77	.425
New York	69	61	.531	Washington	43	91	.321

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Detroit in New York, (two games.)
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.
St. Louis in Boston.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	91	48	.655	Brooklyn	68	65	.511
New York	83	55	.601	Boston	57	79	.419
Chicago	81	55	.596	Philadelphia	47	85	.356
Cincinnati	73	63	.537	St. Louis	42	92	.313

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	2
Jersey City	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Walsh and Thomas; Barnett and Dillon.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—	7	12	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Mills and Fuller; Fertsch and Spiesman.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	2
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	7	2

Batteries—Doescher and Hearne; A. Jones and Shaw. Umpire—Mr. Cauliflower. Attendance, 872.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	4	7	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

Batteries—Viau and Duggan; Leyster and Griffin.

SECOND GAME.

							R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	—	2	5	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Called on account of darkness. Batteries—Amole and Westlake; Pappalau and Griffin.

Baseball for Championship.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Baseball Club announced to-night that despite all rumors to the contrary, the Pittsburg-Boston series for the world's championship will be played as originally scheduled.

A party of rooters has been made up to accompany the National Leaguers to Boston next Monday night.

Kent Cricketers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—In the cricket match to-day between the Kent County (England) eleven and an All-Philadelphia team the latter were all out for 128 runs. Kent scored 55 runs for three wickets when stumps were drawn.

Baseball To-day, two games, first game called at 2 P. M. American League, Greater N. Y. vs. Detroit, B'way & 168th St.—Adv.

HERMIS ALWAYS FIRST

Top Weight and Odds-On Favorite Led Throughout in Handicap.

Dick Turpin Cleverly Took the Algeria Stakes for August Belmont at Gravesend Track.

For all the reputation that he earned last season, Hermis, star of the E. R. Thomas racing stable, ran the most impressive if not the best race of his career at the Gravesend track yesterday, when with the top weight and favorite at odds-on in the mile and a sixteenth handicap, he led away from the post, and, always in front, won easily from the light-weighted Colonsay, with a fair field of horses behind him. Hermis carried the crushing impost of 134 pounds, the highest weight carried this season outside of the high-weight sprinting handicaps, but handled it as if it were a feather. He ran in just the style that he ran last Fall when he attained first place among the handicap horses of the East, and, well ridden by Fuller, made his own pace and simply was romping at the finish, though Fuller, to make sure of the race when Colonsay tried to close at the finish, roused the Thomas horse for a few strides. At the end, however, Hermis was being eased up, and won in a fashion that convinced horsemen that he had regained the form that made him all but invincible last Fall.

The nominal feature of the programme was a selling stake for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500, over a sprinting course, in which August Belmont's smart colt Dick Turpin, starting about equal choice with Flammula, made all the running and won, ridden out, by a length from that filly.

The afternoon's results were remarkably favorable to the backers of public form, as actual post choices were first in four events, while one of equal favorites captured a fifth race and a strong second choice took another. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

Jacob Worth's Mamie Worth, ch. f., 3 years, by St. George-Ethel Thomas, 118 pounds, (Hicks,) 3 to 1 and even	1
A. Featherstone's Ingold, b. g., 3, 113, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and 7 to 5	2
E. R. Thomas's Young Henry, b. h., 5, 126, (Fuller,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1	3

Time—1:10 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a length; five lengths between second and third. Demurrer, Olympian, Gold Saint, Lux Casta, Caterpillar, Lass o' Linden, and Squid also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500 in 1903, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

J. A. Drake's High Chancellor, b. c., 3 years, by Oddfellow-Leonatus mare, 102 pounds, (O'Neil,) 1 to 2 and out	1
R. Bauer's Monograph, ch. h., 5, 111, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1	2
J. B. Haggin's Sir Voorhees, b. c., 3, 100, (Boleson,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5	3

Time—1:48 2-5. Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third. Wyefield and Harding also ran. Value to the winner, $760. Winner trained by Enoch Wishard.

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,500 up to time of stake's closing; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; five and one-half furlongs.

August Belmont's Dick Turpin, b. g., by Henry of Navarre-Tarpel, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5	1
The Mexican Stable's Flammula, ch. f., by Flambeau-Gretchen, 104, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and even	2
S. Paget's Juvenal Maxim, ch. c., by Juvenal-Maxine, 102, (H. Callahan,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2	3

Time—1:07. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third. Wotan, Merdelia, Letola, Tom Cod, Prince Salm Salm, and Bath Beach also ran. Value to the winner, $1,935. Winner trained by J. J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

E. R. Thomas's Hermis, ch. c., 4 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West, 134 pounds, (Fuller,) 1 to 3 and out	1
W. C. Daly's Colonsay, ch. c., 3, by Inverness-Black Cap, 90, (D. O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 7 to 1	2
Frank Clarkson's Mabel Richardson, b. f., 4, by Halma-Veneta, 96, (H. Callahan,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1	3

Time—1:46 1-5. Won easily by a half length; a length between second and third. Carbuncle, April Shower, Leader, and Bonnibert also ran. Value to the winner, $1,015. Winner trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

J. E. Madden's Burdette, b. f., by Plaudit-Clymena, 112 pounds, (O'Neil,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10	1
August Belmont's Fine Art, ch. f., 112, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1	2
David Gideon's Blythenem, br. g., 112, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5	3

Time—1:08 1-5. Won handily by a half length; a length and a half between second and third. Rob Roy, Gay Lizette, Missing Link, Monsoon, Hydrangea, Gamestress, Merry Moments, Oradell, Billy Roche, Wistaria, and Ruth Parrish also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, b. h., 6 years, by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10	1
Miss Julia Krause's Our Nugget, b. f., 4, 94, (Desouza,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5	2
J. H. Carr's Courtmaid, ch. f., 3, 89, (Reed,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5	3

Time—1:48 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length; a length between second and third. Ethics, Lenarka, Conundrum, Boutonniere, Mollie Peyton, and Man o' War also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs. Irene Lindsey and Black Fox, 110 pounds each; Elsie L. and Van Ness, 108 each; Queen Elizabeth, 107; Allan, 104; Neither One and Music, 103 each; Captivator, 102; Locket and Forward, 101 each; Princess Tulane, 100; Trespass, Baikal, Eva Russell, and Counterpoise, 99 each; Julia Junkin and Mary Worth, 96 each, and May Allen, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles through the field. Judge Phillips, 159 pounds; Step Lightly, 156; Jim Newman, 155; Caller, 150; Baron Pepper, 140; Manilian, 128, and Gascar, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Fulsus, 123 pounds; St. Valentine, 118; Turquoise Blue, 115; Memories and Race King, 114 each; Divination, Luxembourg, and Sweet Gretchen, 111 each; Jacquin, 108; Crown Prince, 107; Flammula and Dimple, 106 each; Hello and Batts, 95 each, and Masedo, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. McChesney, 130 pounds; Caughnawaga, 114; The Picket, 110; Hunter Raine, 106; Charles Elwood, 100, and Stolen Moments and River Pirate, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; six furlongs. The Southerner, Riverdale, Tithonic, Southampton, Pampano, Pol Roger, Gamey, Berosa, Fort Plain, Mohican, and Vibrator, 110 pounds each, and Sonoma Belle, Raider, Prince Vic, Albertola, and Miss Shylock, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a furlong. Nanator, 107 pounds; Setauket, 106; Swamplands, Sadducee, Stonewall, and Lady Potentate, 105 each; Early Eve, 103; Lord Turco, 102; Knight of the Garter, Carroll D., and Candling, 101 each, and Gaviota, 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Orthodox, Aqua, Crown Prince, The Deposed, Telephone, Arthur, Ogontz, Monadnock, Silver Days, and St. Gallian, 110 pounds each, and Commonetta, Sneer, Gypsy Ben, Silex, and Sir Carter, 107 each.

FINE HORSES AT MINEOLA.

Harry Payne Whitney Wins Several First Prizes—Trotting Race Results.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—Magnificent horses were shown and judged to-day at the opening of the horse show held on the Mineola fair grounds in connection with the annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties. The Meadow Brook Club and Hempstead communities were well represented. William C. Whitney and Harry Payne Whitney were among the leading exhibitors, and the latter won several blue ribbons.

In the jumping events Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Frederick W. Okie, Charles Holloway, and others did very creditable work. Mrs. Kernochan took the five-barred fence as well as any of the men.

Among the large number present were: Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, W. Bourke Cockran, William C. Whitney, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, W. C. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. S. Hadden, Harry S. Page, the Misses Emory, daughters of Commander Emory, U. S. N.; Foxhall Keene, Samuel Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willets, Frederick W. Okie, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Woodend, Miss Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Tredwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Arnold, Cord Meyer, G. H. Leavitt, Miss May Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnum, William Post, George Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dykman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hollister, R. M. Bell, Thomas Winton, Miss Irene Pettit, Dr. and Mrs. Louis N. Lanehart, Dr. H. S. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Carman, Miss Mary Park, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Gen. James B. Pearsall, J. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Charles W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Miss Caroline Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, Mrs. George A. Ellis, Joseph Cassidy, former Senator John Lewis Childs, George Creed, Thomas Foley, former Sheriff William Cas Baker, David L. Van Nostrand, and Thomas Bacon.

The leading awards were:

Pair of Horses, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Baron Brown and Brown Baron, owned by Dr. W. E. Woodend; second, Knox and Lenox, owned by Harry Payne Whitney; third, John Gibson and Erin Go Bragh, owned by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew.

Horses, not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands, shown to runabout.—Won by Paul, owned by Dr. W. E. Woodend; Buster Brown, owned by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, second; Dolly, owned by W. G. Clark, third.

Horses, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Captain Jinks, owned by Miss Gertrude Sheldon; Monarchal Prince, owned by Harvey S. Ladew, second.

Horses, (single,) before appropriate traps, ladies to drive.—Won by Kitchener, owned by Harry Payne Whitney; Buster Brown, owned by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, second; Snap Shot, owned by Dr. W. E. Woodend, third.

Hunters, green or qualified, up to carrying from 165 to 190 pounds to hounds.—Won by Cupid, owned by Mrs. James L. Kernochan; Joker, owned by T. L. Evans, second; Tamer, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., third.

Tandems, wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality, and action.—Won by Harry Payne Whitney's Kitchener and Kopelia; second, Dr. W. E. Woodend's Paul and Virginia; third, Dr. W. E. Woodend's Baron Brown and Brown Baron.

Ladies' Saddle Horses not exceeding 15.3 hands, to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Black Diamond, owned by Charles Holloway; Comet, owned by Miss Gertrude Sheldon, second; Lassie, owned by Miss Ella F. Knowlton, third.

Green or Qualified Hunters, performances over fences only to count.—Won by Insolvent, owned by William C. Whitney; Jonac King, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., second; Dorothy Manners, owned by William C. Whitney, third.

Harness Tandem, one-half mile on track, leader to trot or gallop; wheeler to trot; shown to two-wheeled trap.—Won by Harry Payne Whitney's Egbert and American Star; Dr. W. E. Woodend's Gold Leaf and Gold Dust, second. Time—2:12.

Roadsters, standard or non-standard, to be judged as road horses.—Won by Sadie McGregor, owned by Edward R. Ladew; Joe W., owned by Joseph Cassidy, second.

Pair of Ponies, not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by Dr. W. E. Woodend's Harmony and Melody; Mrs. James L. Kernochan's Queen and Jack, second.

The summary of the races on the track follow:

FIRST RACE.—Foals of 1899; purse $200.

The Islander, b. s., by Ashborn Wilkes, (Parker)	1	1	1
Delabell, ch. g., (Van Houghton)	2	2	2
Can Wing, b. g., (Moser)	3	3	3
Clay Pigeon, b. g., (Perry)	dis		

Time—2:26; 2:30; 2:26.

SECOND RACE.—Gentlemen's Road Horse, Trotters.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (G. Jones)	1	1
Norval Red, b. g., (G. B. Conklin)	2	2
Royal Rene, br. g., (W. F. Kilpatrick)	3	3
Hinderine, b. m., (R. M. Underhill)	dis	

Time—2:22¼; 2:22¼.

THIRD RACE.—2:35 Class, Trotting; stake race; purse $1,000.

Moline, b. m., by Expert Erect, (Rogers)	3	1	1	1
Little Tide, b. m., (Thompson)	1	2	2	2
Florence Lowe, blk. m., (Schultz)	2	3	3	3
Fred. C., ch. g., (Phillips)	2	3	9	6
Kitty Stone, blk. m., (Geismann)	7	6	4	4
Prince Arthur, br. g., (Moore)	4	7	5	7
Kitty Wilkes, br. m., (Young)	5	5	6	5
Marmore, blk. g., (Ladew)	6	9	7	8
Lakeville Maid, ch. m., (Van Houghton)	9	4	8	dr

Time—2:21; 2:20½; 2:18¼; 2:20½.

FOURTH RACE.—2:30 Class; Pacing; purse $400.

Wiltona, by Wilton, (Flaherty)	3	1	1	1
Lady Laviliard, b. m., (Mills)	1	3	4	4
Harmless, b. m., (Hendrickson)	5	2	2	2
Raleigh, b. s., (Schultz)	2	4	3	3
Nellie M. B., blk. m., (Fergus)	4	5	5	dr
W. M. Corbitt, (Silliman)	6	6	dr	

Time—2:20¼; 2:22; 2:20; 2:22¼.

ROCHESTER YACHTSMEN FEAST

Dinner in Honor of New York Men Who Helped to Defeat the Canadian Strathcona.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25.—Three New Yorkers well-known in yachting circles are the honored guests of the Rochester Yacht Club at a dinner at the Lake to-night. The men are Addison Hannon of Brooklyn, William Gardner of New York, and B. F. Wood of City Island, the men who sailed the Irondequoit in her recent victorious races off Toronto Harbor.

The story of how the Rochester yacht sailed by Capt. Barr, a nephew of the famous Charles Barr, met defeat twice at the hands of the Canadian craft Strathcona, and how Skipper Hannon of Brooklyn arrived on the scene and snatched victory out of defeat by winning three straight races, has not been forgotten by the members of the Rochester Club, who to-night are endeavoring to show their appreciation of Mr. Hannon's work as well as the part taken toward securing the much-prized cup by the designer and builder of the victorious Irondequoit.

To-night's banquet winds up the yachting season at the lake.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

Close Competitions Mark Tournament Play for the Two Cups.

Two rounds for both the Country Club and the Consolation Cups were played yesterday in the open golf tournament of the Westchester Country Club. H. L. Downey, who won the low-score prize on the first day, was beaten in the first round for the chief trophy by R. D. Lapham, by 4 up and 3 to play, and in the afternoon Lapham was put out by John Moller, Jr., by 3 up and 2 to play. There were several nineteen-hole rounds, but the closest match of the day was between C. H. Jackson of Columbia and H. L. Riker of Oakland, the latter being beaten in a twenty-one-hole game in the first round for the chief cup. The summaries of the rounds are:

Country Club Cup.—First Round—R. D. Lapham, Apawamis, beat H. L. Downey, Apawamis, by 4 up and 3 to play; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat M. G. McDonald, Country Club, by 3 up and 2 to play; L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat Hasen Morse, Apawamis, by 3 up and 2 to play; C. H. Jackson, Columbia, beat H. L. Riker, Oakland, by 1 up, (21 holes;) H. R. Worthington, Apawamis, beat G. E. Batcheller, Country Club, by 6 up and 5 to play; A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat A. E. Huntington, Scranton, by 1 up, (19 holes;) W. K. Gillett, Pelham, beat W. W. Burton, Lakewood, by 1 up, (19 holes;) C. F. Watson, Sr., Essex County, beat R. T. P. Fiske, Harbor Hill, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Moller beat Lapham, by 3 up and 2 to play; Jackson beat Tappin, by 1 up; Worthington beat Cochrane, by 1 up, (19 holes;) Gillett beat Watson, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—R. P. Worrall, Richmond County, beat R. G. Cary, Country Club, by default; H. Batcheller, Country Club, beat D. Bacon, Garden City, by default; W. W. Scott, Country Club, beat F. Lamont, Storm King, by default; R. H. Wylie, Ardsley, beat W. T. Stern, St. Andrew's, by default; F. L. Hawthorn, Storm King, beat G. A. Ades, Country Club, by default; George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, beat T. C. Ennever, Baltusrol, by 1 up, (23 holes;) J. D. Foot, Apawamis, beat W. S. Edye, Country Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; Henry A. Gildersleeve, Country Club, a bye.

Second Round—Worrall beat Batcheller, by default; Wylie beat Scott, by 5 up and 4 to play; Armstrong beat Hawthorn, by 4 up and 3 to play; Foot beat Gildersleeve, by default.

AUTOMOBILISTS IN HARTFORD.

Frank Eveland Was First to Arrive from New York—Arrests at Larchmont.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Members of the Automobile Club of America who are making the run from New York to Boston dined at the Allyn House here to-night, and will resume their journey at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. They left New York at different hours between 6 and 8:30 A. M. The first to arrive was Frank Eveland, who averaged twenty-one miles an hour, and reached here at 1:05. All of the party stopped in New Haven for luncheon. John Jacob Astor was among the early arrivals. The majority came in between 6 and 8 o'clock.

K. A. Skinner of Boston and James H. Breese of New York were arrested at Larchmont for exceeding the legal rate of speed, paid twenty-five-dollar fines each, and came on. Mr. Skinner, who has a machine which participated in the Paris-Bordeaux races, was hailed by the police in Farmington Avenue, in this city, but put on speed and got away. Three machines, occupied respectively by M. M. Belding of New York and party, R. M. Owens of New York and party, and by Messrs. Bruno and Appleton, broke down just outside of New Haven and returned to that city. In all there were twenty-eight machines and at the dinner to-night there were covers for seventy-five. The roads were found in better condition than any the club has been over before this year.

HEATHERBLOOM'S NEW RECORD

Jumping Horse Clears Bar at 7 Feet 9 Inches at Bryn Mawr Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—For one day at the Bryn Mawr Horse Show the blooded equines striving for blue ribbons in the ring proper were obliged to forfeit attention for the space of a half hour to Heatherbloom, the world's champion high jumper. This Canadian half thoroughbred, a progeny of the sire Philosophy, was scheduled for a try at the world's record of 7 feet 8 inches made by himself at Chicago last year. The turf ring did not afford sufficient take-off for the effort, and a furlong course was roped off directly beside the paddocks in the rear of the hotel.

Ten thousand persons fringed the course, eager to witness what proved to be a wonderful performance. Skillfully handled by "Dick" Donnelly, as he is familiarly called, the great jumper swished down over a hundred-yard take-off and easily cleared 5 feet 6 inches on the first trial. The bars were raised to 6 feet 8¾ inches, which Heatherbloom refused at first, but topped on the second effort. The third jump, which was at 7 feet 1 inch, was cleared by the jumper as though it were a hurdle.

Fifteen rails were then made like a huge wooden barrier, measuring 7 feet 9 inches in height, one inch greater than the world's record. It was a moment of breathless excitement. Donnelly took his charge to the far end of the inclosure.

The big brown gelding shook his head as though in defiance of world's records. After a little exhibition of the whimsical side of his nature by shying at a huge willow tree which graced the field, he came down the chute like a whirlwind. A few strides from the rails he rose in the air under the whip and cleared the bars amid a tumult of applause. The height was a dizzy one viewed from rider Donnelly's standpoint, and when his charge topped it, only striking the rail with his hind hoofs, both rider and horse received an ovation. The world's record had been excelled.

Heatherbloom won $250 and a costly cup for his owner, and proved conclusively that he can go to Chicago and gather in the $1,000 offered there for a jump of eight feet.

The owner of Heatherbloom, Howard Willets of White Plains, N. Y., was present at the trial.

Columbia's First Football Game To-day.

In anticipation of to-day's opening football game with Wesleyan at the Polo Grounds the Columbia 'Varsity eleven had only very light practice at South Field yesterday. When the 'Varsity had finished its signal practice the first and second teams had a regular line-up, in which the first team scored one touch-down, Lamont carrying the ball over the line. Whitwell failed to kick the goal.

In regard to the match to-day much uncertainty exists, as very little is known either of Wesleyan or Columbia. The local eleven has not had very stiff practice at any time yet, and so has not really had a chance to show its capabilities. It is quite evident that the team is being coached so as to have it at the summit of its ability by the end of October, when it meets both Yale and Pennsylvania. It is not anticipated that a very large score will be rolled up against the New Englanders this afternoon. It is probable that a large number of substitutes will be put in the game, provided that Wesleyan does not prove too stiff an antagonist. According to announcements last night the following will be the probable line-up this afternoon.

Columbia.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Muir	Left end	Gamson
Brown	Left tackle	Goode
Landers	Left guard	Schneider
Smythe	Centre	Long
Stangland	Right guard	Osgood
T. Thorp	Right tackle	Smith
Post	Right end	Rodgers
Jones	Quarterback	Outthrup
Warner	Left halfback	Cobb
Frambach	Right halfback	Woodhead
Smith, (Capt.)	Fullback	Gillespie, (Capt.)

Automobilists Start for Boston.

Members of the Automobile Club of America to the number of twenty or more left this city yesterday on a run to Boston and back. There was no formal start, each tourist leaving his home at a convenient hour to meet at Hartford last night. Boston will be reached to-night, and to-morrow will be spent in that city, the start on the return trip being made on Monday. Among the members who registered for the trip, together with their guests, were President A. R. Shattuck, Edward Bond and W. P. White, Dr. C. T. Adams and Mrs. Adams, Colgate Hoyt, C. H. Gillette and Mrs. Gillette, G. F. Chamberlin and Mrs. Chamberlin, Robert L. Morrill, Col. John Jacob Astor and M. P. Jones, Jefferson Seligman, Frank Eveland, Elmer Apperson, Paul Deming, W. E. Scarrett and Harry Norment, Emerson Brooks, W. M. Lande and Dr. Lewis Morris, Frederick Glassup and Angus Sinclair, M. M. Belding, Jr., J. V. Black, James L. Breese, Dave H. Morris, Raymond M. Owen and S. K. Lichtenstein, Kenneth A. Skinner, Albert Lemaitre, F. G. Webb, and Edward Weston.

To Race for Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has decided to hold an international regatta for the Seawanhaka Cup. The White Bear Club of St. Paul, the Manchester Club of Manchester, N. H.; the Minnetonka Club of Wisconsin, and the Royal Corinthian Club of Portsmouth, England, have all unofficially agreed to come here and race, the winner of their races to meet the Canadian defender.

The Commodore, the Hon. Justice C. P. Davidson, maintained that this is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Seawanhaka Cup deed of gift, and vacated the chair when the plan was adopted. He will have nothing to do with the arrangements of the international regatta.

Cornell's First Football Line-Up.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The first game on Cornell's football schedule will be played to-morrow, when the Hobart College team will be met on Percy Field. From Head Coach Warner's selection of the men who will be in the line-up at the beginning of the game may be judged the candidates who are to-night considered the most likely of those in the squads. The team will line up with Lawrence at left end; Costello, left tackle; Voris, left guard; Fetzer, centre; Hunt, right guard; Newman or Peterson, right tackle; Tourison, right end; Palmer, quarter back; Snyder, right half back; McAllister, left half back, and Halliday, full back. The practice to-day was light, and was directed by Coaches Warner and Purcell, assisted by C. R. Wyckoff, Captain of the '95 team.

Princeton's Snappy Football Practice.

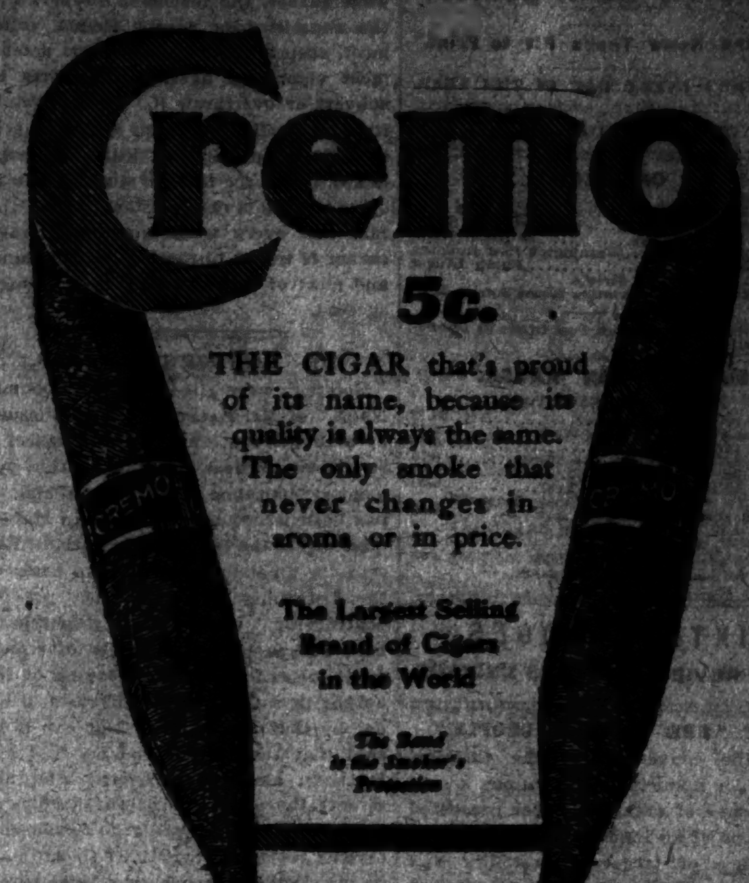
Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Football practice this afternoon was fast and snappy. The 'Varsity lined up against the "Scrub," and after fifteen minutes of fast play scored a touch-down and De Witt kicked the goal. Henry, the star right end of the past two years, was in the game for the first time and got down the field in his old-time form. The coaching squad was increased to-day by the appearance of "Phil" King and "Johnnie" Baird.

Rowing and Tennis at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Candidates for the rowing squad at Yale reported to Capt. Walter Cross at the gymnasium this afternoon, and the response was quite general. About fifty freshmen are candidates. Rowing will begin at once on Lake Whitney and the harbor.

Yale will pick out four tennis players to compete in the intercollegiate tournament at Haverford, beginning Oct. 5.



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THE TURF.

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Or by trolley from 129th St. and Third Av. to Morris Park. Music by Lander. FIELD, 50c.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1903.

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FOR "THE COMMON PEOPLE."

At the convention of the Citizens' Union for municipal nominations a representative of organized labor presented the name of an impossible candidate for an office of large responsibility and urged its consideration on the ground that "he is a man with a heart and would be a friend of the people"; also that "he would labor for the interest of the workingman."

This would seem to imply that in the judgment of those who desired this nomination the government which Fusion has given the city was without heart, lacking in sympathy for the "common people," and indifferent to the interests of the workingman. As a matter of fact, if the "workingman" is misled into believing that it is not the kind of government from which he derives the largest, most immediate, and most enduring advantage, his mistake may contribute not a little to his own undoing.

Is there nothing for him in police reorganization and reform? The man who perforce must live and rear his family in the crowded neighborhoods has more to gain from the suppression of protected vice and the elimination of "graft" from the relations of the police to the people of New York than any other typical citizen. It is his children who are most in danger from the contaminating influence of vice and the temptations of the poolroom and the gambling "club." Public decency and respect for law and the proprieties of civilized life lighten the burden of his parental responsibilities and make his life cleaner, more comfortable, and better worth living.

Is there nothing for him in such wisely planned, consistent, and fruitful work as that of the new Tenement House Department? The rich and those by any reason exempt from the struggle for subsistence do not live in tenement houses. Those who do are safeguarded as never before in the history of New York against dangers to life and health and the purity of family life. The shocking abuses of the old tenement house conditions are rapidly passing away. Light, air, cleanliness, and a minimized fire risk are now insisted upon, and the beneficiaries are the "common people."

Is there nothing for him in clean streets? Who is more benefited than the dweller in a crowded neighborhood from the honest employment of the public moneys in maintaining wholesome and decent conditions in the streets he uses and in which his children must spend so much of their time? Who is most wronged by the waste of this money for the benefit of those who live by politics? Not the rich, certainly. They can have their own streets cleaned, if necessary.

Is there nothing for him in an administration of the Health Department, which perceptibly reduces the infant mortality, restricts the spread of contagious disease, and lowers the general sickness rate of the community; which pursues and corrects nuisances, acts promptly and impartially on complaints, and looks intelligently and zealously after the milk and food supplies of the city?

Is there nothing for him in a wise, businesslike, and progressive administration of the city's water distribution, equalizing the supply, maintaining the pressure as well as it can be done, preventing waste, and reducing the burdens of the rates, which the tenant ultimately pays in every case?

Is there nothing for him in the multiplication and careful maintenance of parks and playgrounds for his children? The rich use them very little.

Is any one more concerned than he in the net results of such an administration of the business of the city as Fusion has given us during the past two years, or is any one better able to appreciate the fact that the difference between this and what we had at the hands of Tammany during the indescribable administration of Mayor VAN WYCK is, from the point of view of the "common people," as great as that between Elysium and Tartarus? He may want to be represented by some one with whom he feels an intimate personal sympathy, but that he needs it to secure results of concern to himself and to those of what he is pleased to consider his own "class" would be a conclusion discrediting his intelligence. Misgovernment oppresses the "common people" first and most seriously; from an honest, conscientious, and capable administration of public business he is the first to benefit in a large way. Money stolen, wasted, or misappropriated is replaced by taxation, and sooner or later all taxation falls upon the tenant and the consumer. The kind of city government we now have is that which the poor man, the wage earner, the tenement dweller, and the conscientious parent should value most, sustain most cordially, and defend most vigorously against all efforts to subvert or overthrow it. The personality of a candidate and his status in private life count for very little. That he is any better for being a workingman is an assumption inconsistent with the fact that every workingman and wage earner is trying to reach a higher plane, and most of those who try hard enough succeed.

MR. BALFOUR'S "NOTES."

Nothing very like the "Economic Notes" of Mr. BALFOUR has been issued by a British statesman, in the heat of a strenuous political agitation, within our memory; nothing at all approaching it has been issued by an American statesman within the last two generations. Except for an indirect allusion to some of the disturbing effects of the "present controversy," the pamphlet might have been addressed to a congress of economists instead of to the colleagues of the author in a Cabinet literally torn asunder by that controversy. Nor can it be said that the method and style of Mr. BALFOUR alone are scholarly and abstract; the substance of the document, the point of view adopted, the conclusions arrived at—or nearly arrived at—are such as the student of economic science would select rather than the leader of a great party threatened with disruption and defeat.

It is to be noted that these "Notes" were in the hands of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the others early in August, and that his resignation, offered on the 9th of September and accepted by Mr. BALFOUR on the 16th, was practically the outcome of the policy defined by the latter. There was nothing hasty on either side. The Premier refused to stand by the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary was forced either to silence or to retirement. Meanwhile Mr. BALFOUR will conduct his own discussion in his own way before the people, on his own issue, and a very interesting discussion it bids fair to be. Unquestionably, although he professes, and honestly, to approach the situation from the standpoint of a free trader, he breaks with the policy of England of the last threescore years. His whole argument is to show that that policy may, in the interest of the promotion of free trade, be modified, that it is not an inviolable policy and does not rest on indisputable and universal authority. He would tax imports in order to force other countries to reduce their taxes on English exports.

It is characteristic of the mental temper of the man that he expends an extraordinary amount of ingenuity in proving that this can be done without violence to the interests of the country or to any reasonable loyalty to the "principle" of free trade, but stops short abruptly at the point where he might be expected to say what tariff taxes he would use for his avowed purpose, and what reason he has for believing that they would accomplish that purpose. In the portion of the field he actually traverses in his discussion his rare talent for analysis and dialectic is brilliantly employed. In that portion of the field which he avoids there would be required definite dealing with practically exact facts of a pretty complex and wholly concrete nature, and for this Mr. BALFOUR is equally lacking in fondness and in capacity. Granting that the protective duties on imports from England levied by this country, by Germany, and by France injure the export trade of England, the question of countervailing duties turns on two essential facts, on the injury they might do to British trade, and on the effect they would have on the legislation of the countries mentioned. These Mr. BALFOUR dismisses as an "important, yet after all only a secondary, issue." That seems to reverse the order common sense would assign. We suspect he will find it exceedingly difficult to persuade the English people to look only at the aspect of the question which he so subtly and so inconclusively discusses.

THE LESSONS OF THE TEXTILE STRIKE.

The story told in The Philadelphia Ledger of the winding up of the futile strike in the textile mills of that city is interesting and instructive. The losses are enormous and fall upon all in interest. An estimate from a well-informed source places the money value of the injury suffered by employers at about twelve millions of dollars and that of labor in wages lost at about eight millions. These are conservative estimates. The business for the Fall and Winter months was practically ruined. All opportunity for a vigorous revival of activity in the mills is now past, and the existing dullness will last until December at least, when work for next season's trade will begin. The fact that stocks in dealers' hands are low does not affect the situation favorably for the manufacturers nor for the workmen. It would not be possible to replenish stocks in the market in time to warrant dealers in placing orders.

As might have been expected, the strike has stimulated ingenuity in the devising and introduction of labor-saving machinery. Many of the operations of the dye shops which have been done by hand from the beginnings of the industry will now be performed by machinery. The same is true of mercerising. These machines permanently displace five or six skilled men each, and if as successful as is expected, they will displace more than 2,000 dyers in the Kensington and Richmond districts alone.

Of the 112,000 persons who went on strike in June, not more than 1,000 remain out, continuing the hopeless struggle for impossible conditions unwisely demanded and insisted upon in the face of certain defeat. However, the trouble is not as nearly over for the mill owners as might be inferred from the small number of irreconcilables still on strike. These obstinate "last ditchers" represent the higher grades of labor—dyeing, mercerizing, and loom fixing—and the scarcity of skilled labor in these branches delays operations and deprives the labor anxious to work of the opportunity to do so on full time. All the textile mills are working, but many of them are handicapped by weakness in the branches named. Nobody is benefited by this, and many are injured. It is all very sad, but it should be instructive.

OUR EXPORTABLE SURPLUS.

By one of those little errors which it is so much easier to see than to avoid, we stated yesterday morning that our exportable surplus of wheat, corn, and cotton, judging by recent years, should this year amount to $200,000,000, instead of $500,000,000.

The actual figures, as given by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Corn........	$82,327,983	$16,125,672	$40,840,637
Wheat and flour........	168,221,059	178,537,190	161,551,308
Cotton........	312,073,443	290,651,819	316,180,429
Total.....	$562,432,485	$485,374,682	$518,272,374

This is an average for the three years of a little over $520,000,000 a year. There is every reason to suppose that the exports of the coming year in these three staples will fully equal the average of the last three years, a fact that does not seem necessarily discouraging—outside of Wall Street.

DELAYING INTERNATIONAL MAILS.

We learn from London that "general indignation" has been aroused in that capital by the treatment of the American mails at the hands of the London and Northwestern Railroad. When we read the story we are at no loss to understand the indignation. For it seems that, when it happens that the mails are not disembarked at Queenstown but are carried through to Liverpool, the officials of the railroad decline to furnish any more accommodation for them than can be provided by their ordinary "boat train," without extra pay. The postal authorities, on the other hand, hold that the railroad is bound to make proper provision for the mails without additional charge.

Of course, this is a question of the interpretation of a contract, and nobody who has not examined it thoroughly is entitled to have an opinion upon it. But the duty of the railroad and its interest would seem to an American railway manager to be perfectly plain. They are, to forward the mails with the utmost promptness, and then to submit their claim for extra compensation to be adjudicated and settled. In this case the managers declined to forward the mails at all until they were assured that the Government would pay extra. Once the postal authorities did this under protest. On a second occasion they declined to do it, and a most important transatlantic mail, intrusted to the Etruria, straggled up to London by installments in the successive postal cars of ordinary trains.

Nobody who reads this story can fail to note that the attitude of the railroad company is exactly that of a hidebound Government office, which cares nothing for the public convenience in comparison with its own sacred routine, while the attitude of the Government officials is much more like what we should expect of an active and "up to date" commercial corporation. The British students who are inquiring into the alleged defects of the management of British railways compared with those of other countries ought not to lose the benefit of this glaring object lesson.

DIFFERENT EVANGELIZING METHODS.

The proposed evangelizing methods of the Salvation Army in their campaign among the mountaineering feudists of Kentucky are different from those employed by the vigorous Southern apostle, SAM JONES, who has just punctuated his ministry by the unwonted incident of getting whipped by a local Postmaster. In previous engagements of the kind it was the Rev. SAM, clothed in the whole armor of righteousness and backed up with the sustaining power of his cause, who always came off victorious. This time no doubt is left even in his somewhat obfuscated if vigorous and resolute missionary mind that he tackled the wrong customer, and whatever his prestige before the occurrence, it is now so much diminished that he may find it expedient to go out of business altogether. The arm of flesh is mighty in some situations and applications, but his Bible, if he reads it, might have instructed him that in calling sinners to grace it is not the chief instrument to be relied on. He might have known beforehand as a testimony of common observation that sin can strike severe blows, and when cornered is ofttimes able to give even righteousness, with all its panoplies and unseen defenses, the most damaging whacks. The Postmaster, corner grocer, and surreptitious liquor dealer who wiped a portion of the landscape with the discomfited JONES no doubt remains unconverted, the last state of that sinful man being worse than the first, and the prosperity of evangelistic effort in the small Georgia town which he inhabits is much diminished as a consequence of the vigor and manner of his opposition to it. Fighting the devil with fire in certain contingencies may not be without canonical warrant, but it is not in general the best way. It is the honey of persuasion that catches the fly of sin. The vinegar of chastisement no doubt has its occasional uses, but it is an agent to be sparingly relied on, and its application is sometimes attended with danger to the missionary as well as injury to the cause he is striving to promote.

In setting off on the mountaineering campaign the Salvation Army evinces a wise recognition of this principle and will not try to whip anybody. Its appeal will be to the moral and religious sensibilities of these isolated and turbulent highlanders; they will not depend at all on shotguns or side arms; the most obstinate and recalcitrant will not be kicked in return. A religious campaign in that quarter could not be successfully carried out on any other plan. An army of Sam Joneses, if a host of that refractory texture could be conceived of, would be shattered or dispersed in the first engagement. Better luck may attend the detachment which the Salvationists are preparing to send out, but it is a tough job which is laid out for them, and for its results we shall have to wait till the bulletins begin to come in. It is the first time in the history of the Salvation Army that it has sent forth its forces on horseback. If success happily attends the expedition the cavalry branch of the service may become relatively as important as it is in other armies. The best wishes of the country will attend the cavalcade and its mission, and it really may do better and more than anybody now has reason to expect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A little town out in Indiana, which bears—not very worthily, we fear—the name of Princeton, has seen fit—more properly, unfit—to draw the "color line" against a little Filipino boy brought there by a recent traveler, and has decided that he shall not attend the school that is honored by the presence of its own precious infants. This is pretty bad business, mingling stupidity and meanness in about equal parts. Presumably the exclusion of the little Filipino is based on the ignorant supposition that everybody with a complexion darker than "brunette" is some sort of a negro, and therefore to be kept at a distance—except when he can be made useful to his betters, when, of course, no limits need be placed on the closeness of his approach or the intimacy of his association. As it happens, however, the Filipino, big or little, is not a negro, even of a sort, and, though his skin is sometimes pretty black, his hair, in spite of all temptation, remains straight, and he himself is an indubitable member in full standing of our own farflung family. Princeton, Ind., would better think again; it has, as Mr. DEVERY might say, several thinks coming, and the sooner it utilizes them the better for its reputation, first, and for its interests, second. As a part of the United States, Princeton is deeply concerned with having as many Filipinos as possible educated, not only in reading and writing, with all convenient additions, but in looking at things in the American fashion—a capacity for which Princeton itself seems to have large need. If, however, the youth in question could not learn the more important lesson there, perhaps it is as well that Princeton's public schools were closed to him. He will find welcomes plenty in more civilized communities.

—One of the things that everybody knows is that there is something deleterious about fresh bread—a something that disappears after a day or two, was more or less dangerous, then becoming quite safe. As a result of this knowledge, people with strong digestions eat fresh bread with a sub-conscious realization that they are storing-up trouble for themselves in the future, while those who already have painful evidence of possessing a very complicated apparatus in their midst eat—well, they eat fresh bread, too, but they do it with the full and humiliating assurance that they are extremely unwise, if not positively wicked. And yet Dr. MARK I. KNAPP of this city, writing in The Medical Record of "Mistakes We Have Inherited," declares that current notions as to the comparative merits of fresh and stale bread are entirely nonsensical—a mere superstition, without the slightest basis except the fact that, fresh bread being attractive in taste and substance, folks are apt to eat too much of it, while they have no temptation to overindulgence in bread that has begun to deteriorate under the influence of all-destroying time. "We always advise fresh food," says the doctor, "but with bread we found it best to turn things upside down for once. What is the reason? Dyspeptics often suffer after eating fresh bread, but why? Fresh bread has always been an eyesore to the dyspeptic, not because he did not like it, but because he did like it, and was not allowed to eat it. Clinical experience, however, does teach that the patients, very often, positively do suffer after eating fresh bread. But, if it is true that some suffer after eating fresh bread, it is not proved that stale bread is harmless. In fact, the very contrary obtains. It is not the freshness of the bread that harms; it is not the quality, but it is the quantity of the fresh bread that is consumed." And to clinch the argument Dr. KNAPP adds: "I insist upon my patients eating the fresh bread, explaining to them the difference between the stale and the fresh bread, and never saw any trouble. How grateful are the patients after such advice!" For once—and perhaps the first time—are instinct and inclination vindicated by the faculty, or at least by one member of it. The other doctors are still to be heard from, of course, but it is a delightful experience to hear for once that the food we like is wholesome.

—If that big Public Service Corporation which has undertaken to run street cars for so many Jersey cities, towns, and villages maintains in all respects the attitude it has assumed toward its discontented employes it will have some trouble in proving its right to the first two-thirds of its charming name. For it says, or at least is quoted as saying, that, while it is perfectly willing to discuss grievances with representatives of its men as a body, or of any group of them, it will never, never, never recognize the existence of their union. Between representatives of the employes as a body and the chosen spokesmen of their union there is a distinction, but it is one without a difference—certainly without a difference large enough to justify the infliction upon a densely populated district of wide extent the enormous inconveniences, and far from small losses, invariably incidental to every street car strike. In theory, if not always in fact, a union provides exactly what the Public Service Corporation declares itself ready to receive—representatives of its employes as a whole. The suggested alternative of treating with them individually is rendered impracticable in various ways, it being unnecessary to mention more than one—their numbers. And if, as the men say, they have to use up nineteen hours of their own time in selling the company ten of it, they surely have one grievance worth discussing with somebody in authority.

—According to his press agent—who appears to be earning his salary—Chief JOSEPH, now condescending for a consideration to exhibit himself with an "Indian congress" at the Madison Square Garden, is a profound thinker. He speaks in proverbs, some of which, translated by his head interpreter, the press agent from time to time has garnered and given to the world. The chief seems also to be widely read in various languages, but perhaps this seeming is due merely to the fact that other men thought of the same things that he thinks of, and said them first. As Mr. Puff protested, this does not make him a plagiarist, or prevent him from saying the same things over again. A baker's dozen and more proverbs from the chief were given out the other day, all of them familiar, but new-clad in what passes for Indian garb. "Remember yesterday if you would be wise to-day," is Chief JOSEPH's amplification of "Experientia docet," which in English form appeared in so many copybooks of our youth. "Cursed be the hand that scalps the reputation of the dead" is not Indian in idea, and barely in form, and comes from the Latin, "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum"; "war paint will not hide a faint heart" is our "Brag's a good dog, but Holdfast is better," and the chief's "Finest fur may cover toughest meat" is not far removed from our proverb, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The other proverbs are familiar: "The eye tells what the tongue would hide." "Firewater courage ends in a trembling fear," "I-Told-You-So is a prophet in every tribe," "Hold fast to the good end of a bad bargain," RAY'S "Proverbs," perhaps even TUPPER'S "Proverbial Philosophy," would supply the English ancestors of these. But, then, it is nothing against Chief JOSEPH if he does speak in proverbs; he does so simply because the proverbs come, and he can't help it.

The Cleveland Demonstration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was sorry to see your headline "Hisses for Jerome and Cleveland." Your reporter's account of the Cleveland episode gave quite a different impression from what I got of it from where I sat, not far from the centre of the hall.

When Mr. Hinrichs mentioned Cleveland I heard quick and heavy applause, and it was a moment before some men, mostly at the back of the hall, began to hiss and groan, and one of them called out "What's the matter with Teddy?" while the pro-Cleveland applause nearly drowned them out.

I believe it not unlikely that the majority of the Citizens' Union men are Cleveland men, and that even the minority only hissed as a protest against bringing National politics into the meeting. I am more than sorry that you should give this impression that Cleveland is unpopular with them. R. H.

New York, Sept. 24, 1903.

FEELING TOWARD JEROME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your account of the Citizens' Union Convention last night, you say that at the mention of Mr. Jerome's name by Mr. Burnet "there was not one sign of approval." As a delegate present, and as a Low man, I wish to correct the wrong impression given. There were some hisses; there was also applause equally strong, if not stronger. Further, even this, in my opinion, did not show the feeling of the convention, for at that point in his remarks it was very hard to hear Mr. Burnet. I myself did not know what he had said about Mr. Jerome until I read the papers this morning. I am sure there were many others like myself who, had they known their chance, would have unmistakably and enthusiastically shown their regard and admiration for one of the most sincere, loyal, and fearless citizens in New York City. W. C. LANGDON.

New York, Sept. 24, 1903.

School Session on Stormy Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter on the subject of the treatment of public school children in the recent storm, published in to-day's TIMES, is pertinent.

My little girl came home in that storm, which is saying that she was drenched, and she has taken a severe cold because of the exposure. I wrote a letter to her school principal taking her to task for such inhumanity, but my child prevailed upon me not to send it as the consequences might be injurious or unpleasant to herself.

The old rule of having a short session on very stormy days should certainly be restored. HENRY WHITNEY.

New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

HOW JEROME HAS HELPED LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although we cannot think that Mr. Jerome intended to help in the election of Mr. Low when he threw his boomerang, the truth is that he has contributed more toward that election than any one else is likely to do. Boomerangs are noted for their eccentric flight.

When so grave a public question is considered as to the most available candidate against Tammany, and an accomplished debater who was a chief factor in the campaign two years ago can advance no other arguments than trivial criticisms upon minor personal peculiarities of the candidate, while he concedes that his past administration has been a great improvement upon those that preceded him, the average voter will infer that there were no criticisms of substantial weight fairly to be made.

Why did he dwell with unfriendly and discourteous bitterness upon "the cut of his jib" when the hull, masts, tiller, and the sails were of such a character as to outsail all predecessors?

Those who have had no past—and who expect no future—favors from Tammany must feel like thanking Mr. Jerome for his puerile criticisms, while they regret that the boomerang smote the thrower and inflicted a wound upon one who has hurt only himself and lessened his claim upon the public for his former good work. J. C. C.

New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

RICH IF HE'S INDEPENDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A "rich man" is he who knows how to live with satisfaction within his income, whether this is in the millions or only in hundreds of dollars yearly, is immaterial, thereby making himself independent of others! EDWARD T. HALE.

New York, Sept. 18, 1903.

FLAT LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in your issue of Tuesday last on the responsibilities of landlords of apartment houses to tenants seems to me and to many whom I have consulted to touch one of the most important problems of modern life in cities. Hundreds of thousands of tenants occupying apartments are interested in the matter of the landlord's responsibility for the safety of the house he offers for occupation and leases in sections with the understanding that he remains in charge of, and responsible for, those parts which are for the common use of all tenants.

The contention of your correspondent in THE TIMES of Wednesday, writing over the signature "A West Side Taxpayer," that cellars, halls, stairs, &c., are only "extensions of the public street," is obviously disingenuous, and will not stand the test of examination. In the house in which I have apartments the rules relative to the use of the stairs, halls, and cellar are very strict as against the tenants, but access to these parts may at any time be had by whoever wishes if he seeks entrance in the right way. A great many people get into the cellar and ring my bell or blow my whistle who have no business there, and who would be excluded if the janitor attended to business as well at all times as he does sometimes.

The incendiary fires and robberies which are now so frequent have a legal side as touching the responsibility of a landlord to his tenants. What this is every tenant is interested in knowing, but would like to be informed on better authority than that of one writing from the point of view of the "West Side Taxpayer," who is evidently a landlord, and admits he is not a lawyer. You cannot render the public a better service than in keeping the subject prominent until the extremely interesting questions raised in your editorial are answered to the satisfaction of those whom they concern. If the responsibility of the landlord does not begin where that of the tenant ends, I for one will feel that to get my family out of apartments and into the country is my first duty. FLAT DWELLER.

New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you accord space for a short sermon to a class of voters that might be termed "unregenerate independents," by one of their number who saw light while reading your editorial of Monday entitled "The Nomination of Mr. Low."

I accepted Mr. Low's first nomination with misgivings that some of the incidents of his administration have not tended to dispel. Reform did not come with a rush, and being, I confess, somewhat hypercritical, I found myself afflicted with a growing dissatisfaction. This at times has bordered on disgust, and I have asked myself whether, if his re-election were possible, a continuation of his administration would be desirable. I have even felt, in such impatient moods, that a vote for a decent Tammany candidate would be, in a sense, refreshing, or perhaps the milder, if not less reprehensible, alternative of staying away from the polls on election day.

But I think I have been set straight. We should be satisfied with a working in the right direction, and that that has been going on I have no doubt. We cannot expect the men we have placed in control to cure at once the firmly established evils that we know have existed for years, and which have been so craftily covered that application of legal remedies can be accomplished only after a course of familiarization with the difficult conditions—a course that might at times appear like acquiescence. To interrupt all this before the expiration of two years—for the election of a substitute candidate would be only in a degree less disturbing in its immediate effect than defeat—now seems to me like folly.

Let us give Mr. Low our full support with a feeling of confidence that he, with the guidance of a friendly press, will secure for us ultimately what we are after—good government. J. W. E.

New York, September, 1903.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You might easily have cited another instance, in addition to the two mentioned in your editorial on the 22d inst. entitled "Clerical Bigotry," as in your issue of the day previous you brought to the attention of your readers the unanimous denunciation of Booker T. Washington by the Pennsylvania Presbytery, because, forsooth, he has elected to conduct his institution upon other methods than those which met their approval, in his earnest endeavor to uplift his race from their degradation, by his endeavor to make them self-sustaining and self-respecting through a practical knowledge of various industries. In other words, he thinks that they may be made better citizens if they can be taught to cultivate their own lands and by making them good mechanics than perhaps through an intimate acquaintance with the Westminster Catechism.

Not that Booker Washington is not a sincere Christian in the truest sense of the word, or not that he is not in sympathy with missionaries to the blacks who are co-workers with him, but seemingly these Pennsylvania clergymen do not agree with him that the self-respect with which he is endeavoring to endow them should be initiatory to a proper appreciation of religion. Dr. James Boardman, one of the most influential members of that Presbytery, says: "I seriously question the methods of Booker Washington in educating the negro—he is giving an exaggerated importance to industrial education. * * * I question whether the popularity of Booker Washington helps the freedmen, but it does help him."

Another of these clergymen, the Rev. C. Hindman, not only shows a similar narrowness, but a spirit of jealousy of Washington's success when he says: "There is no need of advertising Mr. Washington. He is able to do that himself."

There was one clergyman among them, however, who stood up in behalf of Booker Washington, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, who, to his honor be it said, took up the cudgels in his defense, one among the many of the ministers of Christ who dared to stand up in defense of the ex-slave who, after having elevated himself to a position of world-wide prominence to which no one of them could ever hope to attain, has made the elevation of his own and despised race his life work.

Queer people, indeed, these Pennsylvania clergymen! A year ago 180 of them sent a petition to their Bishop (which he properly consigned to his waste basket) denouncing the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's, who had invaded their fold and for a week had held thousands of young men spellbound through his eloquence, as they would now denounce the acknowledged Moses of the black race, whom all the world admires. LAYMAN.

New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

PROSPECT PARK'S BICYCLE CROSSING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editoral yesterday on "A Cyclist's Grievance" had many grateful readers. As you have stated, the inconvenience to bicyclists of having to dismount where the new road from Prospect Park to Flatbush crosses the bicycle path is not only unnecessary but inconsistent.

There are many other palpably more dangerous crossings around the park where for many years bicyclists have ridden without interruption and in safety. The proportion of bicyclists using the path to carriages using the road, on ordinary days, at the junction in question, is probably anywhere from 75 to 100 to 1. If there are to be concessions, it seems unfair that they should be all on one side. Let the carriage drivers take their share. It need not be an onerous one.

A simple solution of the difficulty would be to take down the curb and put up two sets of warnings: "Drive slowly here," on the carriage road, and "Ride slowly here," on the bicycle path. The extra caution thus enjoined would make the crossing practically safe for every one.

New York, Sept. 24. ROADSTER.

NUGGETS.

In Doubt from Appearances.

Automobilist—Say, where can I get some repairs made? I've met with an accident.

Farmer—What d'ye want? A machine shop or a hospital?—Motor.

Gets the Best Always.

Merchant—Yes'm; one pound of nails. Six, eight, or ten penny?

Mrs. Youngthing—Give me the ten-cent ones, please. I always get the best.—Chicago News.

Might Be Worse Off.

She—It must be awful to be buried alive—squeezed in a coffin and unable to move.

He—Yes, indeed. I tell you, Jane, there are worse places than this flat, if you only stop to think about it.—Leslie's Weekly.

Mutual.

"I'm satisfied," said the angry tailor, "that you intend to beat me out of this money."

"All right," chuckled the happy debtor; "if you're satisfied, I am."—Baltimore News.

No Chance for Envy.

"Aren't there some jealousies in your progressive euchre club?"

"No, indeed," answered young Mrs. Torkins; "when we buy prizes we are always careful to select things that no one really wants, so that the winner will not be an object of envy."—Washington Star.

THE AUTUMN OF LIFE.

N. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Some lives are like the Autumn leaves
That flutter softly to and fro
In every breeze that faintly grieves—
The leaves gleam richest as they go.
In one swift burst of regal hues
They blaze with crimson and with gold
And none of their perfection lose
When, withering, they drop their hold.

The leaves, at last, when all is done,
Show us anew the days of June—
The golden glory of the sun
And softened lustre of the moon.
The red that riots in the dawn
Is mingled with the restful brown
That tints the leaves ere they have gone,
While they are slowly swaying down.

Some lives are like the Autumn leaves:
The rose hued memory of youth
In all their acts a pattern weaves
With the most precious gold of truth;
And they grow fair, and fairer still—
Like Autumn leaves their beauty glows
With newer charm and grace, until
These lives are perfect at the close.

NATION'S SOUND CURRENCY

Treasurer Roberts Points to Huge Gold Holdings.

This the Strength of Its Financial System—No Cause for Alarm Except in Inflated Credit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, who is attending the joint convention of the Maryland and District of Columbia Bankers' Association, which is being held on board a steamboat on the Potomac River, to-night delivered the following address before that convention:

"Current financial discussion deals, in much the larger part, with National bank notes. They constitute less than one-sixth of our stock of money, $413,987,975 out of $2,708,693,968, and no legislation can change that ratio very materially. Gold, on the other hand, furnishes $1,267,733,949, or hard on to one-half of our stock, and it grew nearly $12,000,000 last month.

"Let me be content to stand on the rock bottom of gold. Of $2,368,962,173 money in circulation, gold in coin and certificates is $1,014,580,078, bank notes are just less than $400,000,000. Or, again, look at the Treasury holdings. The gold there is to-day the largest sum ever recorded, $658,000,000. Our Treasury holds three and nine-tenths times the amount of gold belonging to the Bank of England, which is $168,658,000; it is more than three and eight-tenths times that of the Imperial German Bank, which is $170,871,000, or very nearly three times that of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, which is $221,304,000; it lacks only $8,000,000 of being equal to that of both the banks of England and of France, which latter holds $494,506,000, and it exceeds the amount of Russia, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands combined.

"This is not the whole case. These foreign treasures are practically the sole basis of the finances of the respective nations. On the holdings of the Bank of England rests the credit, public and private, of the British Empire. With us, besides the gold in the National Treasury, the banks, National and other, own $622,-400,571, and this is more than any central institution holds, save those of France and Russia.

"More vital yet is the growth of the official treasure of the several countries. In five years the Bank of France has gained $127,040,000 and Austro-Hungary $79,120,000. In the same period the Imperial German Bank has lost $38,683,000, the Bank of England $2,265,000, and Russia $132,240,000. Good fortune has added to the gold in the Treasury vaults of the United States from the close of August, 1898, to the first day of the current month $368,-090,295, or very nearly $80,000,000 a year on the average.

"Let us get a little nearer to bank vaults and to the pockets of the people. The gold, coin and certificates, in circulation Sept. 1, 1898, was $636,163,185, which was 37 per cent. of the total. By the first of the present month, this factor had become $1,014,-581,078, and 42 per cent. of the whole. Here in the gold currency of the land is a gain of $348,364,910 within five years. This is the strength of our circulating medium and the crown as well as the cornerstone of our financial system.

"Certain timid souls look upon our real money as a Samson whose locks at some time may be shorn by a Philistine Delilah and its strength be clipped away. Now this Delilah takes the form of a rush to the Treasury of the United States notes. Again she appears in the garb of a Secretary of the Treasury using silver for official payments. And finally she becomes Congress indulging in wild legislation. If mathematics is good for anything it proves that greenbacks cannot be procured in volume enough to be more than spray beating on Gibraltar. Every Secretary will find that silver is less within his control for actual use than gold is; he cannot make silver current for large payments. As for Congress, its power is vast, but with an inflow of $80,000,000 a year of gold into the Treasury, no act of legislation can stop the majestic force.

"But—and there is a but—credit is based upon our gold, and it is possible to inflate and exploit it to a dangerous degree. Recent chronicles are not without illustrations. This process of attenuation and its rapidity and extent present the real problem of the situation. Wisdom cries aloud, and will be heard sooner or later, and better soon than late, that it is not safe to lift credit so mountain high that flying machines will be needed to operate in its thin atmosphere. In the meanwhile, and I believe for a long time, the Nation's prosperity rests on a sure and steadfast foundation."

SHAW ON THE CURRENCY.

Present Volume of Government Bonds Insufficient, He Says—His Optimistic Views.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 25.—In an address to-day to the Bankers' Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw made a speech in which he took a decidedly optimistic view of the business prospects of the country.

The Secretary said that the Government either must issue more bonds as a basis for National bank circulation or provide some substitute. The present volume of Government bonds, he said, is insufficient, and a recent demand for $6,000,000 of Government bonds consequently had advanced the price of these securities to a figure that made National bank circulation unprofitable. But, he added, any currency system adopted must provide for complete exchangability of every form of money, so that our people never would have cause to look twice at bills presented in regular course of business.

Speaking of the functions of a bank, he said its success should not be measured by its dividends, but by its solvency, conservatism, and promptness to respond to its customers' legitimate needs. Its reserves, in his opinion, should be available for use in times of emergency and are not intended to be buried and never touched. The recent deposits of public moneys and offers to redeem bonds had not been made, he went on, with any expectation of aiding the stock market, but solely to assure the business men of the country there would be no money famine this Autumn.

"Go home," said he to the bankers, "and tell your merchants and your manufacturers and your railroad people that you are still doing business at the old stand and expect to remain. Stand by the business interests of the country and all will be well. The prosperity of the American people is not measured by the price of stocks and bonds, but by the output of our farms and our factories and the profitable employment of labor."

GETTING THE CAPITOL READY.

Preparations Being Made for the Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President is expected to return to Washington on Monday next, and from that time on active preparations will be prosecuted for the beginning of the extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which it is generally believed will be convened Nov. 9.

Extensive improvements have been in progress ever since the dissolution of the Fifty-seventh Congress, some of these having been undertaken two years ago, but Superintendent Woods says that the Capitol will be ready for Congress by the 1st of November. The Fifty-eighth Congress will be composed of 386 Representatives and 4 Delegates, an increase of 30 over the membership of the last Congress.

The hall of the House has been so arranged as to seat 200 members on each side of the main aisle. The new desks are ready to put in place.

The Speaker's lobby has been finely frescoed by Rocherman, a pupil of Brumidi, who for many years was engaged on the decorations of the Capitol, including the dome.

CONEY AIDS A CHARITY

Island Turns Out to Raise Money for the Rescue Home.

Showfolk Accept "Combination Tickets" from Sightseers—Big Parade at Night.

Coney Island devoted itself to charity yesterday afternoon and evening with the same enthusiasm that it ordinarily devotes to good-humoredly acquiring the spending money of amusement seekers. From the managers of Moorish palaces of papier maché to the frankfurter man and tintype barker, all joined in the benevolent work of re-establishing the Rescue Home, destroyed by fire. It owed its origin to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hughes, the latter the probationary officer of the Coney Island Police Court.

Coney Island in doing good became good. The proportion of country folk who went there to aid a worthy cause and incidentally see strange sights, was extraordinarily large, but the police reported after it was all over that during the day the shell-game man had ceased from troubling and that the gold-brick artist for the time being had either been at rest or had devoted his energies to swelling the fund for the reclaiming of unfortunates. A temperance spirit seemed to be abroad, too, for strong liquors were generally avoided, while the demand for ginger pop and similarly innocuous liquids was so great as to clean out entire stocks, a thing unprecedented in the resort.

The principal sources of income through the day were the amusement places. Almost all the showmen had agreed to accept combination tickets of admission sold by the committee for the benefit of the charity fund. Crowds bought the special tickets and enjoyed the illusions, curiosities, and every strange spectacle, pleased with themselves that they could enjoy doing good in a double sense.

The spectacular event of the occasion was the parade in the evening. The volunteer firemen of Coney Island, resplendent, imposing, and worth going to see in themselves, marched between cheering crowds. Then came the members of the Business Men's Association, the Citizens' Committee, and the directors of the various shows, Salvation Army lassies, "wire-haired ladies," circus folk, fortune tellers, and every variety of notable peculiar to the Island were in line. Wild animals, too, growled approval of the proceedings from behind iron-barred cages, and altogether it was a most successful display.

In the parade there was an empty carriage, drawn by white horses and labeled "The Absent Guest." It was supposed to represent the Spirit of Charity. The idea found favor, the spectators tossing coins into the vehicle with a liberality that seemed to warrant the hope that it would be the largest bearer of funds for the new home of rescue. An elderly man pinned to the back of the seat a five-dollar bill, and a woman with him tossed a golden eagle, calling her companion "stingy."

The Grand Marshal of the parade was Frank C. Bostock. Sixteen bands were scattered through the line. "Uncle Abe" Stillwell, the oldest settler, and Mrs. Hubbard, ninety-seven years old, rode in a farmer's wagon decorated with the American flag. Then there were the children of the public schools, a delegation of the Brooklyn letter carriers, the United States Life Savers' Association, and many splendid floats from the various shows.

The tickets sold at 50 cents each for the benefit of the proposed Rescue Home included for admittance in the order of their printing on the ticket Bostock's Animal Arena, Luna Park, Steeplechase Park, Hoagland's, the Clarendon's & Kister's Bowling Alleys, S. E. Jackson's Musical Railway, Merril's Races, Johnson's carousels, Loop the Loop, Peterson's and the Acme bathing pavilions, Thom's Ferris Wheel, the New Iron Pier, the Old Mill, Deep Drift Coal Mine, and L. A. Thompson's Scenic Railway.

MME. LILLIAN NORDICA HERE.

Singer Arrives for a Concert Tour from Bavaria, Where She Was Decorated by the Prince Regent.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, who has been adding to her reputation in Munich, returned from Europe on the Lorraine yesterday afternoon and gave out some information about her plans and about her success in Munich, where she was decorated with the Arts and Sciences Medal by the Prince Regent of Bavaria. This medal was established by Ludwig II., and this is the first time it has been awarded to an American.

After resting here for about a week the prima donna will go to Baltimore, where she will open her concert tour Oct. 5. From there she will go through the South to New Orleans and thence to San Francisco. In the last city named she will give four concerts—more than in any other one place. She will arrive in New York some time in November, but so far she has no engagement in this city. Later arrangements may be made for her to sing here with either the Philharmonic or the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but she will not appear in grand opera, having been unable to come to terms with Heinrich Conried. She says that Jean de Reszke has also decided not to sing at the Metropolitan this year, and that he is going to Russia. In the Winter Mme. Nordica is going to Berlin, where she has been invited to sing at the Royal Opera House.

"John Ermine" Now Ends Happily.

One more has been added to the list of plays that have been changed so as to have a pleasant ending. This time it is "John Ermine," in which James K. Hackett is appearing in Boston. An effort has been made to preserve the poetic atmosphere of the drama. Ever since the production was first seen, over a week ago, Hackett and the author, Louis Shipman, have been diligently working on the change. The alterations occur in the first and fourth acts. In the new version, Ermine, instead of being shot, reaches his destination in safety. Then, of course, the Major declares that his daughter could do no better than marry him.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Seven weeks old to the day, Nestor Lennon, Jr., will make his professional début at the Hyperion Theatre, in New Haven, Monday night in "There and Back." Heretofore a straw baby has been used for the part, but the parents of Nestor have decided that the youngster will be more likely to deserve his name if he begins the business of life early.

***

Mrs. Langtry will make a South American tour next Summer. It will last from June until October and will carry her to the largest cities of the Southern continent. Her New York run will end within a week, and she will appear in Ottawa on Oct. 12.

***

George A. Kingsbury has signed a contract with the Shuberts. He will take charge of the "Winsome Winnie" Company, which is to open in Baltimore Monday night.

***

"The Fisher Maiden," by Harry von Tilzer, will enter the Victoria Oct. 5, replacing "The Jersey Lily."

***

George Ade saw his play "Peggy from Paris," last night for the first time in New York.

***

Two arrivals on La Lorraine, which got in yesterday, were Master Davidoff, a musical prodigy, and his mother, a pianist. The boy comes under the patronage of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and others prominent in society, to give concerts in Newport and at Lenox. After his engagement at the latter place he will come to New York, where he will be heard in public concerts.

***

Beginning Monday, Oct. 12, "Marta of the Lowlands" will have a three weeks' run at the Manhattan.

***

Ida Conquest has been engaged for the rôle of Helena in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to support Nat Goodwin.

***

Frank Curzon, London theatrical manager, left yesterday for Niagara Falls on a sight-seeing expedition. He and his wife go as the guests of William A. Brady.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end will be rich in house parties. The Long Island colony is entertaining a great deal at present, and to-day there will be the second meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt. The first meet of the season took place on Thursday. The exhibition at the Mineola Fair and the Westchester Horse Show divided the honors yesterday in out of door amusements.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane are to build a large cottage of old English design at Bar Harbor, which in future will be their Summer home. The house will be completed by next season.

***

The Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Johnston Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston have completed their Bar Harbor season, and are in town. The Count and Countess Laugier Villars will sail shortly for Europe.

***

Miss Dorothy Whitney, who has been at Bar Harbor all Summer, has arrived at her father's place at Westbury, L. I., for the Autumn. Miss Adelaide Randolph is also at Westbury, and was one of the exhibitors yesterday at the Mineola Horse Show.

***

Mrs. T. Clay Dugan, the niece of Mrs. Thomas Garner, is at the United States Hotel at Saratoga for the Autumn months.

***

The wedding of Miss Edna Goadby Loew and Howard Crosby Brokaw, whose engagement was announced in THE TIMES this Spring, will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Loew is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin V. Loew of 25 West Fifty-seventh Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Grace Henop) have arrived in Japan, their ship having been due there last Monday. They will spend a month in the land of the chrysanthemum.

***

Among the many well-known people seen in town yesterday were Mrs. George Gould, her mother, Mrs. Kingdon; Mrs. Edwin Gould and her mother, Mrs. Shrady; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould, Miss Nathalie Schenck, Mrs. Louis Henop, Miss Katharine Pratt and her sister, Miss Constance Pratt, and Miss Grata Pomeroy.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht North Star arrived here to-night from its cruise to the eastward.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassiz, who passed the Summer at North Haven, Me., arrived this evening to visit Prof. Alexander Agassiz, at Castle Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt leave next week for a visit to Alfred G. Vanderbilt's camp at Sagamore Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from his fishing trip in Canada.

Miss Louise McAllister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, is guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig have returned to the Cleveland cottage here.

Royal Phelps Carroll gave a dinner at his cottage to-night in honor of his brother, Charles Carroll, who has lived abroad for several years.

Mrs. John Griswold Wentz entertained at luncheon at the Engs cottage, on Cay Street, to-day.

Mrs. Spotteswood D. Schenck and her brother, George Morgan, have returned from New York.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson is here to visit Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Miss Sibyl Kane is visiting her mother, Mrs. Grenville Kane, at Bateman's.

Ex-Vice Commodore C. L. F. Robinson has chartered the steam yacht Decoy for a gunning trip to Canada. The yacht has arrived here, but Mr. Robinson has been compelled to postpone starting on his trip by the serious illness of Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Miss Blight, and Miss Scott went to New York to-day.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman has sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be able to drive out.

Miss Natica Rives has returned from a visit to Lenox.

Mrs. E. N. Stickney has closed her cottage at Jamestown and returned to New York.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lippincott of Philadelphia, who are making an automobile trip through the Berkshire Hills, have arrived in Lenox.

Mrs. William D. Sloane gave one of the largest dinners of the season this evening at Elm Court for United States Senator and Mrs. Depew, who are her guests. There were twenty-four covers, and the table decorations were very elaborate. The guests were the leading Lenox cottagers and members of Mrs. Sloane's house party.

George Westinghouse has returned to Lenox from New York.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson arrived in Lenox this evening from Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Southworth of Washington have returned to Stockbridge from the Adirondacks.

The Misses Clementine and Sophia Furniss gave a dinner at Edgecomb cottage this evening.

Admiral and Mrs. S. M. Luce will arrive on Monday at the Maplewood Hotel in Pittsfield for October.

MARRIED IN AN ARMORY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—A romantic feature of the Odd Fellows' Convention was the marriage this evening at the Fourth Regiment Armory of Miss Cora R. Robertson, daughter of George Robertson of Albany, N. Y., a prominent member of the order, to Capt. Charles R. Evans of Company I, Fourth Regiment, M. N. G. The Rev. Ezra Bell, the Chaplain, officiated. Capt. Evans and his bride stood before a military altar of kettledrums, covered with a silk American flag. The regimental flags were also arranged about the altar, with flowers and potted plants. Miss Robertson accompanied her father to the convention, but she had met the Captain two years ago while on a visit to Baltimore. They concluded yesterday to be married. Brother officers of the Captain suggested the military wedding, and a number of them were present. A luncheon was served in the armory after the wedding.

Dana—Crawford.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—Miss Sara L. Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crawford of this place, and William Fisher Dana of New York were married here yesterday. The bridal party was preceded by Miss Lida Fassett of Franklin and Miss Marjorie Williams of Rome, N. Y., and the following ushers: F. S. Dorra, Buffalo; Robert X. Brown, Meadville; Arthur Lawson, Clarion; M. Angelo Hirsch, Franklin. The bridesmaids were Miss Smith, Cochranton; Miss Florence Dale, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Mary C. Coulter, and Miss Finetta G. Porter, Meadville. After a wedding trip in the East, Mr. and Mrs. Dana will go to New York City to live.

GERMAN LESE MAJESTE TRIAL.

Two Members of the Editorial Staff of Vorwaerts Accused.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Carl Leid and Julius Kaliski, members of the editorial staff of the Socialist organ Vorwaerts, were placed on trial to-day on the charge of lese majesté because of an article published in that newspaper on Aug. 16, in which it was asserted that Emperor William, owing to fear of the Social Democrats, had planned to build a fortified castle on the island of Pichels Werder, into which troops could be drafted in case of a revolution. The article also alleged that Court Marshal von Trotha and Court Architect Ebhard knew of the plan.

The defendants replied that the article was not directed against the person of the Emperor, but only against the court camarilla. The case was adjourned to the middle of October for additional evidence.

ELECTION MAY BE VOID.

New Jersey Bar Conference Over Judiciary Amendment Vote—Recount of Ballots Likely to be Asked For.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Because of the muddle in the count of the vote of Tuesday on the proposed judiciary amendments to the State Constitution, resulting from the erroneous form of the return blanks sent out to the election officers by the Secretary of State, members of the New Jersey Bar Association are beginning to despair of ever having the result of the election officially determined.

The complications in the returns arose from a difference of view as to how many propositions were submitted to popular decision at Tuesday's election. There were on the face of the text of the amendments but three. But the three were divided into eight sections. The Secretary of State's blanks were prepared on the theory that the election officers would be called upon to tally the vote on only three amendments. The clerks found, on the count of the vote, that the voters had expressed themselves separately on each of the eight section amendments. Some improvised returns that enabled them to make returns as to the vote on the eight propositions. Others made bungling attempts to crowd the answers to the eight amendments in the three-amendment form with which the Secretary of State had supplied them. This statement of results, one way here and another way there, has made the prettiest election mess New Jersey ever looked upon.

Secretary of State Dickinson undertook yesterday to repair the mischief by advising election officers all over the State that he will have new blanks in their hands to-morrow night. He says that the new form is prepared in accordance with the decision of Attorney General McCarter, to whom he submitted the questions involved. The use of the new blanks means in many precincts a recount of the vote, the difficulties of which have been already explained. It is doubtful, even if the ballots are accessible, whether a second canvass of them by the election officers will be legal.

Ex-Speaker James J. Bergen, ex-Senator William M. Johnson, and Counselors Frank Bergen and Allan Strong, members of the State Bar Association, held a conference here to-day, with a view of ascertaining if there is any way out of the complications.

The general opinion expressed at the conference was that a new canvass will be asked for, as little doubt was expressed that in most cases the election officers had canvassed the vote erroneously.

New Jersey School Law Situation.

The Law Committee of the State Board of Education of New Jersey held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the house of the New York Bar Association, on West Forty-fourth Street. The object of the meeting was to prepare a statement for submission to the full board, showing the practical operation, or effect, of the recent decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals declaring the McKee law unconstitutional. There were present at the meeting the Chairman, Mr. Russ of Hoboken; Judge Scott of Paterson, S. St. John McCutcheon of Plainfield, and Everett Colby of Orange.

Paintings Owned by Byers Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—Among the assets of the A. M. Byers estate reported on by the trustees to-day were paintings valued at $750,000. Among these are pictures by nearly all the modern famous painters. In the list are "The Wreckers," by Turner, $60,000; two Corots, "Danse de Nymphes," $30,000, and another, $40,000; "Mrs. Isabelle Kinlock," Gainsborough, $45,000; portrait by Rembrandt, $30,000; "Le Passeur," Rousseau, $22,000; "The Lace Makers," $25,000; "David Garrick," Gainsborough, $12,000, and paintings by a score of other famous artists.

IN THE SHOPS.

What a shock it would be to a dignified old Chinese mandarin if he could know that his beautifully embroidered coats were being cut up to make waists for women of the Western civilization! They make the prettiest fancy waists imaginable. One to be seen up town is a beauty. The silk is red, embroidered in blue, single embroidered figures, not too close together. The material is so beautiful that the waists are made simply, but after a smart design. This one opens a little at the side, the silk cut irregularly here, and a scarf is drawn through. The silk is cut over the sleeves, finishing in a little cap, giving the desired long shouldered effect. The sleeve caps the opening of the front, and wherever there is an edge to be finished there are set bands of the silk, with a line of French knots in the centre. One mandarin coat will make two beautiful women's waists.

***

An elaborate waist for a woman who likes striking effects and is fond of lace is made entirely of the silk Maltese. There is a quantity of the lace used in the waist, and it is brightened with ornaments, in brilliant iridescent effects, made of sequins.

***

A beautiful waist that is more simple in effect and made for more practical service is of deep red hobosiey, a crepe-like Eastern material. This is buttoned in the back with tiny made buttons to match the material in color. The front is puffy and odd. There is a narrow band of shirring, perhaps, something over an inch wide, carried over each shoulder close to the sleeve seams. They run down but a short distance back and front, and give the bodice its only fullness. The centre is plain, having in front two big stars formed by radiating tucks, with a little embroidered centre and embroidery running down into the stars. They are large and placed one above the other. In the back there is a star on either side of the buttons. There is another of the stars or tucked wheels on the top of each sleeve, which is plain for a few inches down from the shoulder, the lower part of the sleeve being gathered on rather full to this plain piece. The belt of the material is pointed in the back, has a star in the centre, and two narrow ends cross at the front.

***

A similarly made waist of hobosiey in white has a yoke stock and deep cuffs of silk Maltese lace, and only one of the stars in the front.

***

A charming little waist of embroidered India mull, which is pretty for both Summer and Winter wear, has much of the embroidery in cream on white, small figures, and has a yoke, stock, and cuffs of linen Maltese lace. The lace is also set in at the backs of the sleeves.

***

A very beautiful gown made of the Shikii or raw silk in the natural color is trimmed with beautiful pink roses of solid Chinese embroidery. There is a line of these roses around the bodice just below an open handwork yoke, and a double panel down the front of the skirt has a couple of rows of the embroidery. A gown like this with the hand work in addition to the embroidery will cost $100. No two gowns or waists are made alike of these Oriental materials.

***

A white silk waist which is trimmed with the silk Maltese lace is hand painted with violets.

***

People are learning that things can be pretty as well as simple for their Summer homes, and a great quantity of Colonial glass has gone into them this past season. This is the glass with a number of straight sides, and all sorts and kinds of things in which glass can be used are made up in it. There are standard berry or preserve dishes, pitchers, caraffes, glasses of all kinds, the tiny little flat-sided cordial glasses, baby tumblers, odd, attractive little things. There are also the goblets and wine glasses with standards. Among the most generally useful pieces are the sugar bowls and creamers, and with these, if one cares for it, the "spooner" or spoonholder. A small sugar bowl and creamer, the former without a cover, will cost 40 cents for the two pieces. Two as large again and the sugar bowl with a cover will cost 45 cents. These pieces are always pretty to use with inexpensive blue china when one sets a table with regard to economy and at the same time an eye to effect.

***

A useful set of pottery which is pretty, too, is in a blue and white design, a star in the centre of each piece and border around the edge, and costs 85 cents. This is for a nest of six bowls, the smallest the size of a deep oatmeal dish and the others increasing gradually in size.

FUNERAL OF F. S. GIBBS.

Many Prominent Men at the Services—Wreath from President Roosevelt.

Many prominent men attended the funeral services for the late Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican National Committeeman, ex-Assemblyman, and once candidate for Mayor of New York City, which were held yesterday forenoon at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Delegates from organizations with which Mr. Gibbs had been affiliated, his comrades of Rice Post, No. 29, G. A. R.; city officials, and well-known politicians whom the deceased had fought with and against formed the larger portion of the congregation which filled the church to its capacity.

Previously brief services had been held at Mr. Gibbs's home, 421 West Twenty-second Street. These were attended by only the members of the family and near relatives. At 10:30 o'clock the funeral cortège reached the church. Preceding the flag-draped casket into the church walked the honorary pall bearers, Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Cornelius N. Bliss, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Timothy L. Woodruff, Williamson W. Fuller, John Henry Tremaine, Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, Edward G. Riggs, John W. Vrooman, John L. Miller, Lemuel E. Quigg, Judge Edward Hogan, Louis F. Payn, Thomas L. Hamilton, William Halpin, and James A. Allen.

Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kennedy, the latter Mr. Gibbs's daughter by his first wife; Magistrate Meade, Mrs. Gibbs's father, and Mrs. Gibbs's two children also were present.

Many beautiful floral tributes surrounded the casket. Conspicuous among them was a ten-foot broken column, the gift of the Associated Republican Clubs. Surmounting a column and base was a large wreath sent by the attachés of the County Clerk's office. Another wreath bore the card of President Roosevelt. Many smaller tributes were from organizations and personal friends.

A delegation of thirty-six members of the Republican Club of New York attended, headed by the President, Louis Stern. The interment was at Lakewood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Major ROSS GUFFIN, agent of the Sac and Fox Indians in Oklahoma, is dead at Stroud Oklahoma Territory, aged sixty-six years.

JOHN HUSSEY, Jr., Secretary of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, died last night at his Summer home in Long Branch. He was forty-two years old and the son of John Hussey of Kingston, N. Y. He had been Secretary of the steamboat company for ten years.

CHARLES HAWKES, for many years a shoe merchant at Ballston, N. Y., died yesterday. He was born in Old Deerfield, Mass., in 1814, and was a grandson of Col. John Hawkes, the famous Indian fighter in the Colonial wars and a patriot leader in Western Massachusetts during the Revolution.

RICHARD S. HOWSE, formerly trainer of thoroughbreds in King Edward's stables, was buried in Denver yesterday. He died at the age of thirty-two of consumption contracted in his efforts to reduce his weight to meet the requirements of his profession. The famous horses Ormonde and Isonomy were trained by Howse.

Col. E. B. STODDARD of Worcester, Mass., formerly President of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad and a promoter of the Portland and Rochester Railroad, which roads now constitute the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston and Maine, died yesterday of apoplexy. Col. Stoddard was stricken Thursday afternoon while testifying as an expert in a railway case at Alfred, Me.

ALLEN B. SEAMAN was found dead in bed at his home in Denver yesterday. Heart disease is given as the cause of his death. Mr. Seaman was elected City Attorney under Mayor Van Horn, serving for two years. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee for several years. During the recent charter campaign he strenuously opposed the adoption of the proposed charter, making speeches every night.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AN OLD LADY"—A will can be written without naming an executor therein. After the death of the testator, when the will is presented for probate, the Surrogate will appoint an administrator for the estate.

"A. S."—Taxes for the year 1903 become a lien against real property in the Borough of Queens on Oct. 5 next.

"H. M. F."—An heir to property in this State in order to rescue it from a squatter who has held it for more than twenty years and paid the taxes, would be dependent in his effort to get the property upon the surrounding facts. The heir would have to explain why he had slept on his rights for twenty years for one thing. Everything else being equal, one who asserts ownership to property for twenty years gets a title by what is called adverse possession.

Four Women with Families Need Help.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $100 with which to aid in the matters of rent and food four women, widows or deserted wives, with children to support. By reason of illness and other causes they had made application for the commitment of their children, but are all good mothers and anxious to keep their families together. The bureau hopes that by means of aid for a time they may be helped to self-support. Contributions should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

MARRIED.

AHLES—SNYDER.—At Bayside, Wednesday, Sept. 23, Gertrude, daughter of J. W. Ahles, to Louis J. Snyder.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Manhattan Borough, New York, Friday, Sept. 25, 1903, of typhoid fever, Alfred Milton Butler, in the 48th year of his age.

DAVIDSON.—On Sept. 25, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Anna A., daughter of the late James Davidson of Elizabeth, N. J.

EASTMAN.—Harriet Collyer, wife of Joseph Eastman and daughter of the Rev. Robert Collyer.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock Sunday, Sept. 27, at 4 East Seventieth Street.

GIBSON.—Major William Gibson, aged 60, at Suffern, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1903.

Funeral services at Hornthal Mortuary Chapel, 10 East 22d St., Saturday, 3 P. M., Sept. 26, 1903.

HEIMERDINGER.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 24, 1903, at his residence, No. 4 East 82d St., Joseph E. Heimerdinger, dearly beloved husband of Harriet Liebmann, and son of Augusta and the late E. M. Heimerdinger, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

HULL.—Sept. 25, 1903, Henry I. Hull, at his late residence, 69 West 12th St., in his 67th year.

Funeral private.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, Sept. 24, at Arkville, N. Y., Franklin D. Newton, aged forty-eight years.

Interment Sunday, Sept. 27, at Friends' burying ground Westbury, L. I.

PAYNE.—On Friday, Sept. 25, 1903, Lydia G. Ogden, wife of John C. Payne.

Funeral services at her late residence, 116 [illegible] Av., Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

REEVE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1903, William Mason, son of the late Charles Ogden and Luthera Cutler Reeve, aged thirty-seven years.

Funeral services on Saturday, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M., in the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Building, 204 West 19th St., corner of 8th Av. Interment at Kinderhook, N. Y.

STEBBINS.—Suddenly, on Sept. 23, 1903, at Southampton, L. I., Julia Seymour Stebbins, wife of Horace Chase Stebbins and daughter of George Crawford Clark and Harriet Averell Clark.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, New York, on Saturday, Sept. 26, at 1:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SUYDAM.—Sept. 26, at his home, 1,749 Monroe Av., Tremont, New York City, Lambert V. P. Suydam, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at his late residence Sunday, Sept. 27, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

MEMBERS OF GUIDING STAR LODGE NO. 565, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge rooms, 719 Tremont Av., Sunday, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M., to attend the funeral services of our late Brother Lambert V. P. Suydam. H. K. SMITH, Master.
C. D. HOOK, Secretary.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Sept. 25, Paul Vanderpoel Williams, husband of Margaret A. Cornell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 14 East 65th St., on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

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DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 25.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sep.
BEHNSTEDT, Henry, 341 E. 81st St.	5	24
BUSH, Jane C., 134 E. 16th St.	90	23
BUANOMO, Antonie, 128 Elizabeth	1	25
BOSSOING, John F., 48 Commerce St.	46	24
BRAUN, Friedericke, 349 1st Av.	17	24
BRINKHOFF, C. H., 162 W. 183d St.	65	23
CURLEY, Robert, 2,051 8th Av.	53	24
DOUGHERTY, James, 70 Bank St.	50	24
DE FEO, Anne, 97 Chrystie St.	1	25
FORNARI, Michele A., 54 Oliver St.	1	25
FISHER, Benjamin, 241 E. 13th St.	29	24
GOLDSTEIN, Mary, 15 Eldridge St.	1	24
GREEN, Helen, 323 E. 33d St.	1	24
HICKEY, Mary G., 30 Morton St.	25	24
HEIMERDINGER, J. E., 4 E. 82d St.	45	24
IDLE, Mary, 311 E. 121st St.	16	24
KOERNER, Israel, 150 Madison St.	25	24
KELLY, Michael, 215 W. 60th St.	60	23
KATSCHKE, George, 61 E. 3d St.	25	24
KUHN, Clementina, 243 W. 66th St.	29	24
KLEIN, Alexander, 137 Goerck St.	4	25
KOCHHOUSER, Louis, 311 E. 81st St.	81	24
LARKIN, John, 233 E. 100th St.	56	23
LIEBONITZ, M., Metropolitan Hosp.	19	23
LOWRY, Elizabeth, 402 W. 44th St.	67	24
LASSACK, Hugo, 300 E. 92d St.	28	24
MALATESTA, Julia, 148 Sullivan St.	1	24
MASTRAPIETRO, F., 2,052 1st Av.	1	24
MASCHINSKY, Lena, 363 Lex. Av.	21	23
McGLYNN, Nellie L., 132 Waverley Pl	33	23
McCARRON, Ann, 359 E. 70th St.	38	24
McGOWAN, Mary, Ward's Island	45	24
NEVINE, Andrew, 725 Washington St	35	24
O'BRIEN, Cornelius F., 201 W. 104th	53	23
O'BRIEN, Eleanor, 15 Manhattan Av.	16	25
PETER, Wilhelm, 230 7th St.	58	23
PALMER, Mary, 207 E. 85th St.	66	23
PEREL, Taube, 300 Orchard St.	48	24
POWERS, Bridget, 2,110 2d Av.	43	23
RAE, Michael C., 217 E. 3d St.	1	24
RAPER, William, 458 3d Av.	41	23
RYAN, Nellie, 8 Hague St.	34	23
ROSENBERG, Sadie, 96 Stanton St.	1	24
SCHWARTZ, Rosie, 158 Forsyth St.	1	23
SEFTON, Thomas F., 110 E. 45th St.	34	23
SOLOMON, Abraham, 107 Willett St.	3	24
SACCO, Loretta, 328 E. 13th St.	5	24
SWEETSER, Charles E., 139 W. 90th.	43	23
STOFENHAGEN, Sophie, 379 2d Av.	66	23
SCHRANK, Millie, 538 E. 82d St.	7	25
SHERMAN, Sarah, 318 E. 8th St.	53	23
SCHORLEY, Mary E., 440 W. 125th	46	23
TRAINOR, Sarah, 301 E. 36th St.	64	23
TAPPEN, Edw. M., Jr., 311 W. 134th	37	24
WATTS, Ruth, 6 Amsterdam Av.	1	23

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sep.
ANDEL, Francis, 3,318 Third Av.	1	23
CORRIGAN, Annie, 529 E. 135th St.	1	23
DISKIN, Thomas, Seton Hosp.	50	24
HINES, Martin, 12 Brown Place	9	23
HUGHES, James J., Seton Hosp.	32	24
LOWERY, Bridget, 8 Powell Place	78	23
MANNING, Jacob, Lincoln Hosp.	65	23
MULLEN, Ellen, Fordham Hosp.	24	25
OBSZEWSKI, Zygmot, 424 E. 148th	1	23
SCHMUSER, Carolina, 335 Eagle Av.	70	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sep.
ADAMS, John I., 219 Heyward St.	81	24
BALWIN, Mary C., 99 Freeman St.	52	23
BARTH, Frederick, 458 Miller Av.	45	23
BRUSH, Nehemia W., 409 Hart St.	77	24
BUDION, Joseph, 220 Jerome St.	15	24
CANTONE, Pasquale, 490 President	1	24
CARVIN, Charles, St. Peter's Hosp.	53	24
CHEMAUX, Ethel, 1,026 Wash'ton Av.	12	23
CONNELLY, Marie, 118 Eckford St.	1	24
CUNNINGHAM, Adam, 816 Stagg St.	4	24
CUZNER, Annie, 871 Jefferson Av.	26	23
DALTON, Maurice F., 220 Division Av.	20	24
D'ANDREA, Maria, 2,516 Fulton St.	17	24
DESIRO, Rosie, 13 Spencer St.	12	24
DREYFUSS, Catharine V., 98 Tillary	1	24
DREYFUSS, Thomas L., 98 Tillary	1	25
EISELE, Marie E., 57 Hamburg Av.	17	24
FABER, Irving, 261 Wythe Av.	1	25
FARRELL, Harry, 267 16th St.	47	23
FESSLER, Frank, 25 Rock St.	1	25
FIELD, John, Kings Co. Hosp.	61	23
FOWLER, Benjamin D., 234 Rodney	65	24
FREIL, Daniel F., 927 Kent Av.	25	23
GALLAGHER, William, 192 2d Av.	1	24
GILVANNY, Ann, 126 Dikeman St.	72	23
HALLORAN, Stephen W., 1,110 Putnam Av.	26	23
HOGAN, Daniel, 126 Bridge St.	11	23
HORN, Samuel, 80 Putnam Av.	80	25
JACKSON, John H., 205 29th St.	1	24
JOHNSON, Mary A., 381 Hooper St.	65	23
JOHNSTON, Thomas, 348 Oakland St.	1	24
KANTAWICE, William, 52 N. 1st St	1	24
KEATING, Catharine, 1,089 De Kalb Av.	47	24
KIELY, John C., L. I. C. Hospital	3	24
KOERNER, Louisa, 2,973 Fulton St.	38	23
KUHN, Josepha, 1,477 De Kalb Av.	53	23
LEMANSKI, Edward, 75 N. 8th St.	6	24
LIMBERG, Andrew, 745 Fulton St.	20	23
LITTLE, Bridget, 463 6th Av.	83	23
LOESCH, Jacob, Brooklyn Hospital	35	23
MANTELE, Gertrude, 31 E. 5th St.	43	24
MARSHALL, Henry, K. Co. Hosp.	20	25
MILLS, Ellen, 133 Walden St.	73	24
MIRTH, J., 179 India St.	1	24
MORRISSEY, Margaret, 3 Bancroft Place	26	23
MURRAY, George, 16 Vine St.	29	25
McDONOUGH, Rebecca, Chestnut, near Bay Av.	23	24
McGAN, John, Foot S. 4th St.	28	23
McHUGH, Edward, 45 S. 3d St.	1	25
McKAY, Stephen A., 99 Gold St.	1	23
McLAUGHLIN, Anna E., 163 Berry	12	24
NEGENGERT, Margaret, L. I. C. Hospital	35	23
NEUSTADT, Fanny, L. I. C. Hosp.	52	23
NIEMANN, William, 384 Blake Av.	39	24
O'NEILL, Joseph, St. Peter's Hosp.	27	24
POSTLER, Elizabeth, St. Catharine's Hospital	29	23
READON, David J., 24 Hicks St.	45	23
RICHTER, Henry, 35 Bushwick Av.	46	23
SCHLOSSER, Lena, 234 Knickerbocker Av.	6	24
SENANA, Raffaele, 242 Union Av.	36	24
SCHWEIKERT, Walter, 97 Scholes St	1	23
SHECKLOCK, Margaret, St. Peter's Hospital	34	23
SIME, Nellie A., L. I. C. Hospital	40	24
STILLWAGON, G., 96 Bedford Av.	6	24
THIEL, August R., 8 St. Edward's St	1	25
THOMPSON, Murray, 95 Lott St.	1	22
WANKE, Henrietta, 101 Hamburg Av	37	23
WESTON, Charles, Bushwick Hosp.	27	23

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Services to-morrow conducted by the pastor, REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Best Test of Orthodoxy." 8:00 P. M.—"How Much of Religion Is Imagination?" After to-morrow second service will be at 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; evening subject, "Americanizing and Evangelizing Foreign Populations."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Saint's Security," 8 P. M., "The Best Thing in the World." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School and Bible Classes open Sunday, Oct. 4.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Sunday school and Bible class, 9:45 A. M.; REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning topic, "The Unrest of Humanity; the Reason and Remedy." Evening topic, "Thou Art the Man." Strangers cordially invited. ALL WELCOME.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "All Men Every Man's Parish"; 7:45 P. M., "The Fruit of Faith."

WEST 33D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH AND 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "Proving God." 7:45, "If Not to Christ, to Whom?" All seats always free. The public invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway & 76th St.—Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D. Service 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by Dean Robbins of the General Theological Seminary, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; evening prayer and Sunday school at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—The church will be reopened; the rector will officiate; services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av., Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Rector.—Services 8, 10:45, and 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith at 11 A. M. Evening service and sermon by the rector at 8 P. M. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning service; 4 P. M., evening prayer. Full choir.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday morning service at 11. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF St. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. S. S., 9:45.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Morning: "The Soul's Guard." Evening: "The Heart's New Song."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th Street. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Morning services will be held in the chapel until alterations to the church are completed. 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. F. Mason North, D. D. Midweek Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AVE. REV. ANDREW GILLIES at 11 and 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Pastor. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West Fourth St., bet. the Square and Sixth Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 10:30—"Comfort in Bereavement." 7:45—"Beyond the Grave." Children's Hour, Oct. 4th, 2:30. Public invited. Chancellor MacCracken of N. Y. University to preside.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH St. Pastor will preach 10:45 and 7:45. Attractive programme every evening. All seats free. Friday evening, question box, conducted by the pastor. Popular concert to-night.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, September 27th, (Evangelistic Day.) Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., Moderator of General Assembly, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Richards at 4:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Evangelistic Day. Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., Moderator of General Assembly, at 8 P. M. Sunday school rally at 3 P. M. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Preparatory lecture Friday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Topic for the morning: "The Return to Activity." In the afternoon, Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner Seventy-third St. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, Pastor. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will preach at 11 A. M. The pastor at 8 P. M.—"The Divine Refuge."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. The pastor. —Pastor will preach 10:45 and 7:45. Attractive

REV. D. M. STEARNS WILL RESUME HIS Bible Class Monday, September 28, at 2 o'clock, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 55th St. entrance.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, cor. 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., will preach at 8 o'clock.

THE OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Keynote of the Gospel."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M., 8 P. M., song service.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning 10:45, evening 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE REV. D. M. STEARNS WILL RESUME his Bible Class on Monday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th St.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St., Rev. John C. Bliss, D. D., and Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastors.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.; evening, Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Passion for Usefulness." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Opening of the church has been postponed to Sunday, Oct. 4th.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor; subject: "The Road to Rest." Evening services resumed Oct. 4.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Oct. 4, 1903.

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SUBJECT—David brings up the Ark—II. Sam., vi., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed are they that dwell in thy house.—Psalms, lxxxiv., 4.

Seated upon the throne in Jerusalem, David almost at once entered upon a life of activity. It is in striking contrast with his life in Hebron. During all of the "seven years and six months" (v., 5) that he reigned there we hear but very little of him. It seems as if it was a time of great idleness and neglected opportunities. But almost from the very moment that he was made King "over all Israel and Judah" everything changed. And yet there was no change in him. He was as much of a King in Hebron as he was in Jerusalem—he was the same David in both places. For in both he was the child of God, and in both his waiting upon God for direction is the most conspicuous trait of his character and action. Sitting still in Hebron, we may therefore be assured was just as acceptable service to God as was activity in Jerusalem. In the one place God was preparing him for His work in the other, and in both he was obedient to the Divine will.

So it is very often with the true servants of God. Men whom He chooses generally mature very slowly, for spiritual growth is not that of the weed, but of the oak. Thus, Moses was forty years in Midian, Jesus was thirty years in Nazareth, Paul was three years in Arabia—each kept in comparative silence and oblivion until he entered upon the great work which God had prepared and appointed for him. So it has been with many a more humble disciple in every age. God has taught them to gain strength by sitting still. (Isa., xxx., 7.)

The coronation of David as King "over all Israel and Judah" marked a new era in the history of God's people. It was not only the beginning of new civil conditions, but also of a new religious life for the whole nation. He was now prepared to lead in this new life, and they were ready to follow. For it is very evident from the whole narrative that it was not his success as a military leader, or his ability as a statesman, or his physical beauty, or even his moral worth as a man, that at this time attracted the attention of Israel. But it was his religious character as the chosen of God. This they had at last learned to value as worth more than anything else. So when they "gathered themselves to David unto Hebron, saying, Behold, we are thy bone and thy flesh," their strong argument was, "The Lord thy God said unto thee, Thou shalt feed My people Israel, and thou shalt be ruler over My people Israel." And it is added, "Therefore, came all the Elders of Israel to the King of Hebron," and therefore it is also added, "David made a covenant with them in Hebron before the Lord." (I. Chron., xi., 1-3,) a covenant that they should all serve the Lord. It is not strange, therefore, that one of the very first incidents of his reign was this bringing up "The Ark" to Jerusalem.

THE ARK OF THE COVENANT.

How long after he was seated upon the throne it occurred we are not told. It could not, however, have been very long after. When he gained his victory over the Jebusites, and made their stronghold his capital, his first necessity—and therefore effort—evidently was to increase its natural strength, and then—with "cedar trees and carpenters and masons," furnished him by Hiram, King of Tyre—to build himself a suitable house to live in. (v., 9-11; First Chron., xiv., 1.) Probably also while doing this he was obliged to meet the Philistines on two occasions "in the valley of Rephaim." (v., 17-25; First Chron., xiv. 8-17,) or "the valley of the giants" just south of Jerusalem. (Josh., xv., 8.) Directed by God, decided victories were gained on both of these occasions, "and the fame of David went out into all lands; and the Lord brought the fear of him upon all nations." (First Chron., xiv., 17.)

As soon as peace was thus established, at once apparently, "David consulted with the Captains of thousands and hundreds and with every leader. And David said unto all the congregation of Israel: If it seem good unto you—and that it be of the Lord our God—let us send abroad unto our brethren everywhere that are left in all the land of Israel—and with them also to the priests and Levites which are in their cities and suburbs—that they may gather themselves unto us—and let us bring again the Ark of God to us; for we inquired not at it in the days of Saul. And all the congregation said that they would do so; for the thing was right in the eyes of all the people." (First Chron., xiii., 1-4.) This he could not have done when he was King in Hebron, although Kirjath-jearim—where the Ark was—belonged to the tribe of Judah over which he reigned. (First Chron., xiii., 6.) Then there would have been no general or hearty response to the suggestion even if he had made it. But now there was both.

Many years before Saul ascended the throne, "the ark of God" had been taken by the Philistines in battle, (I. Sam., iv., 17.) When they, in their fear, sent it back, it was not restored to its rightful place in "the tabernacle" at Shiloh, but was stored away among the hills and "in the fields of the wood," (Psa., cxxxii., 6) of Kirjath-jearim. There it was received into the house of Abinadab, who "sanctified Eleazar, his son, to keep" it, (I. Sam., vii., 1.) There it had remained almost utterly neglected ever since. "The tabernacle" itself apparently had been removed from Shiloh to Nob. (I. Sam., xxi., 1.)—Shiloh became a desolation, (Jer., vii., 12,) and "Nob the city of the priests," Saul himself utterly destroyed "with the edge of the sword." (I. Sam., xxii., 19.) "The tabernacle" was then probably removed by some thoughtful hand to Gibeon, (II. Chron., i., 3.)

DELIVERANCE FROM CAPTIVITY.

Thus for more than forty years before Saul began to reign, during the forty years when he sat upon the throne, and for more than seven years after his death, there is no recorded gathering of the people at "the tabernacle," or recognition of "the ark," or celebration of the "day of atonement" of any kind in the land. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of Israel, excepting the time when the people were exiled to Babylon for "seventy years." (Jer., xxv., 11.) Both periods were known as "the captivity," (Dean Stanley.) The one was the captivity of "the ark," the other of the people.

Deliverance from the first "captivity" was effected when the people so heartily responded to the call of David. It was a matter which he had long desired to accomplish. For years, probably, it had been a burden on his mind. This longing desire he expressed in a psalm which was probably sung on this occasion—perhaps at the opening of the ceremonies. (Psa. 132, R. V.)

"Lord, remember for David
All his affliction;
How he sware unto the Lord,
And vowed unto the Mighty One of Jacob;
Surely I will not come into the tabernacle
of my house
Nor go up into my bed;
I will not give sleep to mine eyes,
Or slumber to mine eyelids,
Until I find out a place for the Lord,
A tabernacle for the Mighty One of Jacob."

It must have been an occasion of great gladness. The scene must have been very imposing. "Thirty thousand chosen men of Israel," (v. 1,) besides many others, were gathered together. They came "from Shihor of Egypt, even unto the entering of Hemath" (I. Chron. xiii., 5)—that is, from the extreme southern limit of the country—to the extreme North on the borders of the Sea of Galilee. They formed a great procession. Led by David himself, "all the house of Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments made of fir wood—even on harps and on psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cymbals," (v. 5.) They moved from Jerusalem and went up to Kirjath-jearim—also called Baalah—and Kirjath-baal, (Josh. xv., 9-60,) to the house of Abinadab. The distance was about nine or ten miles and the road lay through a wild, mountainous region. Arrived at his house, "they set the Ark of God upon a new cart," (v. 3.) This was the way in which the heathen had shown their reverence for it, (I. Sam., vi., 7,) because it was the way in which they commonly "carried their sacred images." (Geikie.)

UZZAH SMITTEN BY GOD.

But it was not the way in which "the Ark of God—which is called by the Name—even the name of the Lord of hosts that sitteth upon the cherubim," (Verse 2, R. V.,) should be carried. His people should have known that when it was to be moved at any time it was to be carefully covered from all unhallowed gaze, (Num., iv., 5-6,) lifted by staves provided for the purpose, (Ex., xxv., 14,) carried on the shoulders of consecrated priests, (Num., vii., 9,) and that it was distinctly commanded, "they shall not touch any holy thing, (or the Sanctuary, R. V.,) lest they die," (Num., iv., 15.) All this, however, was now forgotten, and the procession began its march to Jerusalem. It is a significant testimony that the word of God had long been neglected. "Uzzah and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab, drave the new cart," (Verse 3,) and they were Levites who should have known the law.

When the procession reached a place known as "the thrashing floor of Nachon," (Verse 6, R. V.,) or "of Chidon," (I. Chron., xiii., 9,) the oxen stumbled and "The Ark" was shaken. Long familiarity with the ways of the heathen had so blunted that sense of reverence and godly fear that should have belonged to them as the people of God that at once, impulsively and without thought, "Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it." (Verse 6.) But neither want of thought, nor sudden impulse, are ever valid excuses for sin any more than is "ignorance of the law." He had violated the law of God, and the holiness of God demanded that he must pay the penalty. For the people must understand—especially on this occasion—that the Lord whom they now proposed to serve was a holy God, and His word must be obeyed. So "God smote him there for his error; and there he died by the Ark of God." (Verse 7.)

At once David and all the people were filled with awe. The festivities were broken up, the people were dismissed, and with becoming reverence the oxen were turned toward "the house of Obed-edom the Gittite." (V. 10.) He was a "Levite, originally from Gath-Rimmon, in Manasseh," (Geikie)—one of the forty-eight cities which "the children of Israel gave unto the Levites out of their inheritance, at the commandment of the Lord." (Josh., xxi., 8, 24-25.) "And the Ark of the Lord continued in the house of Obed-edom, the Gittite, three months; and the Lord blessed Obed-edom, and all of his household." (V. 11.)

PAGEANT AT ARK MOVING.

When David heard of this prosperity, all his fears were removed, and at once he made preparations to remove "the Ark" from the house of Obed-edom to "the Tabernacle" he had erected for it in Jerusalem. He had now learned how it was to be done. (I. Chron., xv., 2.) The people were gathered together again in greater numbers than before. At least 862 priests and Levites were solemnly consecrated for their sacred duties. Musicians were multiplied, and arranged under the leadership of skilled men from among the Levites. King David himself laid aside his royal dress and "was clothed with a robe of fine linen, and also had upon him an ephod of linen. So the priests and the Levites sanctified themselves to bring up the Ark of the Lord, God of Israel. And the children of the Levites bare the Ark of God upon their shoulders with the staves thereon, as Moses commanded according to the word of the Lord." As the procession moved along, with music and dancing and great joy, at intervals it paused that the priests might offer sacrifices. "Thus all Israel brought up the Ark of the covenant of the Lord, with shouting, and with sound of the cornet, and with trumpets, and with cymbals, making a noise with psalteries and harps." (I. Chron., xv., 28.)

When the procession reached Jerusalem "they brought in the Ark of the Lord, and set it in its place, in the midst of the Tabernacle that David had pitched for it: and David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord." Then "he blessed the people in the name of the Lord of hosts. And he dealt among all the people, even among the whole multitude of Israel, as well to the women as men, to every one a cake of bread, and a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine" (vv. 17-19) or "cake of raisins," (R. V.) The festivities were then apparently brought to a close by the whole company, led by the Levites, uniting in singing the Psalm recorded in I. Chron., xvi., 7-36, and repeated in whole or in part in several of the Psalms, especially in the One Hundred and Fifth, Ninety-sixth, and One Hundred and Sixth. "So all the people departed, every one to his house," (v. 19.)

Such were some of the outward scenes connected with this great event. A verbal description of them, however, although it be an inspired description, cannot give us any true idea of the impressiveness of the ceremonies or of the joy and gladness which filled every heart. But interesting as these were, and important as they were in marking a new era in the civil and religious life of David and his people, they are far more interesting and important to us because of their deep spiritual meaning. For in the Tabernacle service as appointed by God, every article of furniture, and every rite and ceremony connected with the service, was a significant type of something in the person, or in the atoning work of our Lord Jesus Christ. Of all these articles of furniture "The Ark" was the most important, for to it every other article and every ceremony not only pointed, but in it found the fullness of its meaning.

THE ARK IN THE TABERNACLE.

It was the only article of furniture in "The Most Holy Place" of "The Tabernacle." In itself, it was simply a box of incorruptible wood, overlaid "with pure gold within and without" (Ex., xxv., 11.) When placed in "The Tabernacle" there stood "before" it a pot of the manna which the children of Israel ate in the wilderness, (Ex., xvi., 34,) and "Aaron's rod that budded," (Heb., ix., 4, Num., xvii., 9,) and at its "side," the "Book of the Law," which Moses wrote. But there was never anything "put into the Ark," excepting the "two tables of stone" on which the finger of God had written "The Ten Commandments." (Ex., xxv., 16; Deut., x., 1-5; I. K., viii., 9.)

When these "two tables of stone" containing the summing up of God's Law were placed in this box it was closed by a cover "of pure gold" on which stood "two cherubims of gold," each beaten out of one piece, and facing each other. This cover was called "The Mercy Seat." (Ex., xxv., 17-22.) On it, and "between the cherubims" (v. 2,) was God's peculiar dwelling place. There His love hid His law—with all its demands—from His own sight, that the sinner who had broken His law might there find mercy and forgiveness. There God could be approached—but only once a year, and by only one man—the High Priest—who came in the name of, and as the representative of, all the people.

Thus, while "The Ark"—as the culmination of all that was represented by "The Tabernacle"—declared in the most emphatic manner God's abhorrence of sin, it also marked in just as emphatic a manner, His grace toward the sinner. For when the High Priest on the great "Day of Atonement" came before it with the blood of the atoning sacrifice in his hands, as he sprinkled it upon "The Mercy Seat," and confessed the sins of the people, he found on their behalf acceptance and pardon. They could be found nowhere else, or in any other way.

Thus "The Ark" was a significant type of Jesus Christ, as the one way of access to the Father, and as the only ground of acceptance with Him. "Bringing up the Ark" is therefore spiritually entering into union with Jesus Christ. It should be done with great joy and gladness. It is the privilege and necessity of every child of Adam. For he can reign and conquer, only as he is in fellowship with his Lord and Saviour.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the marked contrast between David in Jerusalem and in Hebron, and how is it explained?

What was the argument with the people when they called him to be King "over all Israel and Judah"?

What had been the history of "The Ark" for many years, and how did David feel concerning it?

What occurred when he undertook to remove it from Kirjath-jearim?

How was it removed from the house of Obed-edom, and what is said of the occasion?

What was "The Ark," what was its position in the Tabernacle, and what did it declare?

Of what was it the type, and what does the bringing of it to Jerusalem signify to us?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., of Princeton University will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Turn Not Aside." Evening—Patience." Dr. Mackay is expected to preach Sunday, Oct. 4.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HERMAN C. WEBER, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "Christian Liberty—What It Is, and Its Value to the Individual and Society."

BALLINGTON AND MAUD BOOTH WILL conduct a Gospel Service in Cooper Union Sunday evening at 8, and dedicate young son of Pattie Watkins Lindsay.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 10 to 4.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lexington Av. and 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., Rev. D. Meinert of Wisconsin officiating.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING OF Harlem, Thursdays, 10:30, October to June.—Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av., 123d St. Leader Oct. 1, Miss S. R. Kendall.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS

Attendance on First Day Showed Total of 475,123.

Superintendent Maxwell Says Increase of 34,393 is "Truly Remarkable and Significant."

After having received detailed reports from every public school in the city, Superintendent William H. Maxwell issued yesterday a statement showing the number of pupils registered up to date in all grades throughout the five boroughs.

The following tables give the register and attendance of Sept. 14, 1903, as compared with the first school day of 1902:

	Register 1903.	Increase Over 1902.	Attendance. 1903.	Increase Over 1902.
MANHATTAN.				
Elementary	255,942	20,655	227,798	16,158
High	8,913	2,223	7,227	2,169
Training	214	81	207	....
Truant	....	....	....	....
Total	265,070	22,959	235,232	18,357
BRONX.				
Elementary	43,262	3,429	39,636	3,277
High	1,956	49	1,337	138
Total	45,218	3,478	40,966	3,415
BROOKLYN.				
Elementary	173,287	10,069	159,241	9,142
High	8,048	415	6,668	366
Training	478	138	461	122
Truant	....	....	....	....
Total	181,763	10,622	166,370	9,630
QUEENS.				
Elementary	30,201	2,541	27,330	2,286
High	1,627	131	1,250	24
Total	31,828	2,672	28,580	2,310
RICHMOND.				
Elementary	10,574	631	9,564	596
High	649	208	514	85
Total	11,223	839	10,078	681
Grand total	535,102	40,570	475,123	34,393

The total number of part-time pupils in all boroughs is 87,557, an increase of 25,110.

Superintendent Maxwell was asked after the issuance of the tables what significance he attributed to the figures. He said:

"It must be understood that the figures of registration for the first day of school are not to be taken as an index of permanent conditions. They represent simply the taking of stock, and do not show at all the effects of the efforts of the Superintendents by means of transferring classes to reduce the number of children on part time. The figures which will be reported at the end of the month will show, I am sure, considerable reduction in part-time registration.

"The figures of register, furthermore, are somewhat padded by reason of the fact that on the first day of school many children are still retained on the register of their old school because the Principal has no indication that they actually are not to return. Similarly children transferred are retained on the register of one school until official notification has been received of their acceptance at another school. In this way they are counted twice. The figures of attendance, however, are entirely reliable. The increase of 34,393 is truly remarkable, and when taken with the large increase in attendance on Sept. 8, 1902, has, I think, a significant meaning.

"It indicates, I believe, that practically every child of school age in the city is now entered on the school rosters. I think, too, that it is an indication that the recently improved child labor laws also are beginning to show their influence. It is a source of pleasure that no child over six years of age has been reported as refused. I trust, when the new Public School 188 is operating on full time, and the Recreation Pier School is in commission, and when the several buildings promised for the next few months are open, that the figures of part-time classes will be significantly reduced."

ZIONISTS ARE HOPEFUL.

Prof. Gotthell of Columbia University returned yesterday on the French liner Lorraine from Basle, Switzerland, where he has been attending the Zionist Congress. It was on his motion, he says, that the text of the proposition of the British Government to grant a tract of land to Zionists in British East Africa for founding a settlement was laid on the table. While a committee has been sent to report on the proposition, Dr. Gotthell says that the Zionists do not seem much in favor of the plan. It is not the intention in any case to give up the movement for the reoccupation of Palestine.

As regards the reoccupation of Palestine, Dr. Herzl reported to the Congress that M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, had assured him that the Russian Government would help the Zionists in their negotiations with the Sultan to secure a charter for Palestine.

David Bradley Lee's Will.

The will of David Bradley Lee, who died in this city about two months ago, was filed in the Surrogates' office for probate yesterday. It is dated July 8, 1903, and divides equally between his sisters, the Baroness Josephine von Waecher-Lautenbach and Countess Mary von Waldersee, certain funds left by his mother, of which he was to receive the proceeds and gains during his life. The United States Trust Company is appointed executor. The petition states that there is no real property, and the value of the personal estate is about $1,000. There is nothing in either will or petition to show the value of the trust fund left by his mother, Anne D. Lee.

Will of Mrs. Lottie H. Packard.

The will of Mrs. Lottie H. Packard, widow of E. C. Packard, the founder of the Packard Commercial School, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The estate is valued at $200,000 in personal and $50,000 in real property. Mrs. Packard directs that her stepdaughter, Ella M. Packard, is to receive half the income of the estate for life. The other half is to be paid to the Packard Commercial School Company during the life of William P. Mosely. Upon the death of Ella M. Packard the principal of the trust fund created for her is to be paid to the Packard Commercial School, which is to receive the other half on the death of Mr. Mosely.

Mrs. C. W. Sweet Left $250,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The will of Mrs. Caroline W. Sweet of Montclair, who died on July 27, leaving an estate valued at $250,000, was probated to-day. Mrs. Sarah Turnbull Warren, an adopted daughter, receives $75,000 and Mary L. Van Lennup of New York, Eulalie Van Lennup and Caroline Holmes $25,000 each. Each servant in the employ of the testator for five years or more gets $100. The balance of the estate goes to other relatives.

Gen. and Mrs. Booth to Speak.

Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, at the head of the Volunteers of America, will start a series of Fall and Winter meetings in Cooper Union to-morrow evening. Mrs. Booth will deliver a Gospel address and her husband will speak on the work of the organization, which is reported to have made splendid progress. An interesting event will be the christening of Arthur Watkins Lindsay, the young son of Col. Fred and Col. Pattie Lindsay of the Volunteers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

WALTER H. TUTTLE & CO.—Walter H. Tuttle & Co., shoe manufacturers on a large scale at Lynn, Mass., have assigned to John E. Donalian, a Boston leather dealer and one of the heaviest creditors. No schedule is ready. Limited capital with the effects of the strike and active competition of other manufacturers, the firm states, caused the assignment.

BUTLER GLOVE COMPANY.—A receiver was asked for yesterday for the Butler Glove Company of Columbus, Ohio, by Robert W. Boyd, a London (Ohio) stockholder, who alleges that the firm has debts of $40,000, while its assets will hardly equal half that amount. The concern suspended active operations several weeks ago, so far as manufacturing went, owing to a dull market.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DRUSS BROTHERS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Archibald Douglas receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Druss Brothers, jobbers in clothing, at 21 East Broadway.

CORNELIUS JONES MILLETT.—Cornelius Jones Millett of 155 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $778 and no assets.

MORITZ HOROWITZ.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Moritz Horowitz, dealer in hats and pants at 75 Rivington Street.

REUBEN BERNFUS.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed James M. Milno receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Reuben Bernfus, manufacturer of furs at 225 Greene Street, on the application of Michael L. Cohen, a creditor, who stated that Mr. Bernfus had not been at his place of business for the past two weeks, and had informed Mr. Cohen that he has stock in hiding valued at $4,500 to $5,000.

TEKULSKY & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Tekulsky, doing business as Tekulsky & Co., wholesale dealer in wines and liquors at 428 West Seventeenth Street, by the following creditors: Frederick de Bary & Co., $5,158; Monopole Champagne Company, $313, and Roosevelt & Schuyler, $315. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has within the last four months transferred a large quantity of his property to certain creditors to prefer them, and about Sept. 21 removed part of his property, and keeps part of his property concealed.

ABRAHAM KRIEGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Krieger, furrier of 4 and 6 West Third Street, by the following creditors: David Meyer, $67; Ernest Wagner, $306, and Otto Wagner, $160. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Thursday. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver of the assets on the application of David Meyer, who stated that he believes $4,500 worth of goods were removed under an attachment for $500.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 185 failures in the United States during the week, against 170 for the previous week and 172, 197, 169, and 129 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 57, New England 28, Southern 19, Western 45, Northwestern 21, Pacific 13, and Territories 2. Canada had 18, against 19 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of debtor:

AUERBACH, Rudolph—E. Odell	$80
BERGEN BEACH LAUNCH COMPANY—City of New York; L. L. Rives	58
BROWN, George T.—Abraham Gorlin and John Heineman, F. O. Merrion and others	319
BROWN, George T.—The Union Stove Works	123
BUCKLEY, M. H.—J. W. Fiske Iron Works	700
BALDWIN, George E., and Henry C. Lima—G. R. Southerland	157
BATES, George A.—City of New York	74
COLLETT, Joseph—City of New York	61
DUNCAN, Harry—J. B. Miller	342
DILLON, Robert J.—City of New York	103
FROMM, Adolph—Miller & Kane Distilling Company	408
HAGEDORN, John—D. H. Stamwitz	97
HOLSTEIN, Leo—M. Paris	141
HILL, Rose—C. E. Hill	41
JOHANNS, W. A., and Frederick H. Tiedmann—F. Hulberg	100
JAEGER, Augustus P.—J. T. Hildebrandt	87
LANGLEY, John—J. F. McKemon	947
LEVIN, Isaac—City of New York	42
LEWIS, Joseph—City of New York	48
LYONS, John B.—City of New York	75
LAUGHRAN, William—William M. Hoes, Public Administrator	10,367
MATTHEWS, Patrick E., Sr.—Handley & Farmer Company	166
MOORE, Sadie, administratrix—W. J. Mills	372
MUTUAL BUILDING COMPANY—City of New York	97
O'CONNOR, Charles—H. Frohman and others	782
POMERANTZ, Louis and Michael—S. Waldman	141
PHILLIPS, Clarence—G. Cohn	34
PRINGPIPE, Maria, Abe Friedman, and Raffaele Larazo—P. Menossaleo	169
RIGHTER, John H.—City of New York	45
RIGGLES, James H.—City of New York	102
SHAY, John—City of New York	102
SHAY, John—City of New York	109
SIMMONS, William P.—City of New York	102
SCHNABEL, Hy.—City of New York	74
SEXSMITH, Alfred W., and Arthur L. L. Martin—H. Iden	326
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Knapp	443
VAN CLEVE, James A.—City of New York	158
WALDMAN HOTEL COMPANY—Hunter & Trimm Company	98
WEIL, David—T. Kilian	242
WEYERS, Albert or Alfred—M. Urban	114
WILEY, A. J.—City of New York	46
RUHLE, John W.—City of New York	103
ROLBUCK, Thomas G.—E. H. Harding, as executor	546
RIGGIN, Henry—City of New York	74
RYAN, Maurice, Jr.—City of New York	74
ROHAM, Thomas—City of New York	160
ROLOFF, Michael—Eagle White Lead Company	48
RICH, Charles—J. Rothschild et al	286
RYAN, Mary—J. Rothschild et al	191
SCHLEY, George—City of New York	46
SCOTT, John J.—S. D. Goodman	45
SCHLIEBSTEIN, Bertha—P. Voss	186
SANDERS, Joseph—E. H. Shepherd	75
SALOWAY, Samuel—J. B. Byer et al	77
WOODS, Thomas—City of New York	46
WOODRUFF, Byron C.—City of New York	102
WILD, Daniel G.—City of New York	74
TAGER, Frank—J. D. Smith	79
WINKLER, Charles—Boogher Force and Goodbar Hat Company	211

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The pressure is low throughout the country west of the Alleghany Mountains, except on the North Pacific Coast, with a pronounced centre of disturbance over Southeastern Minnesota. A marked high area is moving in from the Northern Pacific, and the pressure is rising rapidly eastward through the Dakotas, with much lower temperatures, accompanied by showers.

To the eastward and southward of the centre of low pressure the cool weather of Thursday and Thursday night has been followed by a decided increase in temperature, except in the Atlantic and Gulf States. There was no precipitation of consequence, except in the Northwest.

Frosts were general Friday morning in the Ohio Valley and the western lower lake region. There were also light frosts in portions of New England. Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes, except at Duluth, and on the lower lakes from Detroit to Buffalo.

On the New England Coast the winds will become southwest and fresh to brisk; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh south; on the upper lakes brisk to high southwest to northwest, and on the lower lakes brisk southwest to west, probably high on central and eastern Lake Erie.

There will be showers Saturday in the northern slope, the eastern Upper Mississippi Valley, the northern upper lake and the central Rocky Mountain regions, and Saturday night or Sunday in the middle slope, central valleys, the lower lake, and southern upper lake region. Rain is also probable in the central Rocky Mountain region and southern plateau.

In the East and South the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday. It will be warmer Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by falling temperatures Sunday. It will be cooler Saturday in the middle and northern slopes, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the western upper lake and central Rocky Mountain region, and cooler Sunday in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, the lower lake region, New England, the Middle Atlantic and the interior of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It will be warmer Sunday in the Northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

North Carolina—Fair Saturday; warmer in interior; Sunday fair, cooler in western portion; fresh east winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina—Fair Saturday; warmer in interior; Sunday fair; fresh east to southeast winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Saturday; warmer, except in eastern Maine; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; cooler; fresh south winds, becoming northwest Sunday.

Virginia—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; cooler in interior; fresh east to south winds, becoming variable.

Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair, cooler; variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh to brisk Sunday.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair, cooler; variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh to brisk Sunday.

North Dakota—Showers Saturday, except fair in northwest portion. Sunday fair, warmer.

South Dakota—Rain Saturday, colder in central and eastern portions. Sunday fair, warmer.

Minnesota—Showers and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer in western portion; fresh north winds.

West Virginia—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair, cooler.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Saturday, showers and cooler at night or Sunday near Lake Erie, fair elsewhere; brisk to high southwest winds, becoming northwest Sunday.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Saturday, showers and cooler at night or Sunday, except fair in southeast portion; brisk southwest winds, becoming high on Lake Erie and shifting to northwest Sunday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow; variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh to brisk to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	55	49	51
6 A. M.	51	48	51
9 A. M.	52	51	58
12 M.	55	58	64
4 P. M.	57	63	65
6 P. M.	56	62	64
9 P. M.	56	57	60
12 P. M.	57	55	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau ... 55
Corresponding date 1902 ... 55
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years ... 64

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 8 A. M. and 60 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 62 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 48 degrees at 4:30 A. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

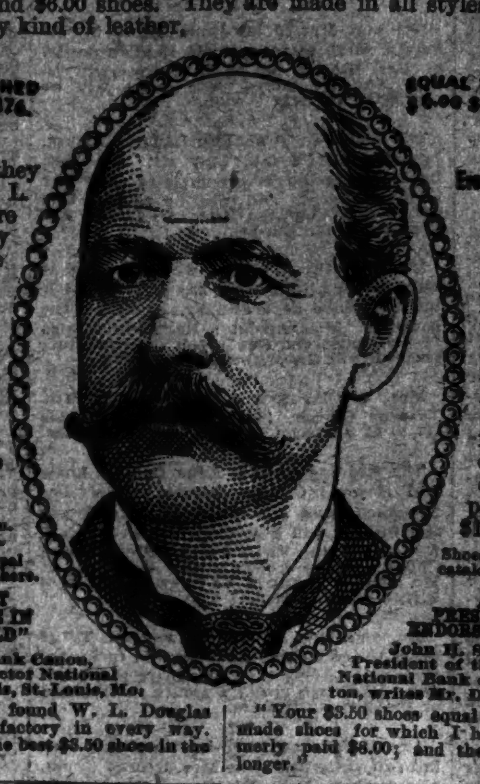
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

For More Than a Quarter of a Century W. L. Douglas shoes have been leaders in style, fit and wear. They have earned a world-wide reputation by merit alone. They are the standard everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have the style and character of $5.00 and $6.00 shoes. They are made in all styles, and most every kind of leather.

ESTABLISHED JULY 6, 1876.

EQUAL TO $5.00 SHOES.



The immense sales prove they are the best, because W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the United States.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas High Grade Shoes. Price, $2.00 and $1.75.

CAUTION! Name and price on bottom. Take no substitute.

Sold by 65 Douglas stores in the principal cities, and best retail shoe dealers everywhere.

Every Gentleman Should Have Three Pairs of Shoes to Dress His Feet Properly On All Occasions.

He should have a pair of Viscolized, waterproof, heavy, double-sole shoes for wet weather; a pair suitable for pleasant days, and for full dress a pair of Patent Leather Button Shoes.

Don't pay $15.00 to $18.00 for these three pairs; you can get as much style, fit, comfort and service in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

"THE BEST $3.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD"
Writes Frank Canon, U. S. Inspector National Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo.:
"I have found W. L. Douglas shoes satisfactory in every way. They are the best $3.50 shoes in the world."

A BANK PRESIDENT'S ENDORSEMENT.
John H. Scudder, President of the First National Bank of Trenton, writes Mr. Douglas:
"Your $3.50 shoes equal custom made shoes for which I have formerly paid $8.00; and they wear longer."

NEW YORK CITY
483 Broadway, cor. Howard
755 Broadway, cor. 8th
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th
974 Third Avenue
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th.
356 Sixth Avenue
345 Eighth Avenue
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street
95 Nassau Street.
520 Willis Avenue, Bronx.
BROOKLYN:
494 Fifth Avenue
708-710 B'way, cor. Thornton
1367 B'way, cor. Gates Ave.
421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl
JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Av.
NEWARK: 785 Broad Street.

THE HOLLY CO.,
Importers and Makers of Waists, Skirts and Costumes.
10 WEST 22D STREET.

"Holly" waists are exclusive in design and possess a distinguishing individuality not usual in others.

Whether in cloth skirts or suits, silk gowns or waists, our prices are the lowest, quality considered.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation Can Be Cured.

Good Health is Utterly Impossible Unless the Waste Products of the Body are Got Rid of—A Safe, Natural Remedy is to Be Had From Any Druggist.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only relieve, but permanently cure constipation.

They do it, not by violent purgative and cathartic action, but by so toning up the stomach and bowels that they perform their natural functions without the aid of harmful drugs.

Remember Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and cathartics give only temporary relief by violent and injurious action—they do far more harm than good.

Iron-Ox Tablets are concentrated nerve food—they abound in brain-making elements—they do not produce a temporary exhilaration, followed by a weakening reaction, as do liquid tonics composed of drugged alcohol which leads to the drink habit.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACKMAN, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Matts Backman, Maria Heikel, Leander Backman, if living, and, if not, his heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names and residences are unknown; Johan Backman, otherwise known as John Gustaffson, if living, and, if not, his heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names and residences are unknown; any other heirs and next of kin of ANNA BACKMAN, deceased, whose names and residences are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Anna Backman, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ogda Wegner of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Backman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s12-law6wSa&o24

MULHALL, JOHN DILLON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis D. Mulhall, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN DILLON MULHALL, otherwise known as John D. Mulhall, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary C. Mulhall of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Dillon Mulhall, otherwise known as John D. Mulhall, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

M. J. HORAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 271 Broadway, New York City. Se12-law6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOHN L. BLISS, residing at No. 408 Jefferson Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, do hereby certify and declare that I intend to deal under the business name of JOHN BLISS & COMPANY in the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chronometers and nautical instruments and appliances in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and elsewhere, and that my place of residence is as above stated.

JOHN L. BLISS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 24th day of September, 1903, before me personally appeared JOHN L. BLISS, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

C. B. C. FOWLER,
[L. S.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP DICKMAN, bankrupt. No. 4,996.—Notice is hereby given that Philip Dickman, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1903.

NO. 4,280.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. HAAS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph E. Haas of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1903, the said Joseph E. Haas was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 25, 1903.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises... [illegible] | Sun sets... 5:52 | Moon sets... [illegible]

High Water This Day.

S. Hook... 11:11 | Gov. Isl'd... 11:55 | H. Gate... 1:34

S. Hook... 11:55 | Gov. Isl'd... 11:55 | H. Gate... 1:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allegheny, Kingston and Greytown	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellaggio, Barbadoes and Brazil		11:00 A. M.
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Hull		
El Siglo, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	
Hypatia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:30 P. M.	
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Ciudad Bolivar	10:00 A. M.	
Morro, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	
Pretoria, St. Thomas and St. Croix	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	6:00 A. M.	
St. Nicholas, Antwerp		
Trold, Kingston and Greytown		2:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Lucia, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:00 A. M.	
Umbria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Zulia, La Guayra and Curacao	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

City of Washington, Panama and San Francisco	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston		
Hypatia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Tampico	12:00 M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	
Victorian, Liverpool		12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aki Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.
Arabic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Coamo, San Juan, Sept. 19.
El Mar, Galveston, Sept. 19.
Gallia, Naples, [illegible]
Lackawanna, Flushing, Sept. 10.
Pallanza, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 17.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 19.
Tennyson, Barbados, Sept. 19.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

City of Washington, Havana, Sept. 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 19.
Moltke, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Perugia, Naples, Sept. 12.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 17.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 19.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 16.
Vincenzo Bonanno, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Sept. 17.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Alesia, Fayal, Sept. 20.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 13.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
El Alba, Galveston, Sept. 23.
Etruria, Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
Main, Bremen, Sept. 12.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Sept. 16.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 24.

Arrived.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans, Sept. 20, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Hanks, Naples, Sept. 9, and Palermo, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, Sept. 19, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Suttora, Trieste, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, Sept. 19, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to N. C. Foster.

SS City of Augusta, Burg, Savannah, Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Watson, Jacksonville, Sept. 22, and Charleston, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Ohls, Santos, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Claverburn, (Br.,) Brown, Shields, Sept. 11, in ballast, to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg. Off Nantucket Lightship at 7 P. M.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston, Texas, Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored north of the Scotland Lightship at 6:50 P. M.

SS Oceana, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Sept. 19, and Queenstown, 20th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 7:30 P. M.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Jr., Galveston, Texas, Sept. 19, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company. Anchored outside the Bar at 6:55 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

United States revenue cutter Onondaga, from Philadelphia. Passed in Quarantine at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Oakbranch, (Br.,) for Hongkong.
SS Anglia, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Baron Balfour, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Cadiz.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Uro, (Nor.,) for Rotterdam via Norfolk.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 1:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at noon to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at midnight yesterday.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holm, from New York for Christiania and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS United States, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New York via Newport News for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Kelson, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Parima, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Demerara, &c., arr. at St. Croix yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, for New York, sld. from Swansea Sept. 23.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Br.,) Capt. Ochelmann, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Sagami, (Br.,) Capt. Appleton, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Algiers Sept. 21.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Umbert, from New York via Cadiz and Barcelona, arr. at Genoa Sept. 22.

SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansaldo, from New York, arr. at Naples Sept. 22.

SS Chickiade, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg Sept. 22.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Capt. Bate, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Sept. 23.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Rudman, for New York, sld. from Malaga Sept. 23.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Armenian, (Br.,) Capt. Steel, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Nutman, from New York, arr. at Cape Town to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:17 A. M. 26th, and proceeded.

Spoken.

SS Thespis, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Manchester, was spoken Sept. 22 in latitude 46 degrees, longitude 45 degrees.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cotton, middling	11.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 5-16
Sugar, granulated	4.90
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	15.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08⅝
Lard, prime	8.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour unchanged. No. 2 red wheat, [illegible]; No. 2 corn, [illegible]; No. 2 yellow, [illegible]; No. 2 white oats, [illegible]; No. 3 [illegible]; good feeding barley, [illegible]; fair to choice malting, [illegible]; No. 1 flaxseed, [illegible]; No. 1 Northwestern, [illegible]; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess pork, per bbl., [illegible]; lard, per 100 lb., [illegible]; short ribs, sides, (loose,) [illegible]; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) [illegible]; short clear sides, (boxed,) [illegible]; clover, contract grade, $9.70.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was active, and while more or less irregular, again reflected the bearishness of current sentiment. The opening was steady, 12 points higher to 1 point lower, but almost immediately the market turned easier under further liquidation and bear pressure directed particularly against October, and which carried the general list downward until soon after the opening it showed a net loss of [illegible] points. The market rallied very slowly, and after showing an advance of from 2 to 11 points around midday, broke again, reaching a new low level for the season under active bear pressure and a renewal of the tremendous liquidation that has been going on now for several days. Under the influence of this September sold down to 10.90, October to 9.33, December to 9.34, and January to 9.35, this being the first time this season that a near month has sold below the quotations for a more distant option. The general list at the lowest showed net losses of [illegible] points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	11.20	11.20	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	9.48	9.50	9.33	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	9.47	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	9.46	9.46	9.41	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	9.45	9.46	9.42	[illegible]

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	100,061	272,043
Overland to mills and Canada	1,572	5,737
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	27,000	40,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	21,729	52,549
Brought into sight for week	150,162	370,329

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	240,643	725,067
Overland to mills and Canada	2,117	18,984
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	100,000	154,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	43,345	116,287
Brought into sight thus far for season	466,104	1,012,288

The total crop movement is for twenty-five days this season, against twenty-six days in 1902-3.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 1,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Middling uplands, 6.20d. Futures opened steady, 2@3 points lower; closed steady, net 4 points lower on September and 1½@3 points lower on later positions. September, 5.73; September-October, 5.36; October-November, 5.16; November-December, 5.11; December-January, 5.08; January-February, 5.06; February-March, 5.05@5.06; March-April and April-May, 5.05. Manchester yarns and cloths, more doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—As a whole the wheat market yesterday exhibited a fairly firm undertone, the close being [illegible] above the previous night. There were times when the market acted rather weak, notably in the late afternoon, when for a while it looked as if a break was imminent. Bears showed considerable aggressiveness, and prices had about reached the lowest point of the day when a short scare suddenly developed on news of rather liberal exports from seaboard points for the week. In the last half hour the whole tendency of the market was changed, and the close found prices up around the highest point of the day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern Duluth, [illegible], Oct. 15-20; No. 2 hard Chicago, [illegible], Oct. 10-15; No. 2 red New York, [illegible]. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.75@5.10; Winter straights, $3.75@3.90; Winter patents, $3.90@4.30; Spring clears, $3.85@4.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.15@3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@3.10; rye flour, [illegible] to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.15@1.20; coarse, $1.08@1.10. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $19.50; sacks to arrive, [illegible]; $18.25@19.50; Spring bran, middling, [illegible] in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $19.50@20; linseed oil cake, $24; hominy chop, $22.30, bulk; $23.30, sacks to arrive; oil meal, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Wheat, No. 2 red cash, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; No. 2 hard, [illegible]. Corn, No. 2 cash, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. Oats, No. 2 cash, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—Wheat ¼c higher; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; December, 77c bid. Rye lower; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley ½c lower; No. 2, [illegible]; sample, [illegible]. Corn, December, [illegible].

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Wheat, December, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; on track, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; No. 3 Northern, [illegible].

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25.—Wheat to arrive, No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; May, [illegible].

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	82 7-16	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	82 9-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—				
September	52 9-16	52 9-16	[illegible]	52 9-16
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	79	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—				
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
September	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—				
October	[illegible]	$7.60	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	6.90	6.90	[illegible]	6.90
Ribs—				
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork—				
October	12.30	12.30	12.10	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	12.67½	12.42½	12.50

COFFEE.—The coffee market yesterday was moderately active. It opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points following cables that were a little steadier than expected and continued small receipts. After the call it sold up another partial 5 points, but in the afternoon turned easier under increased offerings and returned to about last night's prices. Before the close, however, it was rallied again by a renewal of the scattering demand recently noted, and closed steady net unchanged to 10 points higher. Sales were 52,750 bags. The spot market is steady on the basis of 5 5-16c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				4.30@4.40
October	4.30	4.35	4.30	[illegible]
November	4.40	4.45	4.40	[illegible]
December	4.70	4.75	4.70	[illegible]
January	4.80	4.85	4.80	[illegible]
February	4.85	4.85	4.85	[illegible]
March	4.95	5.00	4.95	[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14.75@15.50; family, $19; short clear, $15@$17. BEEF—Mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.50@11.50; packet, $10@10; extra India mess, $14.50@16. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, [illegible]; 180 lb, [illegible]; 160 lb, [illegible]; 140 lb, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible]. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, [illegible]; 10 lb, [illegible]; 12 lb, [illegible]; 14 lb, [illegible]; pickled shoulders, 8c; pickled hams, [illegible]. TALLOW—City, [illegible]; country, [illegible]. LARD—8.00c; city lard, [illegible]; refined lard, South America, 8.50c; Continent, 8.90c; Brazil, kegs, 10.50c; compound, [illegible]. STEARINE—Oleo, [illegible]; city lard stearine, [illegible].

METALS—The London tin market was weak, spot declining £1 2s 6d, to £117 17s 6d, and futures, £1, to £118 10s. The New York market, responding to an indifferent demand and the weakness abroad, closed weak at 26.30@26.50c. COPPER—Copper remained quiet here. Lake is officially quoted at 13.75c; electrolytic at 13.62½c, and casting at 13.12½. In London, however, it was lower, spot declining 12s 6d, to £55, and futures, 10s, to £55. LEAD—Lead, declining 1s 3d, to £11 1s 3d in London, remained firm locally at 4.50c. SPELTER—Spelter remained unchanged here at 6c, and London was also unchanged at £21. IRON—Closed at 50s 3d in Glasgow and at 44s 3d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was quiet. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $17; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $16.50, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $16.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, [illegible]. Tar—Pine bbls, [illegible]; oil bbls, [illegible]. Rosin—Common to good strained, [illegible]; E, [illegible]; F, [illegible]; G, [illegible]; H, [illegible]; I, [illegible]; K, [illegible]; M, [illegible]; N, [illegible]; W G, $4.30, and W W, [illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—Spirits of turpentine quiet; receipts, 43 casks. Rosin, $1.80@1.85; receipts, 156 bbls. Tar, $1.50; receipts, 122 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2, $2.90, and $2.90; receipts, 113 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—Turpentine, [illegible]. Rosin—A, B, and C, $1.75; D, $1.80; E, [illegible]; F, $2.10; G, $2.20; H, [illegible]; I, [illegible]; K, [illegible]; M, [illegible]; N, [illegible]; W G, $3.75, and W W, [illegible].

LIVE STOCK.—Fair to good steers 10c higher; medium and common slow to 10c lower; bulls steady; cows easy, good cows 10c off; steers, $3.70@5.85; oxen, [illegible]; bulls, [illegible]; cows, $1.60@3.60; dressed beef steady; native sides, [illegible] per lb. Calves, [illegible] lower; veals, [illegible]; culls, $4.50; grassers, [illegible]; Western calves, [illegible]; fed calves, [illegible]; dressed calves lower; city-dressed veals, [illegible] per lb; country dressed, [illegible]; dressed grassers, [illegible]. Sheep steady; lambs generally steady, some sales 10c lower; sheep, [illegible]; choice and export do, [illegible]; culls, [illegible]; lambs, [illegible]; culls, $4.50; Canada lambs, [illegible]; dressed mutton quiet at [illegible] per lb; wethers, 9c; dressed lambs, [illegible]. Hogs full steady; State and Pennsylvania hogs, [illegible]; heavy Virginia hogs, $6.40; "skips," $5; country-dressed hogs steady.

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The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, Sept. 26th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Thursday, Oct. 1st, 26th St. and 1st Av.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration Oct. 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

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Stocks break and recover.

Money easy, 2@3 per cent.

The Stock Exchange yesterday experienced another irrational and discouraging session, marked by some symptoms of business done upon compulsion and without reference to usual standards and by other signs of assault and defense of values. The opening was in character with Thursday's close—active, nervous, weak. When this threatened to run too far and too fast the tape attested the same benevolent control as was apparent in the trying days of August, when there was undismayed buying when necessary, but which decreased whenever the market became strong. In other words, it seemed again yesterday as though interests which were averse to making a boom, or to taking what bears sold, were willing to take offerings of genuine liquidation, not for purposes of acquisition, although that was an incidental result, but to prevent a stampede with consequences difficult to measure or control. About midday prices were near the worst concurrenly with closer working of the time money market. A relieving feature of the day was that although there were many wondering queries as to what could be hanging over the market, and arguments that there must be an undisclosed mystery, there was a lack of that specific gossip which has been current on previous similar occasions. The idea was general that if the passage of the Steel common dividend were the depressing influence, the sooner it was over the better, both for the market and for Steel itself. Upon the other hand it was doubted whether the declaration of the dividend would be beneficial in any sense, as it would merely prolong the agony, temper being now so unreasonable and distrustful that market effects are to be construed by contraries.

The Steel stocks were the storm centre, and the attack on them shortly after noon was of a character which distinguished this market and the general market from Thursday's—that is to say, it was more artificial and less necessitous both in its buying and selling phases. This is an interesting point, for as inspection of the list will show the advances prevailed toward the end of the session. The mere fact that Steel made another and doubtless long unique record in making three new low records on one day is mentioned here, as the price changes are noted elsewhere in detail, as well as in the list itself. All three classes of Steel shared in the general move upward following liberal purchases of the standard properties. Prices did not improve unanimously, but all classes participated in the improvement, and the number of rises at the close fails to reflect in full the contradictory changes of the earlier and later sessions.

The day's movements did not depend upon the news, but the news possibly has some worth in some quarters still. The banks this week seem to have gained as much gold as they lost currency on the crop movement requirement, and there is a prospect of reduction of loans upon the week's stock market liquidation. The statement promises to be good in itself, and is sure to be good upon comparison with last year. The time money market is working closer, as is natural, but as it tightens sterling weakens, both upon this consideration and because the "loss" of cash by the banks is bringing forward the raw material which is the basis for sterling bills. There was another cut in the iron market by Southern makers covetous of the Eastern market. The produce markets declined until the decline stimulated export business, when that was found an excuse for some repurchasing. The advance did not reflect any uneasiness regarding the crops. Their maturity is now so far advanced that it is doubtful whether another good crop scare is left in store, although some uncertainty must continue until the final outturn is established. There was the usual quantum of good railway earnings.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Ice pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Locomotive	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Nat. R. of M. pf.	¾
Am. Smelting	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Anaconda Copper	2½	N. Y. Central	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	N. Y., O. & W.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	North American	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Pressed S. Car	¾
Canada South	1	Reading	¾
Can. Pacific	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. & Alton	¾	Rock Island	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Southern Railway pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Texas & Pacific	¾
Erie	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	2
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	6	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Snuff pf.	6	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	7
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½		
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	5½
Col. Southern	¾	Pullman	5½
Corn Products	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Detroit South. pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1¾	Rock Island pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	1	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Int. Pump	2¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1
Lake E. & W.	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Met. Street Ry.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Third Avenue 5s	2½
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1½	D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½	Int. & G. N. 2d	1½
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	3	San A. & A. P. 4s	3

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 25	807,194
To date this year	110,187,057
Corresponding date last year	130,272,098

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 25	$3,908,500
To date this year	$480,718,050
Corresponding date last year	$696,810,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Hall Signal Co. common stock.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad.
E. W. Bliss Co. common and preferred.
National Licorice Co. preferred stock.
Newark and Bloomfield Railroad.

ONE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

This bulletin was put out yesterday by the head of a large Stock Exchange house: "Everybody seems frightened to death, although every one is saying there is nothing to cause the present condition of affairs. It is a credit panic, and that is all there is to it. The movement now is a mechanical one, and unless people get together and restore credits it is impossible to say how far it will be carried."

RUBBER TIRE REORGANIZATION.

Proposal to Cut Down its Stock and Bonds from About $8,000,000 to $2,000,000.

An effort is on foot, it became known yesterday, to reorganize the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company and cut down its stock and bonds from about $8,000,000 to $2,000,000. This effort is being made by Russell H. Landale, a lawyer, who for a short time was a Director of the company, but resigned from the board last June.

Mr. Landale has invited deposits of stock and bonds of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company with the City Trust Company, and a considerable amount of the securities, though less than a majority, has already been deposited. The time for deposit has been extended to Oct. 15, and if by that date a majority of the securities has been deposited it is proposed to turn the matter over to a committee to be chosen by Mr. Landale and to carry out the plan of readjustment.

This plan as recently amended provides for the retirement of the company's debenture bonds and a heavy scaling down of both the common and preferred stocks. It is proposed to issue for the bonds 30 per cent. of new preferred and 10 per cent. of new common, for the present preferred stock 10 per cent. of new preferred and 10 per cent. of new common, and for the present common 10 per cent. of new common. After this exchange has been effected there will remain of the $1,000,000 of preferred stock and $1,000,000 of common stock which it is proposed to issue, $29,900 of preferred and $200,000 of common, and this balance is to be used to defray the expenses of the plan and to recompense the reorganizers.

Among the stockholders there is much diversity of opinion as to the advisability of thus readjusting the securities of the company. Those who offer the plan say that last year, as shown by the company's annual report, there was a net loss of more than $60,000, and that this year the company is doing no better. Those who take the opposite side, while admitting that last year's operations showed a net loss, state that the company has since the beginning of the year been making money, and that it is now in stronger position than ever, and that apart from all this the adoption of the proposed plan would result in no benefit to the company, as it provides for no additional capital, merely cutting down the amount of securities outstanding, a proceeding which is considered useless, inasmuch as the company has no fixed charges.

Further opposition to the plan arises from the belief entertained by some of the stockholders that at the bottom of the effort at cutting down the securities is an attempt to secure control of the company in the interest of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, a rival concern. In this connection it is stated that Russell H. Landale is a relative of Talbot J. Taylor, who as head of the firm of T. J. Taylor & Co. was prominently identified with the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. That any such motive underlies the present plan is, however, denied.

UNITED STATES REDUCTION.

The annual report of the United States Reduction and Refining Company for the year ended Aug. 1 shows as follows:

Gross income		$1,036,373
Deductions:		
General and ordinary expenses of all kinds, including legal and official salaries, advertising, taxes, and permanent improvements		198,769
Net income		$837,604
Preferred dividends paid	$286,748	
Common dividends paid	236,752	
Interest on bonds	150,000	
		653,500
Net passed to surplus		$184,104

The yearly payment due to the sinking fund of $50,000 is provided for from the surplus. Payments to the sinking fund account, it is stated, are not debited to income, for the reason that they are carried as a debit at par against sinking fund bond investment account as an offset to liability to the issue of bonds outstanding, the bonds purchased for sinking fund not being canceled, but being held by the Trustee and continuing to draw interest for the benefit of the sinking fund investment account.

The total cash and assets, exclusive of reduction plants and realty, aggregate $1,364,487. The current liabilities aggregate $50,149, and the net available resources, exclusive of property account, $1,314,338.

NEW YORK DOCK'S YEAR.

The annual report of the New York Dock Company for the year ended July 31 was made public yesterday. The income account shows as follows:

Gross Earnings—		
From storage of merchandise and grain, wharfage, rents, railroad, &c.		$1,621,616.10
Expenses—		
Warehouse repairs	$18,207.09	
Dock repairs	21,792.51	
Dredging	21,076.38	
Insurance	60,587.15	
Taxes	289,471.36	
Other operating expenses, all departments	348,758.70	
		759,632.93
Total		$862,985.26
Fixed Charges—		
Interest on $11,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds outstanding		460,000.00
Surplus		$402,985.26

President David H. King, Jr., in his report, says:

The statements show an increase in net earnings over those of last year of $51,051.02.

During the past year a general overhauling of the property and important improvements have been made which will provide additional room for steamships and simplify the methods of handling our business.

The dredging has been nearly completed, making it possible for vessels of the deepest draught to be accommodated at our piers.

Electrical equipment for hoisting from new central stations has been added during the year, and the use of portable engines dispensed with, thereby effecting a large saving in coal consumption as well as reducing the danger from fire.

All of the improvements commenced last year and those commenced this year have been completed, except dredging and the sheds on Piers 33 and 38. The sheds for these piers are now in course of construction.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Statements were published in Wall Street yesterday which intimated that, notwithstanding recent announcements, the Rock Island interests were not in control of the Seaboard Air Line. The Seaboard, it was stated, would remain as heretofore an independent system, and would not be taken over by the Rock Island nor any other road.

Official statements in regard to these reports could not be had, but in well-informed quarters it was said that the report was true in so far as that the Seaboard Air Line will retain its identity and will not be actually merged in any other system, but that there was no foundation for the statement that the road would not be controlled by the Rock Island interests.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $111,600 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,637,300, and sent to the interior $6,056,700, of which $1,850,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $2,020,400.

Receipts of new gold were $2,653,300, namely: $1,005,200 on New York Assay Office checks; $724,400 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $774,300 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,378,300; payments to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, &c., were $18,741,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $362,300.

The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $2,382,300, which deducted from the gain of $2,653,300 new gold leaves a net gain of $111,600.

The demand for money at New Orleans became urgent early in the week. Shipments of currency to the South, including the transfers through the Sub-Treasury, were about $3,500,000. Boston took about a million, of which a part was in small bills.

The receipts came chiefly from near-by and Eastern points. Some small amounts came from the West. There were no shipments of importance to the West, except to St. Louis, and these are included in the Southern movement.

The smallness of the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper is evidence that there were few transfers of internal revenue collections at the West by drafts upon the New York correspondents of the depository banks.

Pension payments were $2,665,000, comparing with $1,262,000 for the preceding week. There were also some large disbursements for redemption of National bank notes.

Customs collections were $3,475,800, a daily average of $579,300, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $578,600.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,882,000 mutilated currency.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies are contradictory in their tenor. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Weather and crop conditions have been more favorable, and the corn crop has come through the late cold snap with less than anticipated damage in sections worst affected, while cotton this week shows only seasonable deterioration. Reports of conservatism and even caution in Fall and Winter trade testify to the absence of the spur of insistent demand which a year ago gave the selling side such an advantage. The fewness of car shortage complaints is evidence alike of the later movement of crops and of discrimination in orders by consumers. The quieting down of demand has become more manifest in iron and steel, where plans for restriction of furnace output are being discussed and finished products lag, and in anthracite coal, where a number of collieries have been put on shorter time. Building activity at New York has not been resumed in full, strikes of vessel men on the lakes retard shipments, and advanced freight rates and high prices for cotton, with lack of correspondingly higher prices for finished products, check full resumption of operations. A strengthening tendency in time money is apparent, and the feeling is that call rates will also harden perceptibly. There are, however, some favorable developments of which sight should not be lost. Prominent among these is the shaking away of grain prices, not entirely, as the surface reports would indicate, because of better crop reports or strikes at Minneapolis flour mills, but because of speculative realizing, induced by the growth of the feeling that quotations must go lower if foreigners are to take freely of our surplus supplies of wheat and corn. Good export buying is reported on the decline in wheat. Cotton has declined likewise because of slow trade reports at home and abroad, indifference of spinners, and pressure of receipts from the new crop.

Along the same lines Dun's has this to say:

Notwithstanding several unsatisfactory features, the volume of trade continues large and the distribution of merchandise taxes shipping facilities. Announcement of a concerted effort to restrict production of pig iron indicates that supplies have begun to accumulate. Railway earnings continue to show gains, for September thus far exceeding last year's by 8.7 per cent. and those of 1901 by 17.2 per cent. Traffic blockades occur to some extent, although the movement of farm products is still unseasonably small. New labor controversies have begun, but a number of serious troubles have been averted, and on the whole the number of men idle voluntarily has diminished. Enforced idleness in the iron and steel industry is more than offset by resumption of spindles at cotton mills, and there is great activity at footwear factories, although the margin of profit is narrow. Lower prices for the leading agricultural staples indicate a general belief in improved crop prospects. Jobbing trade is still making good comparisons with previous years, and, while the zenith has been passed in Fall dry goods, it is still a satisfactory season. At many important points the weather has been more propitious for retail trade, and collections are fairly prompt considering the tightness of the money market. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 35.7 per cent. smaller than a year ago, but at other leading cities there was a gain of 1.5 per cent.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Dispatches to Dun's Review from the Dominion testify to the continued activity of trade, with generally encouraging crop results and payments reasonably prompt. Fall trade is satisfactory at Halifax, crops are large and of good quality, and business prospects encouraging. Produce is beginning to move freely and a full harvest is expected. Groceries, provisions, and millinery are in fair demand at St. John, but dry goods and shoes are rather quiet. Harvesting is about finished and grain crops are large throughout the province. Wholesale trade is satisfactory at Montreal, shoe shops have about concluded Fall deliveries, and the exports of dairy products are active at high prices. Quebec reports trade satisfactory, merchandise moving freely, and collections prompt. Cool weather has developed a brisk trade in Fall lines at Hamilton, and jobbers report trade and collections up to expectations. Iron and other industries are employed up to full capacity, while many are extending facilities. Toronto reports liberal sales of groceries, hardware, metals, and leather, while cured meats are scarce and in good demand, and the movement of grain is increasing. Trade conditions at Winnipeg are unchanged.

Dominion Steel Plan Adopted.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The reports made by the Dominion Coal and the Dominion Steel Companies, recommending the breaking of the lease held by the steel company of the coal deposits owned by the other company, upon terms already published, were adopted to-day at meetings of the respective Directors of the two companies.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

San Francisco advices state that articles of incorporation of the California Pine Box and Lumber Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, have been filed.

Posted rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday, to $4.83 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

According to Beaumont (Texas) dispatches, the Star Petroleum Company has been sold for a stated consideration of $3,000,000. The buyers are said to represent the J. N. Guffey Company.

It is stated from Columbus, Ohio, that representatives of twenty-four wholesale grocery firms, which recently formed a community of interest, have decided to incorporate as the Ohio Grocers' Company under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $11,000,000.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $261,734, as compared with the previous week, and $67,005 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 5 per cent. for thirty days, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $181,388,854; balances, $8,777,128; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,254,345.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @ par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was decidedly wanted yesterday, and a considerable business in loans and discounts was done by the Bank of England. Discount rates were steady.

No operations in gold were reported at the Bank of England.

The Stock Exchange opened very weak, investment securities leading the decline. Strong orders from New York in the afternoon caused a sharp recovery in American rails, making the general tendency firmer. Consols fell ⅛ for cash and 5-16 for the account, both to 88 3-16. War loan fell ¼, to 96, and Transvaal threes 7-16, to 1⅝ discount. Home rails were depressed by further realizations, but afterward there was some recovery.

American rails were nervous and feverish, being depressed by heavy all-round sales. United States Steel preferred fell 5¼ points. New York buying then enabled prices to close above the lowest points touched in the course of the day. Grand Trunks were flat.

German threes rose sharply. Argentines were buoyant. In the general mining market the changes in prices were unimportant. South Africans were firmer.

The price of spot silver was unaltered at 27 9-16d. per ounce. The forward price rose 1-16d., to 27½d. The closing in the silver market was rather dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The rates for money were firm in the market to-day. Discounts were disposed to be easier.

On the Stock Exchange the market was heavy and drooping, owing to the arranging of the mining settlement. Consols were weak and closed a fraction above the lowest prices of the day. Home rails were dispirited.

Americans opened flat, the persistent liquidations in New York causing uneasiness. They rallied fractionally, in the hope that Wall Street would respond; then eased slightly, owing to lack of business, recovered sharply in the last hour as a result of New York purchasing orders, and closed firm. Kaffirs were easy on continued selling.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88¼; Consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3¾; Atchison, 64; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 77¾; Canadian Pacific, 123¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 29¾; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 141; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 21¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74¾; Erie, 25¾; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 131¾; Louisville and Nashville, 106; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅝; New York Central, 119; Norfolk and Western, 60¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 20¾; Pennsylvania, 61¾; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 23½; Reading first preferred, 37; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 19; Southern Railway preferred, 82¾; Southern Pacific, 41¾; Union Pacific, 71¾; Union Pacific preferred, 87¾; United States Steel, 17¾; United States Steel preferred, 63¾; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 31. Bar silver firm 27 9-16d. per ounce. Money, 3½@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4@4¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, except Turks, which were strong and active. There was a slight improvement later, but rentes and Italians remained weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Business on the Boerse to-day was still inactive. Exchange on London, 20 marks 38¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 17,020,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 320,000 marks; other securities increased 51,020,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 22,100,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The money market is practically unchanged. There is almost no demand and rates are unaltered. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount @ par. Clearings, $21,698,785; balances, $2,773,971. The foreign market is a shade easier. Long sterling rates have been reduced ⅛c.

Amalgamated displayed a significant degree of strength to-day, and the point was out that the bottom had been touched for this issue. In sympathy with this movement, Copper Range kept well in line with the course of the rest of the list and, though after touching its early high figure, it broke again to 46¼, subsequently touched 50, and closed strong. Several of the other copper issues also displayed a good degree of activity for a time, and their prices were all fairly well held. In the general market the bulk of the trading was given over to the Steel issues, the selling of both common and preferred being exceptionally heavy. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,320	Atchison	63⅞	62⅝	63⅛
100	*Boston & Albany	247	246	247
1	*Boston & Maine	168	168	168
42	Boston & Maine pf.	172	171	171
100	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Fitch. pf.	134½	134½	134½
540	Mass. Electric	18	17½	17½
11	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	193¾	193½	193½
2	*Old Colony	202½	202½	202½
3	Pere Marquette pf.	70½	68	70½
500	*Union Pacific	70¾	69½	70½
2	*Union Pacific pf.	84	84	84
50	*West End	88½	88½	88½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
436	American	127	126	127
110	Western	11½	11½	11½
25	Western pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ag. Chem.	13	13	13
30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	77	77	77
30	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	14¼	13¾	14¼
452	*Am. Sugar	112	110¾	111
12	*Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118
100	Am. Woolen	8¼	8¼	8¼
106	Am. Woolen pf.	70½	70	70
60	Dom. Iron & Steel	11¾	11½	11½
212	*Gen. Electric	148	146	147
425	Massachusetts Gas	33¾	33¼	33
70	Massachusetts Gas pf.	77	76½	76¾
25	Pullman	210	210	210
30	Reece Button Hole	8	8	8
15	*Swift & Co.	103	102	102
50	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32½	32½	32½
125	United Fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	*Un. Shoe Machine	43	43	43
7	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	28	27¾	27¾
2	U. S. Rubber pf.	35½	35½	35½
2,617	*U. S. Steel	17¼	16½	16¾
1,922	U. S. Steel pf.	64¼	60½	62½
2	Westinghouse pf.	85	85	85

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Adventure	5	5	5
275	Allouez	4 13-16	4½	4¾
7,213	Amalgamated	42	40¼	41¾
100	Am. Zinc	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Arcadian	75c	75c	75c
10	Atlantic	8	8	8
205	Bingham	22	21½	21½
50	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
10	Cal. & Hecla	480	480	480
420	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16¼
18	Central Oil	6	6	6
800	Consolidated Mercur	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
7,297	Copper Range	50¼	46	49¼
125	Daly West	39	38¾	39
150	Dominion Coal	73	73	73
20	Dominion Coal pf.	109	109	109
50	Granby	3½	3½	3½
5	Mass.	5	5	5
255	Mohawk	39½	38⅜	39½
957	Old Dominion	7⅝	7	7¼
25	Osceola	53	51¼	51½
88	Parrot	18	17½	18
101	Quincy	85	85	85
70	Santa Fe	1¾	1	1
120	Shannon	9	9	9
5	Tamarack	9½	9¼	9¼
330	Trinity	81	81	81
400	U. S. Coal & Oil	5½	5½	5½
1,660	United States	9¾	9¼	9¾
370	Utah	18¼	18	18¼
120	*Victoria	24¼	23¼	24¼
178	*Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼
	British Columbia, 2½ bid, 3½ asked.			

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—New York exchange was at 30 cents discount before and 20 cents discount after clearings. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

The stock market opened auspiciously, many sellers of stocks yesterday buying today at higher prices. This was true in American Can preferred in particular, and the early prices showed good advances. Once New York began to sell again, however, prices melted away. Thus the preferred stock was liquidated to the amount of over 3,000 shares before noon, and the price fell from 29 to 28. Chicago Telephone found an unstable market and slumped to 115. Biscuit common was weak around 37 and Swift's fell on liberal offerings to below 102. Match held well most of the day. In the afternoon Can preferred regained 29. Other issues, however, were sore beset. South Side Elevated slumped from 95 to 90¾. Metropolitan Elevated to 17¾, and Pneumatic Tool from 44 to 41. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
685	Am. Can	3	3	3
4,750	Am. Can pf.	29¾	28	28¾
60	Chicago Pneu. Tool	44	41	41
265	Chicago Tel.	117½	115	115
9	Diamond Match	121½	120	120
30	Met. L. com.	17½	17½	17½
30	Lake St. L.	5	5	5
236	Nat. Bis.	37½	36¼	37½
131	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	99¾	100
25	Quaker Oats	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	South Side L.	95	90¾	90¾
20	Street's Stable Car	27	27	27
513	Swift & Co.	102⅝	101¾	102
60	Union Boxboard	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
145	Union Boxboard pf.	18⅞	18½	18½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a decrease in activity yesterday in the trading in curb securities, and fewer changes of large proportions than on Thursday. American Can preferred was the most active stock of the day, at one time selling at the previous day's low figure, but later, after selling at 29¾, eased off to 29, and closed there with an advance of 1 on transactions aggregating 4,500 shares. Only 600 shares of the common sold with no change in price. Greene Consolidated Copper was traded in extensively, considering the totals for the past ten days, and after selling as low as 16⅝, closed at 17⅛, at a fractional loss. Interborough Rapid Transit, which on Thursday declined 4¾ points, yesterday was forced down six points lower consequent upon continued liquidation. No explanation of the severe drop in this stock during the past two days could be ascertained other than that of forced liquidation. Standard Oil was again active and sold as low as 597½. About 150 shares changed hands between 597½ and 605, the last sale, which shows an advance of 5 points. Northern Securities closed unchanged at 86⅝, after ranging between 85⅝ and 86⅝ on sales of 2,600 shares.

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
4,500	American Can pf.	29¾	28	29
2,000	Bay State Gas new	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Bay State Gas old	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	British Columbia Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Casein Co. of America	5	5	5
25	Casein Co. of Am. pf.	30	30	30
300	Con. Lake Superior pf.	3	3	3
200	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
3,700	Greene Con. Copper	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛
400	Hackensack Meadows	11½	10¾	10¾
925	Int. Rapid Transit	90	85	85
100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	10½	10¼	10¼
300	Int. Power pf.	78½	78½	78½
100	Kitchener Mining	½	½	½
800	Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,150	Mont. & Boston Copper	11-16	11-16	11-16
100	N. Y. Transportation	4½	4½	4½
120	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	2¼	2	2¼
2,600	Northern Securities	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝
550	Seaboard Air Line	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	32	32
154	Standard Oil	605	597½	605
400	Tennessee Copper	27	26¾	26¾
200	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
100	United B. B. & Paper	3½	3½	3½
150	United B. B. & P. pf.	18¾	18½	18½
100	United Copper	14½	14½	14½
50	White Knob Copper	9	9	9

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†Central Foundry 6s	52	52	52
3,500	†International Salt 5s	39½	39½	39½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Sept. 25. Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Sept. 24. Asked.
American Banknote	49	51	49½	52
American Can	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
American Can pf.	28⅞	29⅛	28	28¼
American Chicle	106	110	108	108
American Chicle pf.	80	86	80	86
American De Forest	3½	7	3½	7
American Diesel Engine	15	18	15	18
American Elevated	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
American Malting 6s	95	97	95	98
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
American Typefounders	32½	35	32½	33
Amer. Typefounders pf.	87½	93	87½	93
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Amer. Writing Paper	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	12	13½	12	13½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	69	69	69	70
Bamberger De Lamar	8	9	8	9
Borden's Cond. Milk	114	118	110	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	100	105	105	108
British Columbia Copper	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Buffalo & Susque. RR.	60	[illegible]	60	[illegible]
Buffalo & Susq. RR. pf.	85	90	85	90
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	10
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks	17	23	17	23
Central Fireworks pf.	55	65	55	65
Central Foundry	1½	2	1½	2
Central Foundry pf.	8	13	8	13
Central Foundry 6s	52	58	54	57
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Compressed Air	¾	1	¾	1
Cons. Lake Superior	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Cons. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1½	¾	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	6	9	6	9
Detroit & Mackinac	25	32	25	32
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	75	82	75	82
Dominion Securities	5	10	5	10
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	15	18	15	18
Electric Boat pf.	35	42	35	42
Electric Lead Reduction	1	1½	1	1½
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1	3½	1	3½
Electric Vehicle	4½	6	4½	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	7	10	7	10
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Empire Steel	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	11
Empire Steel pf.	[illegible]	48	[illegible]	48
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Fuel Oil Power	[illegible]	1½	[illegible]	1½
Gold Hill Copper	5-16	¾	5-16	7-16
Greene Cons. Copper	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	110	120	110	120
Hackensack Meadows	9½	11½	11	11½
Hall Signal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana Tobacco	25	30	25	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	45	35	45
Houston Oil	3	3½	3	3½
Houston Oil pf.	15	25	15	25
Inter. Rapid Transit	85	90	90	92
Inter. Mer. Marine	3	3½	3	3½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	10	11	10½	11
Int. Mer. Mar. underwriters' certf. full paid	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	88
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	97½	100	97½	100
International Salt	10	13	10½	13
International Salt 5s	39	41	39½	40½
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	98	101	98	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	[illegible]	58	[illegible]	58
Inter. Silver	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	9
Inter. Silver pf.	31	40	31	40
Kitchener Mining	¼	¾	¼	¾
Lackaw. Steel, 60% paid	60	70	60	70
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	80
Lack. Steel 5s, 75% paid	[illegible]	97	[illegible]	97
Lanston Monotype	7½	8	7½	8
Light, Fuel & Power	33	33½	33	33½
Maine Steamship	18	25	18	25
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mex. Central new deb.	65	70	61	70
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	5½	7	6	7
Mont. & Bost. Copper	11-16	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	45	35	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	4	4¾	4	4¾
North Am. L. & Pulp	1½	2¼	1	2
Northern Securities	86	86⅝	86¾	87
Otis Elevator	23	27	24	27
Otis Elevator pf.	80	90	80	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	[illegible]	1	¾	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	2½	1	2½
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	¼	½	¼	½
Royal Baking Powder	118	[illegible]	117	[illegible]
Royal Baking Powder pf.	97	98½	97½	98½
Safety Car Heating	163	168	163	168
Seaboard Air Line	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32	33	31	33
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	81
South Elberon Land 5s	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	65
Standard Coupler	25	34	25½	34
Standard Coupler pf.	120	130	120	135
Standard Milling	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Standard Milling pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Standard Milling 5s	64	69	64	69
Standard Oil	603	605	600	603
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	26	27	26½	28
Tonopah Mining	6	6¾	6	6¾
Trenton Potteries	12½	16	12½	16
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	66	70	66	70
Union Copper	⅝	1	⅝	¾
Union Typewriter	100	104	100	104
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	112	108	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	108	112	108	112
United Box Board	3	3½	2⅞	3½
United Box Board pf.	18	19	18	19
United Copper	14	15½	14	16
United Lumber 1st 6s	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	67
U. S. Cotton Duck	1	4	½	4
U. S. Light & Heat	5	5¾	5	5¾
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	15	18	15	18
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	4
Virginia & Southwestern	20	30	25	30
White Knob Copper	8¾	9	8½	9¾
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	[illegible]	110	[illegible]

Street Railways.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Sept. 25. Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Sept. 24. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	235	245	235	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99	100¼	99	100¼
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	98½	100¼	98½	100¼
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	103	98	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	235	230	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	75	78	75	78
Central Park, N. & E. R.	185	200	185	200
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	61	59	61
Con. Traction 5s	104½	105½	104	105½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	405	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	105	108	105	108
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	100	95	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	40	45	40	45
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	85
Jersey City, H. & P.	15	18	15	18
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	68	71	68	71
Nassau Electric 4s	77½	78½	77½	78½
New Orleans Railways	10	11	10	11
New Orleans Rys. pf.	33	40	33	40
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	79	80	80	82½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	205	185	205
North Jersey St. Ry.	15	18	15	18
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	65	70	65	70
St. Louis Transit	16½	17	16½	17¾
St. Louis Tr. 5% bonds	[illegible]	94½	[illegible]	94½
Second Av. R. R. cons.	108	112	108	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	165	175	165	175
Steinw'y R.R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	72	78	72	78
28th and 29th St. 5s	108¾	110½	108¾	110½
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf. ex div.	63	64½	64	65
United Traction, Prov.	97	100	97	100
United Traction bonds	105	108	105	108
Wash. Ry. & Electric	9	11	9	11
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	38	40	38½	40
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	71	72	72½	73

Gas Companies.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Sept. 25. Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Sept. 24. Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	50	55	..	55
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	85	90	..	90
Bay State Gas	⅛	5-16	5-32	⅛
Buffalo Gas	3½	5	4½	5
Cent. Union Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	85	89	86	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas 5s	61	66	61	66
Denver Gas 6s	83	86	83	86
Indianapolis Gas	60	70	60	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104½	106½	104½	106½
Mutual Gas	290	305	290	305
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	104	106	104	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
Northern Union Gas 5s	102	105	102	105
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	94	91	..
St. Paul Gas 5s	85	90	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94½	96	94½	96

Ferry Companies.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Sept. 25. Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Sept. 24. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	4	7	4	7
East River Ferry	73	84	73	84
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	104	106	104	106
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	102	104	102	104
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry	97	101	97	101
Lundn Ferry	24	27	24	27
Union Ferry 5s	93	96	93	96

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The local issues were weak again to-day, none of them joining in the several rallies which occurred in New York. The only losses of moment were 2 points in Lehigh Navigation and 1½ in Lehigh Valley. Fractional recessions were recorded in most of the other stocks in which there were dealings. Considerable liquidation was apparent in Cambria Steel, the selling coming from leading houses. The buying was traced to a former official of the company. Electric Storage Battery sold at 52, ex dividend, but later recovered to 53. Important meetings were held here to-day by the various interests in the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. Total sales, 40,320 shares and $44,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Total sales, 40,320 shares and $44,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	63⅛	62¾	63⅛
4,800	Cambria Steel	19⅝	18¾	19⅛
325	Cons. Lake Superior	½	7-16	7-16
616	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	3¼	2⅞	3
10	Delaware Ins. Co.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
150	Diamond Steel	¾	¾	¾
1,462	Electric Co. of America	8 3-16	7⅞	7⅞
110	*Elec. Storage Battery	53	52	53
1,210	Erie	25¾	24½	25⅛
20	Huntington & B. T. pf.	53	53	53
1,510	Lehigh Valley	38	37	37
12	Lehigh Navigation	67	65	65
10	Met. St. Ry.	108	108	108
900	Marsden Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	North Penn. R. R.	105	105	105
2,840	Penn. R. R.	60¾	59 13-16	60⅛
100	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	1	1	1
21	Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,110	Philadelphia Electric	6	5⅞	5 15-16
643	Philadelphia Company	35½	35	35⅛
8	Philadelphia Co. pf.	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
13,290	Reading	23⅜	22⅝	23¼
10	Reading 1st pf.	37	37	37
400	Rock Island	24	23⅝	24
900	Southern Railway	18⅞	18½	18⅝
794	United Gas Imp. Co.	82½	82	82½
732	Union Traction	43	42⅞	43
10,825	U. S. Steel	17¼	16	16¾
2,640	U. S. Steel pf.	64	61	62¾
45	Warwick Steel	4	4	4

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The stock market was a shade more active. During the early trading prices ran off, traders supposing New York would make new low records. Later prices partly recovered, with a few exceptions. The closing was dull, but steady.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day amounting to 541 shares of stock and $90,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	32	32	32
141	Consolidated Gas	64¼	64	64
50	U. S. Cotton Duck	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	United Rys. & Elec.	9	8⅞	8⅞
50	First Nat.	145	145	145
50	Marine pf.	11	11	11

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	76	75¾	75¾
36,000	Uni. Rys. & Elec. inc.	60	59½	60
30,000	Uni. Rys. & Elec. 4s	88	87½	88
11,000	Cotton Duck 5s	64½	64¼	64¼
6,000	G. B. S. Bwg. 1st	47½	47½	47½
1,000	G. B. S. Bwg. inc.	30½	30½	30½
14,000	At. Coast Line con. 4s	90	90	90
8,000	Va. Centurys	91	91	91
1,000	Nor. Car. 6s	120	120	120

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,452	Mfrs. Light & Heat	30¼	29⅞	30
630	United States Steel	17	16¼	16⅞
365	United States Steel pf.	63	61	61⅞
185	Pittsburg Brew	27	26	26½
125	Crucible Steel	7⅞	7½	7⅞
985	Crucible Steel pf.	60½	57⅞	58
20	Mon. River Coal	3	3	3
102	Mon. River Coal pf.	35	35	35
300	Nat. Fire Proof	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞
550	Nat. Fire Proof pf.	28½	28	28
870	Pittsburg Coal	28½	26	26¾
717	Pittsburg Coal pf.	75	71½	71½
77	West. Elec. 1sts	80	79½	80
1,735	West. Elec. 2ds	70½	69½	70
20	West. Air Brake	140	139½	140
10	Home Trust	125	125	125
40	Real Estate Trust	226	225	226
30	Guarantee T. & T.	194	194	194
10	Allegheny Trust	146½	146½	146½
10	German Sav. & T.	157	157	157

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108	109	I. S. P. pf.	70	74
2s, c., 1930	108¼	109¼	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
3s, r., 1918	109¼	111	Kan. & M.	25	..
3s, c., 1918	109¼	111	K. & D. M.	15	25
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
4s, r., 1907	111½	112	Lacl. G. pf.	95½	..
4s, c., 1907	112½	114	L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
4s, r., 1925	135½	136¼	Long Island	55	65
4s, c., 1925	135½	136¼	Man. Beach	8	10
5s, r., 1904	102½	..	Md. C. pf.	80	110
5s, c., 1904	102½	..	M. W. S. E., Chi.	15	22
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	M. W. S. E., Chi. pf.	40	60
Adams Ex.	223	250	Mich. Cent.	110	138
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	M. & St. L. pf.	85	90
Allis-C. pf.	..	80	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125½	127
Am. Ag. Ch.	12	24	M. & E. pf.	93½	98
A. A. C. pf.	..	77½	N. C. & St. L.	92	98
Am. B. Sug.	25	32	Nat. Bis.	37½	37⅞
A. B. S. pf.	..	80	Nat. Bis. pf.	97	100½
Am. Bicycle	..	¼	Nat. Enam.	20	24
Am. Bic. pf.	..	1	N. Cent. C.	45	50
Am. Coal	190	250	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
A. C. O. pf.	80	85	N. Y. & N. H.	198½	195
Am. D. Tel.	25	30	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Am. Exp.	175	195	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	150
A. H. & L.	2½	3½	N. & W. pf.	85	88¼
A. H. & L. pf.	11	15	Ont. Mining	4½	5
Am. M. Co.	2	3	P. C. 1st pf.	85	..
A. M. Co. pf.	15	16	Peo. & E.	17	21
Am. Snuff	98½	110	Pere Marq.	..	77
Am. St. Fds.	5	10	P., C., C. & St. L.	56	60
A. S. F. pf.	..	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	90
A. S. R. pf.	117½	118	P., Ft. W. & C.	179	..
A. T. & C.	79	82	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	..
Am. Tob. pf.	..	133	Quicksilver	..	2
Am. W. Co.	8	8½	Quicksil'r pf.	5	8
Ann Arbor	30	35	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	90	90
Ann A. pf.	57	62	R. S. S. pf.	71½	72
A. M. 1st pf.	86	96	Rens. & Sar.	200	..
Atl. C. L.	..	111	R., W. & O.	125	..
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	St. J. & G. I.	8½	9¼
B. Un. Gas	170	190	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	35	38
Bruns. City	6	7	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	16
B. R. & P.	130	135	St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	58	..
B. R. & P. pf.	138	144	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	..
Butterick Co.	48	50	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	150	158
C. & S. A. Tel.	94	100	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	104	124
C. B. & Q. ex div.	183	200	Sl. S. S. & I. pf.	58½	60½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	110	135	S. S. S. & I.	73	75
C. G. W. d.	84½	86	So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	86	80
C., St. P., M. & Om.	117	125	S. R. & T.	¾	2½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	190	T. P. L. T.	21	28
Chi. Un. T.	4¼	5	Third Av.	109	..
C., C. C. & St. L.	60	71¼	T. P. & W.	17	20¼
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	T. R. & L.	12⅞	20
C. L. & W.	45	60	U. Rys. Inv.	13	14
C. L. & W. pf.	75	85	U. S. Exp.	103	108
Cleve. & P.	180	..	Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	87½	88
C. & H. C. & Iron	11	12	W.-F. Exp.	205	215
Com. Cable	148	165	Westinghouse assenting	155	145
Consol. Coal	60	80	Westinghouse 1st pf.	155	165
D. & S. W.	..	5	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	28
D. & S. W. pf.	..	10			
D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14			
D. S. S. & A.	8	8½			
Ev. & T. H.	40	50			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	85			
Ft. W. & D. City	45	..			
Gen. Ch. Co.	62	70			
G. C. Co. pf.	97	100			
G. & S. Tel.	110	120			
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	175			
Hock. V. pf.	77	78			
Homestake	55	65			
Ill. C. L. L.	100	108			
Int. Power	30	35			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 25, 1903.

Am Hide & L 6s	
1,000	71
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	
1,000	96⅝
1,000	96⅜
2,000	96⅝
4,000	96½
Adj 4s, stamped	
10,000	86⅝
Atlan Coast L 4s	
17,000	90½
27,000	90
Balt & O prior lien 3½s	
2,000	92½
5,000 s20F	92½
Gold 4s	
5,000	101¼
5,000	101
S'w'n div 3½s	
2,000	86½
10,000	86
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s	
4,000	111
B'klyn Un El 1st	
1,000	98
Cent of Ga con 5s	
1,000	105½
3,000	105¼
3,000	105
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
3,000	97¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	
5,000	101½
4,000	102
Chi & Alton R R 3s	
5,000	81
5,000	81¼
Chi & Alton 3½s	
1,000	73
4,000	72⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	
28,000	90⅝
5,000	90½
1,000	91
11,000	90⅞
Neb ext 4s	
10,000	105½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
4,000	114
Chi, M & St Paul, La C & Dav 5s	
1,000	112½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A	
3,000	104¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
5,000	99⅛
2,000	99⅜
25,000	99½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
2,000	70½
28,000	70
10,000	70¼
10,000	70⅛
11,000	70¼
10,000	70⅛
1,000	70½
4,000	70½
1,000	70¼
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	
10,000	73⅝
24,000	74
3,000	73½
5,000	73
12,000	73⅛
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	
2,000	95¼
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st	
2,000	99
Col F & I gen 5s	
2,000	99
Col F & I conv 5s	
14,000	76¼
10,000	76
Col & South 1st 4s	
11,000	82½
Consol Tobacco 4s	
40,000	53
1,000	53⅛
10,000	53
20,000	53⅛
10,000	53⅛
14,000	53¼
25,000	53¼
17,000	53
15,000	52⅞
105,000	53
10,000	52⅞
65,000	53
10,000	52⅞
5,000	52⅞
25,000	52⅞
1,000	53
50,000	52⅞
10,000	52⅞
15,000	52⅞
60,000	52⅞
10,000	53
35,000	52⅞
5,000	52⅞
25,000	52⅞
10,000	52⅞
10,000	52⅞
49,000	53⅛
5,000	53
20,000	53⅛
35,000	53⅛
10,000	54
44,000	53⅞
32,000	53⅞
1,000	53⅛
10,000	53⅛
25,000	53⅛
30,000	53⅛
5,000	53⅛
10,000	53⅛
20,000	53½
23,000	53⅛
Denver & Rio Gr imp't 5s	
500	102
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	
4,000	75
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
3,000	60¼
9,000	60
2,000	60¼
3,000	60¼
10,000	59⅞
10,000	59¾
5,000	60
15,000	59¾
5,000	59⅞
Erie 1st con 4s	
4,000	96¼
Erie 1st gen 4s	
8,000	82⅝
Erie, Penn col tr 4s	
14,000	89
2,000	89¼
3,000	89⅛
Flint & Pere M, Pt Hur div 5s	
1,000	108¾
Hocking Val 4½s	
3,000	103
Int & St N 2d 5s	
1,000	98
Inter Paper 6s	
4,000	103
1,000	104
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
8,000	108¾
Kan City South 3s	
1,000	67
Long Island gen 4s	
3,000	100
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
2,000 s	98⅝
1,000	98
Manhattan con 4s	
7,000	103
Mex Cent 1st inc	
34,000	12½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
3,000	113⅛
Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000	103¾
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
20,000	75
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	
20,000	96¾
L S col 3½s	
10,000	86
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	
3,000	103⅝
7,000	103½
2,000	103
Nor Pac prior lien 4s	
7,000	98⅝
Nor & W con 4s	
1,000	96⅝
North Pac 4s	
4,000	101
15,000	100⅝
North Pac gen 3s	
27,000	70⅛
500	70½
20,000	70⅝
2,000	70½
Penn conv 3½s	
4,000	95
46,000	94⅞
5,000	95
3,000	95¼
3,000	95
1,000	94⅞
5,000	94⅞
50,000	95⅛
Reading gen 4s	
9,000	94⅝
St L, I M & South gen 5s	
2,000	111½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
10,000	79⅝
St L S'w'n con 4s	
5,000	67½
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
10,000	105
St P & S C 1st	
10,000	128⅝
San A & A P 4s	
1,000	74
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
1,000 s	76
South Pac 4½s	
7,000	93
South Pac 4s	
2,000	89
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	112⅝
Tenn Coal, I & R, Tenn div 6s	
2,000	102½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	114⅝
Third Av 1st 5s	
3,000	117¼
Third Av con 4s	
1,000	94
Tol & O C 1st 5s	
1,000	109
Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	70
Union Pac 1st 4s	
7,000	99⅝
Registered	
3,000	98⅝
Union Pac conv 4s	
80,000	92⅛
15,000	92¼
15,000	92⅛
10,000	92
5,000	92¼
12,000	92⅛
4,000	92
3,000	92¼
10,000	92
20,000	92⅛
2,000	92½
11,000	92⅛
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
25,000	71½
20,000	71⅝
35,000	71¾
10,000	71½
27,000	71¼
10,000	71⅛
112,000	71
18,000	71⅛
118,000	71
22,000	71⅛
20,000	71
20,000	71⅛
30,000	71
1,000	71¼
20,000	71⅛
2,000	71¼
35,000	71⅛
34,000	71
10,000	71⅛
35,000	71
10,000	71⅛
75,000	71
10,000	71⅛
25,000	71
2,000	71⅛
30,000	71
5,000	71⅛
10,000	71
5,000	71⅛
50,000	71
3,000	71¼
10,000	71
30,000	71⅛
1,000	71
18,000	71⅛
10,000	71
70,000	71⅛
10,000	71
36,000	71⅛
5,000	71⅛
57,000	71
30,000	71⅛
20,000 s30F	71
10,000	71⅛
20,000	71⅛
10,000	71⅛
10,000	71⅛
1,000	71¼
1,000	71⅛
25,000	71
10,000 s10F	71⅛
20,000	71¼
10,000	71⅛
3,000	71
5,000	71⅛
100,000	71
21,000	71⅛
Registered	
500	73
500	72
Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	114
1,000	114½
3,000	114
Wabash deb B	
10,000	55½
20,000	54½
10,000	54¼
87,000	54½
1,000	53⅞
1,000	54
8,000	54
20,000	53¾
5,000	53⅞
3,000	53¾
West Shore 4s, reg	
500	107
Wis Cent gen 4s	
1,000	89⅛
Total sales	$3,908,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$227,606,423
Gold	111,894,740
Silver	24,089,209
United States notes	11,140,392
Treasury notes of 1890	169,161
National banknotes	16,477,771
Total receipts this day	1,629,934
Total receipts this month	36,152,035
Total receipts this year	136,636,329
Total expenditures this day	1,620,000
Total expenditures this month	33,650,000
Total expenditures this year	133,062,738
Deposits in National banks	161,080,635
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	808,695
Government Receipts—	
From internal revenue	633,426
Customs	1,230,394
Miscellaneous	67,182

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$421,245,869
Silver dollars	464,229,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,209,902
Silver bullion of 1890	15,216,098
Total	$903,260,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$421,245,869
Silver certificates outstanding	464,229,000
Treasury notes outstanding	17,416,000
Total	$903,260,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$32,305,780
Gold certificates	79,088,960
Silver coin and bullion	17,722,310
Silver certificates	6,380,866
United States notes	11,140,392
Other assets	25,128,380
Total in Treasury	$171,946,738
Deposits in National banks	161,080,635
Total	$333,027,343
Current liabilities	95,418,925
Available cash balance	$237,608,423

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¼.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Comstock sold at .07½, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .08@.08½, 200 Elkton at .50, 1,000 Isabella at .10, 300 Little Chief at .07, 100 Mexican at 1.50, 300 Ophir at 1.05, 150 Portland at 1.25, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .60@.61.

Bonds Received at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The amount of bonds so far received at the Treasury under the Secretary's offer of last Wednesday, for refunding is $268,600, and for redemption $305,350.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 25, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
10½	11	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
41⅛	41¼	42,000	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	40⅜	42⅛	40½	41⅛	+1
24	24½	4,070	Am. Car & F. Co.	23⅝	25⅛	23⅞	24⅝	+½
77	78	800	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	77½	77¾	77	77	—
28¾	29¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	—
5	7	50	*Am. Grass Twine	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
5⅛	6	200	*Am. Ice Co.	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
20½	21	225	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	+½
9½	10	600	*Am. Linseed Co.	10	10	10	10	—
28	30	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30	30	30	30	+⅛
15½	16	900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	15⅝	16	15¼	16	+⅛
83½	85	450	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82¾	84¼	82¾	84¼	+⅞
41⅛	42	2,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	41⅝	41¾	41	41⅞	
87½	88½	88	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—
80	...	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	—6
110¾	111	5,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111	111⅛	110¼	110¾	
126	128	25	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	127½	127½	127½	127½	
69½	72	150	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	—½
70¾	71¼	450	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	71⅛	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	+2¼
63¼	63½	88,420	Atch., Top. & S. F.	62	63⅞	61⅞	63⅜	+2
88¾	89	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88	89	88	89	+1
75⅝	76	55,995	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅞	76⅛	74⅝	76	+1⅛
86	87	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86	86	86	86	+1
35⅝	35¾	18,540	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	35⅛	36¼	35	35⅝	+⅝
58⅛	60	100	Canada Southern	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+1
120¼	120⅜	4,190	Canadian Pacific	119	120⅜	119	120⅜	+⅞
150	160	98	Central R. R. of N. J.	150	155	150	155	—
28⅞	29	5,425	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28⅞	28	28⅞	+¼
20	20¼	1,700	Chicago & Alton	19⅞	20½	19¼	20¼	+½
62	62½	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	62	62½	62	62½	+½
15	15½	1,200	Chi. Great Western	14⅞	15½	14¼	15½	+½
68	69	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	68	68½	68	68½	
25	26	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	25	25	25	25	—1
137⅞	138	55,835	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	136⅜	138¼	136⅜	138	+1⅛
172½	174	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	+½
155⅜	156	1,313	Chi. & Northw.	154½	155¼	154¼	155	+½
8⅛	9	800	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
16	17	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	15⅞	17	15⅞	17	+2
41½	42	210	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	—½
11⅝	12¼	1,095	Colorado & Southern	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+½
47½	48	525	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	48	48	47⅜	48	—
18	18¾	475	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	—¼
167⅜	169	2,600	Consolidated Gas	165⅞	167⅝	165⅞	167⅝	+1½
98	99	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98½	98⅝	—
25¼	26	2,400	Corn Products Co.	26	26	25	25¼	—
76½	78	100	Corn Prod. Co. pf., x d	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	—⅜
152	155	1,888	Delaware & Hudson	152	154	152	152	—
230	232	700	Del., Lack. & West.	230	232	230	230	—
20¾	21	700	Denver & R. G.	21	21	20⅞	21	—
9½	10	200	Detroit Southern	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
17	18	700	Detroit Southern pf.	17	17½	17	17	—
64⅝	65½	375	Detroit United Ry.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—⅜
22	23½	800	*Distillers Securities	22	22	22	22	
12	14	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13	13	12⅜	12¼	—1½
25⅜	25½	42,200	Erie	24½	25⅞	24	25½	+1⅛
64½	65	5,675	Erie 1st pf.	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	+1
46	46½	1,000	Erie 2d pf.	45	46⅝	45	46½	+1¼
147¼	149	1,900	General Electric	146	149¼	145½	148	+1
65	67	1,100	Hocking Valley	65	66	65	65	—1
128	128¼	3,485	Illinois Central	127	128⅛	126⅞	128⅛	+½
10¾	11	220	Internat. Paper	11	11	10¾	10¾	—⅝
63	64	1,175	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63¼	62⅞	63	+1
33½	35	100	Internat. Steam Pump	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—2½
19	19¼	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	—¾
34	35	500	Iowa Central pf.	32½	34	32½	34	—1
64⅛	66	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	65	64¼	65	—1½
19⅛	19¼	200	Kansas City South.	19	19	19	19	—
35	35¼	100	Kansas City South. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	—½
26	30	200	Lake Erie & West.	26	26	26	26	—2
100⅜	101	10,520	Louisville & Nashville	99⅝	100⅞	98⅞	100⅜	+1
131	132	2,170	Manhattan Elevated	131⅛	131⅞	130⅞	131⅞	+½
75	76	800	*Met. Securities	75⅛	75⅞	75	75⅞	+½
107⅛	107⅜	3,235	*Met. Street Railway	106	108⅛	106⅞	107⅞	—⅛
11¼	11⅞	2,700	Mexican Central	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	—
54	56	200	Minn. & St. Louis	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	—1
51½	53	510	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	50	51½	50	51½	—1
17⅝	18	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅛
36⅛	36	2,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	36⅛	35	36	+1
88⅞	88⅝	35,700	Missouri Pacific	87⅝	89¼	86⅞	88⅞	+½
12¾	14	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	13	13½	13	13½	—
80	84	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	—2⅝
80	85	10	Nat. Enameling pf.	85	85	85	85	
35½	40	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	38⅝	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+⅞
20½	21	700	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf.	20⅞	21	20	20⅞	—1¼
114	120	1,400	*New York Air Brake	110	115	110	114	+4
116	116⅛	17,475	New York Central	115⅛	117	115⅛	116	+⅞
21	22	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	21	22	20	22	
55	57½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	58	57	57	—1
20⅛	20½	4,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
58½	58⅞	4,975	Norfolk & Western	58⅛	59⅛	57⅞	58⅝	+1
72½	80	1,900	North American	70⅝	72	70⅜	72	+1⅜
45	47	200	Pacific Coast	45	45	45	45	—½
52	57	150	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	—5½
18	19	400	Pacific Mail	18⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+1⅜
120	120⅛	88,628	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅝	120⅝	119⅝	120	+⅞
90⅝	91¼	2,065	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅝	91¼	90⅜	90⅝	+⅞
33⅞	34	650	Pressed Steel Car	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+⅝
75	76	535	Pressed Steel Car pf.	75½	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	+⅝
205	206	450	Pullman Company	210	210	205⅝	205⅝	—3¼
16⅝	17½	1,400	*Railway Steel Spring	17	17¼	16	16⅝	—⅝
46⅛	46⅝	58,610	Reading	45⅛	47⅛	45	46⅛	+⅞
72	75	500	Reading 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	—1
63	65½	100	Reading 2d pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	—1½
9	9½	1,450	*Rep. Iron & Steel	9	9½	9	9½	+½
60⅝	62½	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	60¼	61⅞	60	61⅝	+⅝
24⅛	24¼	34,610	Rock Island Co.	23⅞	24⅜	23	24⅛	+⅞
59⅛	60	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf.	59⅛	59⅝	58⅝	59	—
15	15¾	400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	15	15	15	15	—
67	70	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	—
44½	45	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43⅞	44½	43⅞	44½	+1½
13	13½	200	St. Louis Southw.	12¼	13	12⅞	13	
30¾	31	1,450	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30¾	30	30	
25	27	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	26	26⅝	25⅞	26	
40⅜	40⅝	16,080	Southern Pacific	40	41	39⅝	40⅝	+¼
18⅝	18¾	12,020	Southern Ry., ext.	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+⅞
80	82	2,045	South. Ry. pf., ext.	79⅛	81	79⅛	80	+1
31½	31¾	3,635	Tennessee Coal & Iron	32	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
22¼	22⅛	2,800	Texas & Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	22⅝	+⅜
17	18	500	Tol., St. L. & West.	16	18	16	18	+2
26	28	110	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	26	26	26	26	+1
88	90	295	Twin City R. T.	88	89⅞	88	89⅞	+1½
70⅜	70½	69,930	Union Pacific	69⅞	70⅞	69	70⅜	+1⅛
84	84½	85	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	84	84	
43½	45	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	45	45	45	45	
...	...	47	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	40	40	38	38	
6⅜	6⅞	3,200	*U. S. Leather	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	—¼
75	77	600	*U. S. Leather pf.	75⅞	76⅛	75⅞	76⅛	+⅛
5⅛	6	425	U. S. Realty & Con.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
37	38	1,612	*U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	37⅛	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	—
10¼	12	200	U. S. Rubber	10	10½	10	10½	—
37½	40	800	U. S. Rubber pf.	35	37⅞	35	37⅞	—2¼
16½	16⅝	71,859	U. S. Steel	16⅞	17¼	16	16½	—
61⅞	62½	102,829	U. S. Steel pf.	62⅝	64⅞	60⅝	62	—1
17	20	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	18	18	18	18	—1
17¼	18	1,360	Va.-Caro. Chemical	18	18¼	17⅛	17⅞	+⅝
18⅜	19	1,700	Wabash	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	+½
30	30¼	2,560	Wabash pf.	29⅝	30⅜	29⅞	30	+½
81⅞	82	300	Western Union Tel.	81⅞	82	81	82	
15¼	16¼	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16	16	16	16	+½
44	46	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	—2
16⅝	16¾	500	Wisconsin Central	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—⅜
35	36	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛	—1½
Sales		897,194						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Sept. 25, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,250	Amal. Copper	40½	42	40½	41½
140	Am. Car & F.	24	25	24	25
20	Am. Ice	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Am. Locomotive	15½	15½	15½	15½
60	Am. Smelting	41	41½	41	41½
1,510	Am. Sugar	110⅝	111⅝	110½	111
26,900	At., T. & S. F.	62⅜	63⅞	62	63⅜
80	A., T. & S. F. pf	88⅜	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞
19,180	Balt. & Ohio	74⅞	76⅛	74⅝	75⅞
2,510	Brook. R. T.	35	36⅛	35	35⅝
650	Can. Pacific	119	120¼	119	120
60	Ches. & Ohio	28⅜	28⅝	28½	28⅝
20	Chi. & Alton	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½
570	Chi. Gt. West	15	15	14½	15
26,830	Chi., M. & St. P.	136⅞	138⅜	136⅞	138
30	Col. Southern	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
9,130	Erie	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
140	Erie 1st pf.	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞
30	Ill. Central	127	127⅞	127	127⅞
1,900	Louis. & Nash.	99⅝	100⅝	98⅝	99⅞
550	Manhattan	131⅛	131⅞	130⅞	131⅞
590	Met. Street	107⅝	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞
150	Mex. Central	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞
70	Mo., K. & Tex.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
17,100	Mo. Pacific	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	88⅞
2,870	N. Y. Central	115¼	116⅞	115⅜	116⅜
260	N. Y., Ont. & W	20⅛	20¼	20	20⅛
20	Norf. & West	58⅜	59⅛	58¼	58⅞
2,910	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20
...	Pennsylvania	119⅝	120⅝	119½	120¼
140	People's Gas	90⅝	91	90⅝	90⅝
20	Pressed Steel Car	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33⅞
41,950	Reading	45⅞	47⅞	45¼	46⅞
50	Rep. Steel	9	9¼	9	9⅝
10,680	Rock Island	23½	24⅜	23	24¼
40	St. L. Southwest	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3,100	Southern Pac.	39⅞	41	39⅝	40⅝
1,480	Southern Ry.	18	19⅛	18	18⅝
1,070	Tenn. Coal & I.	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞
270	Texas Pac.	22⅜	23⅝	22⅜	22⅞
17,900	Union Pac.	69⅞	70⅞	69	70⅜
200	U. S. Leather	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼
29,180	U. S. Steel	16⅞	17⅛	16	16⅝
18,560	U. S. Steel pf.	63	64¼	61½	61⅞
150	Wabash	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19
1,600	Wabash pf.	30⅛	30⅜	29⅞	30¼
10	Wis. Cent. pf.	36	36	36	36
244,340					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Consol. Tob. 4s.	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
2,000	Reading gen. 4s.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10,000	Union Pac. con.	92	92	92	92
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
$17,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,748	7,390	7,068
3d week Sept.	$886,000	$822,000	$762,000
From July 1	10,652,344	9,243,804	8,196,006
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	920	929
3d week Sept.	154,869	148,421	142,365
From July 1	1,884,507	1,632,418	1,792,786
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
3d week Sept.	32,710	34,066	31,687
From July 1	374,730	396,202	365,751
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,378	2,358
3d week Sept.	364,200	368,000	370,200
From July 1	4,173,600	4,096,500	4,051,800
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Sept.	5,049	7,893	7,168
From July 1	101,361	96,965	88,721
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week Sept.	39,716	37,857	26,879
From July 1	446,912	412,174	360,786
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
3d week Sept.	29,864	28,458	......
From Jan. 1	874,944	787,066	......
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	510
3d week Sept.	48,479	51,406	47,670
From July 1	534,490	551,424	530,580
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
3d week Sept.	56,961	76,590	67,046
From July 1	680,686	867,577	826,166

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,733	2,555	2,480
3d week Sept.	375,504	354,146	334,171
From July 1	3,792,075	3,795,002	3,603,690
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,196	1,195
3d week Sept.	195,956	174,936	......
From July 1	2,207,169	1,982,046	......
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,405	1,355	1,322
3d week Sept.	174,692	151,147	132,574
From July 1	2,431,520	1,981,152	1,615,303
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,722	1,710	1,675
3d week Sept.	444,645	397,521	318,043
From July 1	5,074,189	4,402,984	3,628,416
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,084	2,084	1,779
3d week Sept.	250,397	228,658	182,398
From Jan. 1	8,123,052	7,445,504	......
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	430
3d week Sept.	79,226	56,588	50,202
From July 1	915,097	691,411	648,908
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Sept.	60,827	57,393	46,615
From Jan. 1	2,237,474	1,929,301	1,860,499
UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO—			
Month August	572,608	528,384	......
From Jan. 1	4,069,881	3,542,000	......

CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN reports for August—

Gross earnings	10,841	11,251	9,150
Exp. and taxes	8,496	8,627	8,747
Net earnings	2,345	2,624	*5,403

*Deficit.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO. (including Rio Grande Western,) for July—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,519,393	1,516,784	2,608
Op. expenses	924,178	816,876	107,302
Net earnings	595,214	699,908	*104,694
Other income	44,920	37,513	7,407
Total income	640,134	737,421	*97,287
Fixed chgs, taxes, ins., & rentals	324,995	318,820	6,175
Balance	315,139	418,601	*103,462
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	......
Surplus	305,139	408,601	*103,462

*Decrease.

TEXAS CENTRAL for August—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	45,088	37,269	46,339
Exp. and taxes	39,971	34,972	36,127
Net earnings	5,117	2,297	10,212

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of September showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$66,000
Chicago Great Western	36,447
Denver & Rio Grande	1,800
Evansville & Indianapolis	157
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,859
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	21,020
National R. R. of Mexico	23,545
Norfolk & Western	47,124
Pere Marquette	30,720
Toledo & Ohio Central	22,670
Tol., St. Louis & Western	3,434
Total increase, 11 roads	$255,785
Increase previously reported	230,858
Total increase, 18 roads	$486,643

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,356
Iowa Central	4,929
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19,629
Mo., Kansas & Texas	18,641
Total decrease, 4 roads	$44,555
Net increase, 22 roads	$442,088

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,460,460, as against $2,722,214 for the previous week and $2,527,495 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,469,865, as against $2,706,221 for the previous year and $2,546,153 for the corresponding week last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Consolidated	.08	.08
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.24	.25
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.55
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.81	.84
Challenge Consolidated	.21	.20
Chollar	.11	.11
Confidence	.80	.80
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.45
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.04
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	.47	.49
Julia	.08	.08
Justice	.08	.07
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	1.10	1.10
Occidental Consolidated	.30	.31
Ophir	1.65	1.70
Overman	.22	.23
Potosi	.21	.22
Savage	.26	.24
Seg Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.60	.61
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.15	.16
Union Consolidated	.72	.75
Utah Consolidated	.13	.14
Yellow Jacket	.47	.49
Silver bars	.59⅞	.59⅞
Mexican dollars	.47@.49	.47@.49
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	6½	8	6¾	7
American	1½	3	1½	2
Anaconda	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Blue Bell	3	5	3	5
C. K. & N.	18	20	18	21
C. C. Con.	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼
Coriolanus	1½	2	1½	2
C., C. & M.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Dante	1½	2	1½	2
Doctor Jackpot	3⅛	5	3⅛	5
Elkton	47	48	50	50½
El Paso	59	60	59½	60
Findlay	14	15	14	15
Gold Dollar	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Golden Cycle	66½	67½	66	67½
Golden Fleece	7	20	7	20
Gold Bond	1½	2	1	2
Gold Sovereign	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
Gould	1½	2	1½	2
Gold Exploration	1½	2	1½	2
Isabella	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
Jackpot	7	9	7	9
Keystone	3¾	4	3¾	4
Last Dollar	25	60	25	60
Lexington	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Little Bessie	2	3	2½	3
Little Puck	2¼	3	2½	3
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5¾	6¾
Mary Cashen	2	2½	2	2½
Moon Anchor	11¼	11¾	11¼	12¼
New Haven	2	2½	2¼	2¾
Old Gold	6½	7	6½	7½
Pharmacist	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Pinnacle	2	3	2	3
Portland	115	125	115	125
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	60	90	60	85
Work	5	5½	5	5½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Incorporated to-day:

Textile Specialty Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. A. Mason and James Stoddard, Buffalo; R. H. Peters, Batavia.

Joseph Stiner & Co., New York, (teas and coffees;) capital, $5,000. Directors—M. S. Stiner, Benjamin Stiner, and Isaac Stiner, New York.

North American Identification Company, New York, (insurance business;) capital, $2,000. Directors—I. H. Pumer, Ely Neumann, and I. A. Pumer, New York.

Parker & Walton, New York, (insurance brokerage;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. M. Parker, Newark, N. J.; Walter Walton, New York; R. B. Hunter, Brooklyn.

Edson-Foster Garage Company, New York, (to manufacture motors, engines, &c.;) capital, $1,000. Directors—H. A. Edson, M. B. Foster, and A. C. Foster, New York.

Evergreen Knitting Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Baldwin Palmer, Minnie Palmer, and Rudolf Frossner, Queens Borough.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Sept. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Bernard J. Gallagher and Ellen F. Gedney.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Laura A. Whitecar vs. Alexander C. Young—David F. Mayer.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sternberger vs. Sternberger—Algernon S. Norton.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Charles L. Heizmann, Assistant Surgeon General, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as President of the Faculty of the Army Medical School.

The following named officers, in addition to their present duties, are detailed as professors at the Army Medical School: Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon, vice Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, relieved; First Lieutenant James Carroll, Assistant Surgeon, vice Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, deceased.

The commanding officer of each artillery district will make two journeys during the months of October, November, and December to each of the posts in his respective district, with the exception of Fort Constitution, Fort Caswell, Fort Dade, Fort De Soto, and Fort Morgan, to which posts only one visit will be made.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Artillery Corps, is detailed for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at St. Louis.

Capt. Leigh A. Fuller, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, in charge of the medical supply depot in New York City, for duty pertaining to the inspection of medical supplies.

First Lieut. Leonard T. Baker is transferred from the First to the Eighth Infantry, and First Lieut. Henry M. Fales from the Eighth to the First Infantry.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York on business pertaining to the manufacture of olive drab cloth for the new army uniforms.

Assignments to regiments of First Lieutenants of Cavalry, recently promoted: John Aldengen, Twelfth Regiment; Arthur N. Pickel, Fifteenth Regiment; Brice P. Disque, Third Regiment; Alvin S. Perkins, First Regiment.

Capt. Edward Kimmel, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, will proceed to Louisville on business in connection with the inspection of draft horses delivered under contract.

Col. James A. Buchanan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty in Porto Rico, and will join his regiment at Fort Harrison.

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Quartermaster, will proceed to Boston on business pertaining to new work at Fort McKinley.

Major W. Gray, Surgeon, is detailed to represent the Medical Department at the annual meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, to be held at Atlanta Oct. 13 to 15.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Rogers is ordered to duty on the Solace as Executive.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage is detached from the Albatross and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan's sick leave is extended two months.

Midshipman W. W. Galbraith is detached from the Eagle and ordered to the Santee.

Surgeon J. M. Steele is ordered to duty in Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S. C.

Paymaster P. V. Mohun is detached from the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to the Constellation; he has sick leave for three months.

Paymaster C. R. O'Leary is detached at works of W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.

Paymaster G. W. Pigman is detached from the navy yard at Boston and ordered to duty as pay officer and general storekeeper of the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, and as pay officer of the Constellation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Arrived—Amphitrite at Newport.

Sailed—Chicago, from Tompkinsville for Boston; Annapolis, from Yokohama for Kobe; Lebanon, from New York for Norfolk; Michigan, from Buffalo for Erie; Kentucky, Oregon, New Orleans, and Albany, from Kyan-Chau Bay for Nagasaki; Potomac, from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

The Columbia was placed out of commission Sept. 24 at the navy yard, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir John Nutting, London.

CAMBRIDGE—J. Stuart Brown, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—John Cudahy, Chicago; Preston Gibson, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—R. E. Roberts, Detroit.

GRAND—S. Reber, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—H. C. Robbins, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—Capt. Hawkins, R. N., London.

MANHATTAN—Charlemagne Tower, ex-United States Minister to Russia.

PLAZA—J. W. Brooks, Chicago.

SAVOY—George S. Wood, Pittsburg; Charles C. Jones, Memphis.

NETHERLAND—H. M. McGrath, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—William J. Stone, Springfield, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds

and other

Investment Securities

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FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30TH,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.

$2,000 United States 5 p. c. Coupon Bds. of 1904.
10 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
10 shs. Central R. R. of New Jersey.
48 shs. Cincinnati Street R'way Co.
10 shs. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.
20 shs. Bromwell Brush & Wire Goods Co. of Cinn.
3 shs. Watkins National Bank of Lawrence, Kan.
10 shs. Freyer & Bradley Music Co. of Atlanta, Ga.
5 shs. United States Savings Bank of Topeka, Kan.
5 shs. Keystone Mortgage Co. of Aberdeen, Dakota.
20 shs. Commercial Bank of Cinn.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

12 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank of Englewood, N. J.
$1,000 Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1904.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$2,000 General Gas, Electric & Power Co. of Connersville, Ind., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
757 shs. Ridgefield (Conn.) Water Supply Co.
$15,000 Westchester Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Danbury & Harlem Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931, July, 1903, Coupons.
1,000 shs. International Power Co. common.
210 shs. International Power Co. Prefd.
20 shs. National Lead Co. Prefd.
2,400 shs. Manhattan Transit Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce (new stock.)
15 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
14 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$30,000 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. Income Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. (Springfield & Col. Div.) 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce (new stock.)
$5,000 Ballston Terminal R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931, Jany., 1903, Coupons.
90 shs. New York Real Estate Association.
100 shs. United States Reduction & Refining Co. common.
4 shs. Morristown, N. J., Library Lyceum.
$65.21 Texas & Pacific 1st Mtge. Scrip, (F. L. & T. Certf.)
5 shs. Riverdale Park Co.
5,000 shs. Picacho Blanco Mining Co. of Arizona.
1,000 shs. Manhattan Transit Co.
$34,000 Kirby Lumber Co. 6 p. c. Timber Certfs. 1913.

INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The 39th Semi-Annual Drawing for Redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on the 22nd October next, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed Bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after January 1st, 1904, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

Mexico, September 17th, 1903.

JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.

GREGORIAN—Dr. F. J. Gibbons, Syracuse.

MARLBOROUGH—E. W. Fitzhugh, Kansas City.

NAVARRE—C. J. Ryan, Richmond.

NORMANDIE—W. H. Bailey, Rochester.

EVERETT—William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico.

NEW AMSTERDAM—W. A. Calhoun, Buffalo.

ASTOR—J. E. Bennett, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

BUCKINGHAM—Sir George and Lady Bartley, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Colder, cloaks and suits, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Hothschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Sondheim, hooks; Hotel Netherland.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; K. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods, 13 Astor Place; Hotel Savoy.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; C. W. King, silks and dress goods, 432 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, silks and dress goods, 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. W. Lee, carpets, 530 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks, 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; George Brown, notions and ribbons, 39 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. McKee, blankets, 108 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; E. T. Tillman, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. H. Wells, toilet goods, 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Winsonia.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, default having been made by The Consolidated Lake Superior Company in the payment at maturity of the advances made to it and of the notes given by it under an agreement bearing date the 23d day of December, 1902, made between said Company, of the one part, and the undersigned, of the other part, and otherwise in the provisions of said agreement, the undersigned will, in pursuance of said agreement and of the notes of said The Consolidated Lake Superior Company given under said agreement, sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Thursday, the first day of October, 1903, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on that day, the following property pledged under the aforesaid agreement as collateral security, to wit:

I. The following stocks:

Name of Company.	Class of Stock.	Amount Par of Shares. Each.	Number of Shares.
The Algoma Steel Company, Limited		$100.	200,000
The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited		50.	200,000
The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company		100.	100,000
The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company		100.	2,140
The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company		100.	5,000
Tagona Water and Light Company of Sault Saint Marie, Ontario		20.	10,000
Trans St. Mary's Traction Company		100.	4,000
The International Transit Company		50.	6,000
The British America Express Company, Limited		100.	1,000
The Sault Saint Marie Pulp and Paper Company	Preference	100.	7,500
The Sault Saint Marie Pulp and Paper Company	Common	100.	12,500
The Lake Superior Power Company	Preference	100.	150
The Ontario Lake Superior Company	Preferred	50.	119,990
The Ontario Lake Superior Company	Common	50.	279,880

II. The following bonds:

Description of Bonds.	Face Amount of Bonds.
Temporary First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, maturing January 1, 1933	$6,750,000
Temporary Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, maturing January 1, 1933	2,400,000
Temporary First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, maturing January 1, 1933	405,000
Temporary First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, maturing January 1, 1933	1,200,000
Temporary First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Steel Company, Limited, maturing January 1, 1933	5,000,000

III. Note of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company for $725,000, maturing July 1, 1903, bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum, endorsed by The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited, and by The Consolidated Lake Superior Company and secured by mortgage on certain vessels and shipping property.

IV. The following demand notes, endorsed by The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company:

Date.	Amount.	Maker.
Jan. 2, 1903	$121,000	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
Jan. 2, 1903	32,000	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.

V. The following demand notes, endorsed by The Lake Superior Power Company:

Date.	Amount.	Maker.
Jan. 2, 1903	$50,000	Trans St. Mary's Traction Company.
Jan. 2, 1903	14,000	Trans St. Mary's Traction Company.
Jan. 2, 1903	82,000	The International Transit Company.
Jan. 2, 1903	150,000	Tagona Water and Light Company.
Jan. 2, 1903	50,000	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

VI. The following demand notes, endorsed by The Consolidated Lake Superior Company:

Date.	Amount.	Maker.
Jan. 31, 1903	$37,703.98	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
Jan. 31, 1903	380.14	Tagona Water and Light Company.
Jan. 31, 1903	105,007.03	The Lake Superior Power Company.
Jan. 31, 1903	12,793.74	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
Jan. 31, 1903	22,975.03	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	1,132.35	The British America Express Company, Limited.
Feb. 28, 1903	1,261.47	The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	44,132.96	The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	58,847.30	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	124,381.05	The Lake Superior Power Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	95,791.53	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	15,062.38	Tagona Water and Light Company.
Feb. 28, 1903	372,719.59	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
Feb. 28, 1903	230,414.12	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
March 12, 1903	11,088.07	The Lake Superior Power Company.
March 12, 1903	20,974.25	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
March 12, 1903	9,126.02	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
March 12, 1903	19,720.32	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
March 12, 1903	4,505.76	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
March 12, 1903	21,019.23	The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company.
March 12, 1903	2,194.09	Tagona Water and Light Company.
March 12, 1903	8.08	The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
March 12, 1903	120.00	The British America Express Company, Limited.
March 31, 1903	45,835.21	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
March 31, 1903	12,622.00	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
March 31, 1903	20,609.30	The Lake Superior Power Company.
March 31, 1903	38,029.24	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
March 31, 1903	177.01	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
March 31, 1903	840.99	The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
March 31, 1903	1,242.32	The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company.
March 31, 1903	7,000.00	Trans St. Mary's Traction Company.
March 31, 1903	11,475.77	The International Transit Company.
April 30, 1903	124,083.91	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
April 30, 1903	67,721.61	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
April 30, 1903	58,244.68	The Lake Superior Power Company.
April 30, 1903	77,939.85	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
April 30, 1903	104,423.83	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
April 30, 1903	875.98	The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
April 30, 1903	26,557.57	The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company.
April 30, 1903	9,002.60	Trans St. Mary's Traction Company.
April 30, 1903	2,238.55	The International Transit Company.
April 30, 1903	117.90	The British America Express Company, Limited.
April 30, 1903	11,064.48	Tagona Water and Light Company.
May 31, 1903	24,453.01	The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company.
May 31, 1903	5,209.00	Tagona Water and Light Company.
May 31, 1903	31,100.32	The Lake Superior Power Company.
May 31, 1903	60,886.25	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
May 31, 1903	55,496.77	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
May 31, 1903	10,100.82	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
May 31, 1903	2,125.00	Trans St. Mary's Traction Company.
May 30, 1903	52,520.05	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
June 30, 1903	854.76	The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.
June 30, 1903	22,345.66	The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
June 30, 1903	12,061.48	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.
June 30, 1903	14,541.65	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited.
June 30, 1903	6,854.78	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
June 30, 1903	20,769.40	The Lake Superior Power Company.
June 30, 1903	11,536.30	The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company.
July 31, 1903	200.00	The Lake Superior Power Company.
July 31, 1903	777.48	The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company.
July 31, 1903	1,012.50	The Algoma Commercial Company, Limited.

Said sale will be made in one parcel, and without recourse to the undersigned in any event. Payment of the purchase price may be made either in cash or by approved certified check. Unless the entire purchase price shall be paid at the time of sale, the purchaser shall, at the time and place of sale, sign a memorandum of his purchase and pay ten per cent. of the purchase price. The residue of the purchase price must be paid on the day following the sale to the undersigned at their office, Nos. 24-26 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y. The undersigned reserve the right conferred by said agreement to bid for and to purchase the property offered for sale.

For additional particulars of the property to be sold application may be made to the undersigned.

Dated New York, September 22d, 1903.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL STATEMENT

UNITED STATES REDUCTION & REFINING COMPANY

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 1ST, 1903.

Gross Income, $1,036,373.07

DEDUCTIONS.

General & ordinary expenses of all kinds, including legal and official salaries, advertising, taxes and permanent improvements	$198,768.94	$198,768.94
Balance, net income		$837,604.13
Preferred Dividends paid	$236,745.00	
Common Dividends paid	289,752.00	
Interest on Bonds	130,000.00	656,500.00
Net, Passed to Surplus		$184,104.13

The yearly payment due to the Sinking Fund of $50,000 is provided for from the surplus. Payments to the Sinking Fund Account are not debited to income, for the reason that they are carried as a debit at par against Sinking Fund Bond Investment Account as an offset to liability to the issue of bonds outstanding, the bonds purchased for Sinking Fund not being cancelled, but are held by the Trustee and continue to draw interest for the benefit of the Sinking Fund Investment Account.

The total cash and assets, exclusive of reduction plants and realty, aggregate $1,364,486.91.

The current liabilities aggregate $50,149.60.

Net available resources, exclusive of property account, $1,314,337.31.

TO THE HOLDERS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Mexican Central R'way Co. Limited

At the request of the holders of a large number of Income Bonds who are not satisfied with the offer dated August 10th, 1903, made by the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, through Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to protect the interests of the Income Bond Holders, and particularly to endeavor to procure an offer from the Railway Company which will be acceptable to the bond holders.

Each holder of Income Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, who has not already deposited his bonds under said offer of the Railway Company is requested to write to the undersigned committee as promptly as possible, stating his name, address, and the amount of each class of Income Bonds held by him, so that the committee may communicate with him.

New York, September 25th, 1903.

E. ROLLINS MORSE,
W. L. BULL,
H. RIEMAN DUVAL,
Committee.

Address E. ROLLINS MORSE,
6 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,690,749.62

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt, Albert G. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon, George W. Perkins,
Edward Eyre, Eugene Kelly,
Peter Doelger, Charles W. Morse,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
James D. Layng, Charles V. Fornes,
William R. Grace, Frank R. Lawrence,
Hugh Kelly, Albert R. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry Heide,
Jas. Ross Curran.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SCRIP

Bought and Sold.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

45 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND CALENDAR.

Invaluable to traders. Issued gratis by

Mallett & Wyckoff. Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange. TEN WALL STREET

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

SAM'L W. SMITH

STOCK BROKER,

60 Broadway, New York.

Member New York Con. Stock Exchange. STOCKS AND BONDS ON MARGIN OR FOR INVESTMENT.

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Send for special letter on B. R. T.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable October 1st, to all Preferred Stockholders of record at 12 noon, September 28th.

Transfer books close at 12 noon September 28th, and reopen Oct. 2d, 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

New York, Sept. 25th, 1903.

THE UNION BAG & PAPER COMPANY,

1 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10, 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable Oct. 15th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 1, 1903. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on October 1, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 16, 1903.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treas.

THE TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Minneapolis, Minn., 9th September, 1903.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company is payable on 1st of October, 1903.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will close on 19th September at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on 2d October at 10 o'clock A. M.

All dividend checks will be mailed.

C. C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 10, 1903.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1903. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. and will be reopened October 2, 1903.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, September 25th, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1903.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Coupons due October 1, 1903, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 6% and 5% bonds and the Port Huron Division 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from September 26th, 1903, to October 15th, 1903, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

Quarterly dividend No. 9 of ONE PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable September 30, 1903, was declared July 7 to stockholders of record Sept. 8. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. Sept. 8, and reopen at 10 A. M., October 1.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business, October 1st, 1903.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business October 1st, 1903, and will be reopened October 16th, 1903.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., September 23, 1903.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

No. 2593.

Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue,
New York, September 23d, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until Thursday, October 1st, 1903.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Cashier.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. FIRST Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1903, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 63 William Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

New York, September 9, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 20, 1903. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

Said meeting is, by order of the Board of Directors, also called for the special purposes following, to wit:

1. To consider and vote upon a proposition to amend the articles of incorporation of the Company by including in its described routes of railway a line of railroad already constructed and in operation extending from Delta, in the County of Delta and State of Colorado, easterly and northerly up the Valley of the Gunnison River and of the North Fork of the Gunnison River into the County of Gunnison and to the source of said North Fork, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route.

2. To consider and vote upon the question of the purchase by the Company from The Rio Grande Railroad Company of the line of railroad above mentioned known as the "North Fork Branch," extending from the Town of Delta, in Delta County, State of Colorado, up and along the North Fork Branch of the Gunnison River, with all rights and interests pertaining to said line, as constructed or projected.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 5, 1903, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 22, 1903.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

New York, September 9, 1903.

To the Stockholders of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders, both Common and Preferred, of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 21, 1903, for the following purposes:

1. For the purpose of submitting to a vote of the Stockholders of the Company the question of purchasing the lines of railroad of the Crystal River Railroad Company by acquiring the obligations and stock of that Company.

2. For the purpose of submitting to a vote of each class of stockholders of the Company, the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company, by increasing the preferred capital stock from forty-four million four hundred thousand dollars ($44,400,000) to fifty million dollars ($50,000,000,) and of amending and changing the Sixth Article of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company so as to read as follows:

"Sixth. The capital stock of this Company shall be eighty-eight million dollars ($88,000,000,) divided into eight hundred and eighty thousand (880,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each. Said stock shall be divided into preferred and common stock as follows, to wit: Thirty-eight million dollars ($38,000,000) common and fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) preferred; said preferred stock to be entitled to a non-cumulative dividend of not more than five per cent. per annum, payable out of the net earnings of the Company, before any dividend shall be declared and paid upon the common stock."

3. For the purpose of authorizing the issue and use of such additional preferred stock to provide for the acquisition of the securities above mentioned and the future capital requirements of the Company and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both common and preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 5, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 22, 1903.

By order of the Board of Directors.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.

By STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.

Office of Secretary,
Richmond, Va., August 18th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the union by purchase, merger, or consolidation of or with certain subsidiary companies, and including the sale and purchase of the franchise, rights, and privileges and property of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, by and by The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, and also the consideration of the annual report of the Directors for the last fiscal year, and for the purpose of approving all actions of the Directors set forth in said annual report, and in the minutes of the Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 22d, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 21st, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and to take action upon the question of guaranteeing $3,000,000 of bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis Short Line Railway Company, in consideration of an operating contract over said Railway for the period of 999 years;

Also of guaranteeing $2,000,000 of bonds of the Central Indiana Railway Company;

Also of guaranteeing $300,000 of bonds of the Springfield Union Depot Company, the proceeds to be used for the purpose of erecting a Union Station and Passenger Depot at Springfield, Ohio;

And for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 28, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, October 8, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, October 30, 1903.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 15th, 1903.

NEW YORK & EAST RIVER FERRY COMPANY.

New York, September 16th, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 1st, 1903, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from September 19th, 1903, at 12 M. to October 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 14th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business September 23rd, 1903, to October 15th, 1903.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.

Cincinnati, September 23rd, 1903.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKINGS.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, No. 1428 Arch St., Phila., Pa., August 28th, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 28th, 1903, for delivery at either the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco Depot of the Quartermaster's Department of 100,000 pairs Woolen Stockings, heavy quality, conforming to existing standards and specifications, (35,000 9½, 45,000 10½, 20,000 11½.) Quantity to be subject to 20 per cent. increase if desired by the department. The attention of bidders is specially invited to the footnote in the specifications regarding the heel and toe of the stockings. Proposals for less quantities than advertised for will be considered, but bids for delivery at other points than those designated will not be entertained. Bidders submitting proposals for stockings differing in make from the established standard sample must submit with their bids a sample stocking such as they propose to furnish. Bidders must state in their proposals with what rapidity they will make deliveries. In case of failure to make deliveries as proposed, the usual deductions in price for delayed deliveries will be made. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the stockings proposed for must accompany each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals and specifications will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Stockings," and addressed to Major JNO. T. KNIGHT, Q. M., U. S. A., Acting Depot Quartermaster.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lenox Avenue Lots Sold for Improvement — New Partition Suit Affects Valuable Broadway Corners.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Cyrus Scofield and the estate of Bronk Van Loan the plot, 75.9 by 85, on the east side of Lenox Avenue, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. This property has been held in the family of the sellers for forty years. The present buyer is a builder, who will improve it.

It is reported that eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street and eight on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, between Park and Madison Avenues—part of the Jacob Ruppert block—have been resold by Louis Minsky to Clementine M. Silverman.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with Frederick J. Feuerbach, have sold for Edward H. Van Ingen to Frederick Ohmeis the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, between Prospect and Union Avenues. The plot contains about nineteen lots, with frontages of 95.5 feet on Union Avenue, 247.8 feet on Prospect Avenue, and 320 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

S. Friedus has sold for Cohen & Glauber 2,168 Fifth Avenue, a five-story single flat, on lot 19 by 100.

The plot, 150 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, reported sold yesterday, was bought jointly by the Trustees of the North Presbyterian Church and the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. A church edifice will be erected on the plot. The North Church sold its property at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, to the Pennsylvania Railroad several months ago and the congregation has since decided to consolidate with the Washington Heights Church.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Leonard Weill, 1,672 Park Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 80.6.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold the five-story flat 232 West Twenty-fourth Street, 26.8 by 98.9.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Sauer, Gross & Herbener, to Louis Kramer, the twelve lots covering the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-third to One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Max Marx has sold to Hannah Bergfield, through Millard Veit, the five-story apartment house 400 Manhattan Avenue, 27 by 94.10.

Goodman & Simon have bought the property 74 and 76 Avenue C, adjoining the corner of Fifth Street, on plot 37 by 75.

Adler & Herrman have sold to Harry M. Goldberg the two five-story flats 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

John W. Decker has sold the two three-story frame buildings 898 and 900 Tinton Avenue, on plot 53 by 100.

M. L. Hymes negotiated the recent sale of 111 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street for the New York Investment and Improvement Company.

G. Nicholas reports the following leases: For Dr. A. B. Jamison, 41 West Forty-fifth Street, to Alice M. Theiss, for a term of years; also, for Elizabeth S. Clinton, the store at 51 Columbus Avenue, to Jennie Lenger, for a term of years, and for the Havemeyer estate, the top floor of 537 Fifth Avenue, to B. F. Taylor, for a term of years.

Folsom Brothers have sublet for Adolph Prince to Bernard Reich the five-story building 142 East Fourteenth Street for a term of ten years at a total rental of $70,000. They have also secured for Mr. Reich a renewal of the lease for an additional term of eleven years.

Partition proceedings have been begun by the New York Realty Corporation against Henry E. Coe and others affecting the plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street, the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, and the plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street. These are the properties which were bought something over a year ago by a syndicate, for which the New York Realty Corporation was trustee, and in which Messrs. Coe and others held a minority interest. The syndicate paid $1,125,000 for the plots. In May of this year the properties were put up at auction and were bought in by the United States Realty and Construction Company, which had in the meantime absorbed the New York Realty Corporation. The total amount of the knock-down figures at this sale was $111,000 less than the properties had cost the syndicate. Mr. Coe and W. G. Park filed suits immediately on the ground that the auction sale was illegal, the chief contention being that the New York Realty Corporation, as trustee, had no right to order a sale and then proceed to buy in the properties at figures below their true value. Nothing has since been heard of these suits. The new partition proceedings, if a decree is granted, will simply result in another sale of the properties under the direction of the court.

The buyers of the plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street are the Spencer Realty Company, of which Robert S. Finney is President. Mulliken & Moeller are the architects of the apartment house which will be erected on the site.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for L. Hefter the four-story and basement building 419 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

William P. Mangan has sold for Eliza Kuchler the three-story and basement private house 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Mendelsohn & Marks have sold for Adler & Herman to Harry M. Goldberg the two five-story triple flats 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for Lucretia G. Corson the six-story buildings 119 and 121 William Street to Colgate & Co. for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

No. 218 Broome Street, north side, 85 feet east of Chrystie Street, 22.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Rose Sonneberg on July 25, 1903; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Sarah Goldstein $25

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 321 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story office building and stores 26 by 81; F. A. Kohn & Son of 56 West Twenty-third Street, owners; R. D. Kohn of 170 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store 100 by 90; Ruff & Rochester of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owners; Kurtzer & Rentz, architects; cost, $85,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, for a seven-story brick store and loft building 151 by 152; Tiffany & Co., owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $600,000.

Two Hundred and Second Street, 120 feet west of Briggs Avenue, for a two-story frame stable and dwelling 24.8 by 50; Elizabeth Fournier of Mosholu Parkway, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 347 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; P. Raadrey, owner; H. Knubel of 18 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 213 to 217 Grand Street and 97 Elizabeth Street, to a five-story store and loft building; M. Fuchs of 338 East Fifteenth Street, owner; B. Rohl, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 317 East Twenty-fifth Street, to two four-story brick tenements; J. Drewes, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 769 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story flat and store; Frank Dumont of 204 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. E. Stencowald, architect; cost, $500.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick office building; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owner; G. J. Sustmer, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Julianna Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 30.3 by 46; Jacob Weser, White Plains Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 16; Rosa Pusrin of 35 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,060 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 163d St, runs n 224.10x e 150x s 112.4x w 25x s 112.6x w 125; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Louis Kramer, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and $100

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James St, 25x100; Mary E. Devine to James G. Patton, (mtg $1,800) .... Nom.

AVENUE A, s e s, 550 ft s w of Cliff St, 50x100; Karl Lachenauer, executor, to John F. Elsenbast 5,000

BOSTON POST ROAD, adjoining land of James Bolton, runs s w 30.7x n w 111x n e 33x e w 126, Westchester; Alice B. James and others to William H. Birchall and another, 1-3 part .... Nom.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x 90.2x120.2x123.7; Madison Av Real Estate Company to William F. Donnelly, 1-16 part, all title, (mtg $12,000, and part $75,000) .... Nom.

[illegible] AV, n w corner of 163d St, 97.5x 27.6, (mtg $16,500;) 58th St, n s, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.4; Margaret Fogarty to Patrick Fogarty .... Nom.

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 387 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Stephen G. Roach 12,000

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 406 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Belden Roach 12,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 40.5x80; Samuel Grossman to Bender Jarmulowsky, (mtgs $37,700) .... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 40.5x80; Sigmund Levkovits to Samuel Grossman, (mtgs $26,250) 100

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 23.4x114; Louis Hubener and another to Julius Lichtenstein, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 407, Block M, amended map of H. P. Rose; Elizabeth Peterson to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $2,000) .... Nom.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Frederick Haas to Germania Life Insurance Company, other consideration and 100

PARK AV, e s, 102.1 ft n of 34th St, 20x 80; Charlotte A. Peabody to Teresa Damon .... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 595, w s, 20x100; Osman F. Kinloch to Emma Ptell, (mtg $10,750) .... Nom.

SETON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 92.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 300 ft n of Randall Av, 75x 100; Fannie M. Meredith to Horatio N. Meredith .... Nom.

SPRING ST, s w corner of Grove St — x — all title; Sheridan Av, s w corner of 162d St, runs w 28x s e — x n — to beginning; William W. Astor to Robert McCaffary .... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 680, e s, 26.1x90x25.6x90; Caroline Schwars to Moritz Sondberg, other consideration and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.10 ft s of 154th St, 20.5x104.8x20x100.4; Gerard B. Townsend, referee, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company 15,000

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25.8x100x25.5x100; Emma Raab to Moritz Gruenstein, (mtg $30,000) .... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 475 ft n of Wall St, 95x 175; Henry E. Woodward to Edward H. Van Ingen, quitclaim .... Nom.

UNION AV, 1,142 and 1,144, e s, 37.6x 100; Kathie Heil to James A. Henderson .... Nom

UNION AV, 1,142 and 1,144, e s, 37.6x100; James A. Henderson to William Henderson, Sr., (mtg $12,000) .... Nom

UNION AV, 1,142, e s, 18.9x99.6; William Henderson, Sr., to Margarethe Sottung, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, s e corner of 166th St, runs s 95.1x e 175x s 151x e 145x n 247.4x w 320; Edward H. Van Ingen to Frederick Ohmeis, B. & S., other consideration and 100

WEST ST, 203, e s, 22.8x79.4x22.8x78.4; Stanhope C. Renwick to Morris Weinstein, (mtgs $14,000) 100

WEST ½ of Lot 43, map of Mount Eden; Margaret Rossi, widow, to Harold Swain, other consideration and 100

1ST AV, 2,017, s w corner of 104th St, 25x 100; Albert H. Atterbury to Louis Singer and another, (mtgs $36,000) .... Nom.

1ST AV, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 50x125, William's Bridge; George H. Lawrence and others, executors and trustees, to Filomena De Carlo 750

2D AV, n e corner of 113th St, 20.11x80; Abraham Goodman to Charles H. Dugliss, (mtgs $24,760,) other consideration and 100

20TH ST, 403 East, 19x69; Sydney Fisher to Martin Fitzpatrick, (mtg $4,000) .... Nom.

35TH ST, 307 East, 25x87.6x27.6x99.1; Christian Stoehr to George Willi, Jr., (mtg $14,000) .... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Anna Helmke to Henry Bullwinkle, (mtg $5,416.66) 16,250

57TH ST, n s, 66.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Blanche Pastorfield to Esther Cochrane, (mtgs $7,000) .... Exchange

57TH ST, n s, 66.8 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Esther Cochrane to George W. Worth, (mtgs $7,000) .... Exchange

62D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; William P. Eno to R. M. Stivers, (a corporation,) B. and S. 67,500

99TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Elias Kantrowitch to Mary Hofmann, (mtg $14,000) .... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 186.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry Rosenthal to Moses L. Marrus, other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 11 East, 34.10x100.11; William Koch to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $26,750,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 11 East, 34.10x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $28,750) .... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 382.4 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6 x100; Charles Mierisch to Mary E. Sipp, (mtgs $60,000) 80,000

129TH ST, n s, 199 ft e of 8th Av, 26x 99.11; Thomas W. Lister to Walter J. Clarke, other consideration and 100

131ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 99.11; Minnie Bohm to Moses Greenbaum, (mtg $22,500) .... Nom.

132D ST, 111 West, 17.6x99.11; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Joel Goldenkrans, other consideration and 100

169TH ST, 865 and 867, n e corner of Franklin Av, 37x71x31.2x72.6; Letitia M. Striker to Charles F. Brane and another, quitclaim and correction deed, (mtg $7,000) .... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 489; Ernest M. Greenfield, trustee, to Leopold Saalberg, 7 years $1,500

BOWERY, 348; Great Jones St, 56; William T. Comstock, trustee, to Israel Semadrowitz, 5 8-12 years 2,500

LENOX AV, 142; John Schnugg estate to Michael Anastasia, 3 years .... $1,500 to 1,620

LEXINGTON AV, 1,729; Morris B. Samorsky to Herman Schapierer, 4 7-12 years 192

MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of 3d St; Jonas Weil and another to Frank Avisnone, 5 years 1,300

MAIN ST, between Franklin and Cooper St, Westchester; William Torpey to Frank Scomaci, 3 years 240

OLIVER ST, 90; Water St, 380; Joseph Rovegno and another to George Peters, 3 years 540

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145; Atlantic Dock Company to Luca Cicciola & Co., 4 11-12 years 1,500

3D AV, 3,505; John Paul to William Zimmermann, 5 years .... $1,560 and 1,620

3D AV, 4,409; Bernard McManus to Herman J. Lens, 5 years .... $900 to 1,200

32D ST, 154 and 156 West; Paul D. Lavigne to Robert Oppenheim, 5 years 2,400

10TH ST, 220 East; Jacob Kaufman to Simon Shapiro, 3 7-12 years 3,000

134TH ST, 86 to 90; Louis V. Combes to the Afro-American Realty Company, 5 years 4,500

139TH ST, 556 to 562 East; Loretta F. Leonard to Kopel Zachs, 3 7-12 years 3,120

168TH ST, 661 East; Adolph Wexler to Henry Preise, 5 2-12 years .... $780 and 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CLARKE, Walter J., to Thomas W. Lister; 129th St, 251 to 255 West, 1 year $2,250

CLARKE, Walter J., to Thomas W. Lister; 129th St, 251 to 255 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

CLELAND, Anabella M., and another to William G. Larned, trustee; Lots 61 and 62, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, by John J. Van Horne, 3 years 3,000

DE CARLO, Filomena, and another to John F. Steeves; 1st St, s s, Lots 107 and 108, map of the new village of Jerome, prior mtg $600, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent 2,000

DE CARLO, Filomena, and another to Lucy G. Barnard; 1st St, s s, Lots 107 and 108, map of the new village of Jerome, due March 1, 1904, 6 per cent 600

DONNELLY, William F., and another to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, s e corner of 56th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,500

ELSENBAST, John F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, s e s, 550 ft s w of Cliff St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 141st St, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 141st St, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, building loans, 4 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent, each 25,500

FOWLER, Hattie F., to Daniel L. Mott; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 5 years 6,500

GRALOWSKI, Adolph, to Mary Turney; 117th St, 48 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

GROSSMANN, Samuel, to Sigmund Leokovitz; Houston St, n s, 45 ft w of Av B, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 8,450

HELFER, Isaac, to William Koch; 115th St, 11 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

HELFER, Isaac, to William Koch; 115th St, 11 East, installments 3,750

JOHANNESEN, Anna H., to Clara E. Mapes; West Farms Road, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman St, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent 3,500

JONES, Helena, to William Hassey; 57th St, n s, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 7,500

KOOP, Louis D., to Mary L. Rumphorst; Willis Av, e s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 14,000

KRAMER, Louis, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 163d St, prior mtg $90,000, due March 24, 1905, 6 per cent 8,000

LAUE, Charles, and another to American Mortgage Company; 40th St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, due March 25, 1904, 6 per cent 30,000

LA VELLE, Catherine A., and another to City Mortgage Company; Trinity Av, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

LIPP, Mary E., to Charles Meirisch; 124th St, s s, 382.4 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $15,000, installments 15,000

MARRUS, Moses L., to Harry Rosenthal; 111th St, s s, 186.8 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,000

MERYASH, Rebecca, and another to Sarah H. Powell; 80th St, 431 to 441 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 35,000

OHMEIS, Frederick, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, s w corner of 166th St, 1 year 9,000

OHMEIS, Frederick, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 1 year 9,000

OHMEIS, Frederick, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, s e corner of 166th St, 1 year 9,000

OTT, Maria, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 51st St, 407 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

REIMER, Elizabeth, and another to Augustus Schuck; 155th St, n s, 250 e of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

R. M. STIVERS, a corporation, to William P. Eno; 62d St, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 55,000

SILLCOCKS, Anna, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 75th St, 161 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

SIMON, Sigmund, and another to City Real Estate Company; 5th Av, 2,107½ also 106th St, 107 East, prior mortgage $8,000; also Mercer St, 123, prior mortgage $25,000, due Sept. 10, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

SINGER, Louis, and another to Albert H. Atterbury; 1st Av, 2,017, s e corner of 104th St, prior mortgage, 4 years, 6 per cent 6,000

SONDBERG, Moritz, to Caroline Schwars; St. Ann's Av, 680, 5 years 9,000

WOLF, George, to Frederick Schuck; 124th St, 339 East, 3 years 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AITKENS, Peter, to John V. Hills $1

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company 100

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Jennie Goldstein 2,000

HILLS, John V., to George W. Worth 1

HUPFEL, Arthur G., to Gustavus Robitzek 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Realty Mortgage Company 38,000

MEILE, Antonie, to Frank Korten 1,500

MIERISCH, Charles, to Richard W. Freedman 1

ROSE, William R., to William H. Burgess, 2 assignments 1

RUMPHORST, Mary L., to Yorkville Bank 1

THE JEFFERSON BANK to Pauline Jacobs 1

VAN IDERSTINE, Adeline C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 14,053

Mechanics' Liens.

76TH ST, 436 East; Pasquale Zuccolo against Henry Spielmann, owner and contractor $1,200

80TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of East End Av, 50x100; Pasquale Zuccolo against M. Selig, owner; J. B. Miller, contractor 350

184TH ST, 240 and 242 West; Frank Garlotta against John R. Simpson, owner; Morris Weidemann, agent 603

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED SEPT. 25TH, 1903.

TRINITY AV, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 72.8x98.5; City Mortgage Company with Catherine A. La Ville and George H. Hill 40,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman Street, 28.3x75.4x25.6x83.6; Clara E. Mapes with Anna H. Johannesen 3,500

141ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; City Mortgage Company with Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company 40,000

141ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 150x ½ block; City Mortgage Company with Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company 102,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 2 and 4; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Samuel Greenstein, Sept. 22, 1903 .... $200

FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT ROAD and Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner; Max Frank against Rube R. Fogel and others, July 13, 1903 100

NELSON AV, e s, 243 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; James A. Deering against Emily B. Young and others, July 13, 1903 227

NELSON AV, 1,214; Eugene Dantreville against Jacob Young and others, May 26, 1903 65

52D ST, 62 West; John Langley against James F. McKeron and others, April 21, 1900 5,453

Lis Pendens.

BARETTO ST and Intervale Av, s w corner, 95.4x97.11x irregular; Ferdinand Hecht against Charles Bruno and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

BOULEVARD, w s, 25.3 ft n of 123d St, 151.4x 58x irregular; Georgianna H. Speer against Catherine A. Speer and others, administrators, (partition;) attorney, A. D. Weeks.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 61st and 62d Sts; Broadway and 62d St, n w corner, 116.1x144.11x100.06x96.6, and Broadway and 61st St, s w corner, 87.2x81.6x irregular; New York Realty Corporation against Henry E. Coe and others, (partition;) attorney, R. G. Babbage.

ELDRIDGE ST, 54 and 56; George R. Smith against Philip Horowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

PEARL ST, 36; South St, 12, and water lot on Little Dock St, s s, and the East River, except 17 and 18 Front St; also an undivided 189-4,835 part of three pieces in front of South St, adjoining to and extending along East River between Exchange Slip and Whitehall Slip, excepting rights, &c., to pier old No. 4 East River; Julia L. Dwight against Samuel R. Lawrence and others, trustees, (partition;) attorneys, Harris & Towne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 380; Euphemia D. Russell and others, executors, against Joseph Timble, (counter claim;) attorney, E. H. Westerfield.

UNION AV, w s, 70 ft s of Home St, 2.9x140x irregular; Henry Weyhausen and others against Johann A. Zinnkand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Frey.

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 50x100; Henry S. Brightman against John Katzman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.

116TH ST, 235 and 237 West; Maxwell C. Katz against Rosa Opoznauer, (action to determine ownership;) attorney, A. J. Spiro.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE.

Three-story, 18 feet, with butler's pantry extension; decorated with exquisite taste; two modern bathrooms, parquet floors.

CAN'T BE DUPLICATED.

Near Rapid Transit Station; chandeliers, fixtures, &c., go with house; mortgage, 4%; terms satisfactory; price, $27,500.

WILLIAM R. WARE.

461 Columbus Av. Near 81st St. Station.

New private houses, just completed, north side 137th St., west of 8th Av.; medium prices; modern in every particular; decorations and chandeliers to suit purchaser. Call and examine any time. Picken & Lilly Construction Company, Builders, 7th Av., cor. 118th.

For Sale.—Plot 100.11x250 at 107th St. and 1st Av., with large factory, boiler room, 3-story brownstone-front house, and two-story brownstone office. For particulars apply to C. G. Norman, 412 East 125th St.

DESIRABLE DOWNTOWN INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

New four-story bay window front, medium-sized American basement dwellings, 235 to 243 West 100th St.; steam-heated and electric lighting; houses open.

538 West 29th St., 25x100; tenements well rented; big future; price, $11,500. Wm. Beck, 321 West 103d St., New York.

Park Av.—Tenement; rent, $1,935; price, $18,500; mortgage, $15,000; can increase rents. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17 Feet Frontage, 4-Story Stable, opposite Cunard Docks, asking $22,000
CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 W. 14th St.

Large three-story brownstone dwelling, handsomely decorated, 121st St., near Lenox Av.
H. D. COCHRANE, 38 West 116th St.

50 St., near 9 Av.	6-story imp. tenement; stores; 4 fam. on floor. Pr., $26,000. Rent, $3,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
9 Av., near 50 St.	5-story; 4-fam. on floor; store; always rented. Price, $35,000; very low. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
Columbus Av., near 106 St.	5-story triple flat; stores; good condition; good investment. Pr., $34,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention.—5-story tenements; all improvements; rent, $2,784; price, $26,000; always rented. Apply John J. Hoeckh, 850 9th Av., near 46th St.

Washington Heights.

Big bargain; sure profit; little cash required; two choice avenue lots near Rapid Transit Station, best section of the Heights. Consult Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine Street.

Bargains for Tenements.—Two lots near Boulevard Lafayette and 167th Sts.; free and clear; lot 73d St., near Av. A. Morris Franklin, 165 Broadway.

Bronx.

Woodlawn Heights, Wakefield, New Lots, (South Brooklyn,) Mount Vernon, Long Island City; home lots, also five acres Islip, Long Island, to close out, cheap. G. A. Moses, Attorney, 220 Broadway.

$5,000 will buy modern, solidly built house, hardwood trim, open plumbing; everything perfect; half an hour out; five minutes from station; easy terms. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

New three-story corner flat with two stores; baker's oven in corner store; fine location for baker; terms to suit; two five-story double flats; no steam; rent, $1,612; price, $16,000; mortgage, $11,000. M. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

For Sale.—The most elegant two-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

$400 up, $5 monthly; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station; also houses, lots exchanged. Open Sundays and evenings. Shatzkin, 745 East 171st St.

3d Av. Corner.—4 triple flats at a great sacrifice. Particulars, Polak, 4,030 3d Av., corner 174th St.

$10,000 buys new flat; rents, $4,250; price, $38,000; private block. McQuay & Co., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Bargain.—Eight-family flat, 26x100; price, $15,700; rents $1,000, mortgage to suit. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

8-room house, lot 25x100; all improvements, near rapid transit, $3,900. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

$5,000 buys 5-story, 27-foot triple flat; price, $20,500. McQuay & Co., 3d Av. and 148th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale.—Ranch in New Mexico, only one mile from the limits of the town of Roswell; about 14,000 acres, all fenced and divided into fields and pastures; about 750 acres under cultivation. Good soil, excellent orchard, fine climate, abundance of water for irrigation and stock; owned, surrounded and controlled solely by owner of the ranch. Good buildings; 1,200 head of Hereford cattle, registered and grade; sheep, hogs, horses, and mules. The greatest proposition of the kind in the Western country. Geo. G. Newbury & Co., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Residence 45 minutes out, 10 rooms, all improvements; electric light; 98 trains; convenient to depot; acre ground; corner; business trouble; will sacrifice. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Land Charged with Payment of Income Held Liable After 63 Years.

In 1834 E. L. died, bequeathing by his will a considerable sum of money for one of his daughters for her life and after her death for her children, leaving two large farms as a means of providing the money. Years afterwards certain portions of these farms were sold and mortgaged, no one discovering the charge on them. L's daughter died in 1892. In 1897 a suit was brought by her children to recover from this property the unpaid balance of annuity for 63 years. The Court of Appeals held that their claim was a good one and that the lands should be sold unless the money was paid, although *"an almost unprecedented time elapsed between the conveyance of the property and the institution of the suit."*

If this company had insured the title

It would have conducted, at its own cost, the litigation involved.

It would, if defeated, have made good the loss to the insured.

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Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

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Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

$4,500 buys a good eight-room house; half an hour out; big bargain.
THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4 AND 4½%
F. W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

AT FLUSHING.

Large, substantially built house, with modern improvements; exposed plumbing; hardwood floors; seven master's and three servants' rooms; two baths; with automobile barn; $1,400; furnished or unfurnished.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
NO. 320 FIFTH AVE.,
Telephone, 2,578—38th St. Near 43d St.

A Bargain.—House with 10 rooms, laundry and bath, hot water, heat, gas and electric lights; trimmed in oak; barn, &c.; best part of Flushing; a modern house, all improvements; eight rooms and bath, $4,000; 10 rooms and bath, $4,500; easy terms. Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

$6,500 will buy a modern house, eight large rooms, can be made twelve, and foyer hall; large bathroom; oak trim throughout; half an hour out on Harlem Road; commutation, $5.50. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway. $1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

An up-to-date country seat, Pelham Manor; one acre ground, or more; splendid outbuildings; billiard room, bowling alleys, loggia; at auxion Saturday, October 3. Particulars at office of Geo. W. Bard, Auxionere, Mount Vernon. Telephone 191—J.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms, all improvements; fine stable; lot 137x115 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The houses we have for rental and sale are the desirable ones; your requirements, large or small, will have our prompt attention. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Mount Vernon, the Geo. W. Bard Real Estate Co., 28 East 1st St., is headquarters for Mount Vernon real estate. Telephone 191—J.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—For sale, an 11-room house, with all modern improvements; finely located; will be completed October 15. Downey, 20 North St.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

"NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER" in a suburban home means a clear brain for the day's work. Booklet descriptive of the Erie's suburbs free on application, or for 3c. postage. J. F. Jack, Suburban Pass'r Agt., 1,150 B'way, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; house now ready, four others nearly completed; rent, $660 to $780. Also sell reasonably; easy terms. All improvements; steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

$3 Buys Building Lot.

Positively this week only. 29 miles, near station; installments 50 cents wekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Rent.—Delightful residence; 45 minutes from city; all improvements; convenient depot; 98 trains. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Agency for Montclair, N. J.—Residence properties; sale and rent. Clarence B. Tubbs, opposite Lackawanna Station.

Furnished houses, lakes, tracts, for sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Attractive cottage, 11 rooms, completely furnished; bath, range, tubs, running water, electric lights, open fireplaces; large veranda, shade trees; convenient to water, depot and village; price, $5,500; terms to suit. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Wading River, 251 acres magnificent water front (Sound); $25,000, appraised $60,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—20-acre farm, cheap; good buildings, plenty fruit and shade; fine location; near depot. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Farm Bargains.—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $16,000. Write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

For Rent.—Furnished cottage, seven rooms; modern improvements; hour Grand Central; eight months, $200. Address "75," Sound Beach, Conn.

A cozy Summer residence on the stage road in village of Unity, N. H.; low price; part cash; send for catalogue. Timson Farm Agency, Claremont, N. H.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

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A REAL BARGAIN.
FLATBUSH. IN THE BEAUTIFUL SECTION that appeals to All. Near "L" Station and Trolleys. SEWER. Wide Macadamized Av., ELEGANT Surroundings. Amidst Wealthy Residents and The Highest Type of Modern Residences with Fine Lawns.
A SNAP, $9,000. COST $10,000.
Terms $1,000 Cash. Rest Mortgage. Detached House on Fine Large Grounds. Grand Wide Hall with Open Fire Place, Oak Seats each side, Book Cases and Beautiful Artistic Winding Stairs, Fine Parlor, Open Fire Place. Very Handsome Large Dining Room with Open Fire Place. Cozy Library. Fine Kitchen. Back Stairs. 6 Bedchambers. Tiled Bath. Two Toilets. Billiard Room. All PARQUET Floors. Lavishly Decorated.
W. H. GOLDEY, 962 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albemarle Road. Call any day.

FLATBUSH—$1,150—$250 DOWN
$45 MONTH PAYS FOR HOUSE IN TWELVE YEARS.
Very neat detached house, 3 years old; 7 large rooms and bath, unfinished attic; good neighborhood; one block from Flatbush Av., ground, 40x 100. This cost $5,750 three years ago; must be sold at once.
CAN BE SEEN ANY TIME.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,067 FLATBUSH AV.

DITMAS PARK, FLATBUSH.
A rare chance to buy a modern residence, in most select section, surrounded by $10,000 to $20,000 houses; 25 minutes to Manhattan. House is equipped with all the modern improvements such as steam heat, hardwood floors, electric lighting, open fireplaces. Will sacrifice $750 to quick buyer, as owner must sell. Price $9,200. Terms to suit. HARRY S. SHAPTER, 500 E. 16th St. and Ditmas Av.

BUY IT NOW.
I HAVE HOUSES, LOTS, AND ACREAGE FOR SALE; IF INTERESTED IN FLATBUSH PROPERTY, CALL AND SEE ME TO-MORROW.
H. V. B. DITMAS,
492 FLATBUSH AV.,
NEAR MALBONE ST., OPP. ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.

DETACHED HOUSES,
EAST 16TH & 17TH STS. & AVE. D., FLATBUSH.
Five designs, reduced prices; best section; all latest improvements; prices $8,000 to $16,000.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
LONG & STEINMETZ, BUILDERS.

FLATBUSH LOTS $175, WORTH $500
Easy payments; splendid improved neighborhood; bridge 25 minutes; closing estate. Executor, 850 Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.

For sale on Bay Ridge Parkway, formerly 75th St., near 3d Av., beautiful oak trimmed 9-room cottage, all improvements; price only $4,500; must be sold at once. Apply to O. M. Hoxie, 6,906 3d Av., near Bay Ridge Av., Bklyn.

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CLOYD L. BOYKIN,
R. E. AGENT AND BROKER.
224 B'DWAY. BRANCH, 118 W. 134TH ST.
CAN SELL OR MANAGE
FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES
TO BEST ADVANTAGE.
Colored Tenements a Specialty
for select tenants, bond and reference furnished.
TELEPHONE, 2,138 J. M'g's'd.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St., 'phone 380 Cort.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 42d; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Send list houses to let; advertise free of charge. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$6,000 equity Manhattan flat for Mount Vernon or any suburban business property; $14,000 equity in Bronx lots for income property; $7,500 equity in suburban private dwelling for income property or dwelling in Bronx. Send particulars to M. D. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Handsome 12-room cottage, with all modern improvements; flat, 50x100 feet; in good section of city; price, $6,000; equity, $3,500. Thomas F. Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Including about 830 square feet on the 11th floor of
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING
52 BROADWAY.
For rent on sub-lease on very favorable terms. Apply to
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25 BROAD STREET.

RESTAURANT FOR RENT IN FIRST-CLASS apartment house on upper West Side, which is being thoroughly renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Might alter parts to suit tenant. Apply
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Large Light Offices	All modern improvements; elevator, electric light, &c.; near Produce Exchange; $15 a month. R. B. Reilly Co., 38 Whitehall St.

STUDIOS.
Five new corner studios at 172 Fifth Avenue; $500 to $900 per annum.
LOUIS RODNEY BERG, 35 Nassau.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS,
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,500. The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

A.—A.—A.—Factories, buildings, floors, mills, salesrooms; all locations. Dow-Kaven, Specialists, 235 Broadway.

Offices, workrooms, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat, light; rent, $15. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 623 West 54th St.

Desirable office, Charities Building, 287 4th Av. Apply to Superintendent.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Desk room wanted in building on Broadway, opposite City Hall Park. G., Box 219, Times office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WEST 73D ST., between Central Park West and Columbus Av.—4-story house, hardwood trim, parquetry floors; very handsome.
For information apply to Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or
Clark Estate, 2381 Broadway

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable location; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CLARK ESTATE HOUSE,
West 73d St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., (opposite Dakota Park;) 4-story house, furnished; steam heat (indirect system) and electric light.
For particulars apply to G. P. DOUGLASS, 2,381 Broadway.

To Rent—Very handsome four-story house, 25 feet wide, fully furnished; finest location New York; to private family; owner would keep one floor and board part rent if desired; always occupied by owner. Dean, 147 W. 79th, premises.

Beautifully furnished, extra large, modern house, 9th St., near 5th; rent, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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HOLYOKE
Apartments, 758 West End Av., corner 97th St., apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

A.—504 West 22d St.—Third floor, five rooms, and two rooms on fourth floor; all improvements; practically a corner, having light on three sides. Rent, $35; private house.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

"The Highlands," 227 W. 110th St., near "L" station and 8th Av. surface cars. Excellent light 5-room apartments, with elevator, electric lights, telephone, etc.; $35. J. W. Haslett, Superintendent, 239.

A.—Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av. A corner apartment on third floor and one on fourth floor; six rooms, steam heat, all improvements. Rent $35 and $32.50
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. near 68th St.

931 AMSTERDAM AVE.
One apartment to rent; one flight up; 4 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $23. Apply janitor.

Corner Bachelor Apartments, 133 East 34th St.; two rooms and bath; latest improvements; rent, including light and attendance, $40 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephones; healthiest location; reasonable; references. Cathedral Heights, 500 West 112th St.

Single Apartment.—6 rooms; bath, steam heat; every improvement; $35; one flight up. 133 West 84th St.

15th St., 308 East, Stuyvesant Park.—One more room, private bath, steam heat, hot water supply.

227 West 42d Street.
Elegant apartment, 6 rooms and bath; $30.
A. V. Amy & Co., St. Nicholas Av. and 115th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FRANK L. FISHER CO

Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.,
Offer High-Class Apartments in Modern Up-to-Date Elevator Houses.

The Swannanoa 105 East 15th St. 5 rooms and bath. RENTAL, $780 TO $960	**The Melrose** N. W. Cor. Central Park West and 108th St. 7 and 8 elegant large rooms and bath. RENTAL, $840 TO $1,400
The Unadilla 128 West 11th St. 6 and 7 rooms and bath. RENTAL, $720 TO $960	**Empire Court** 311 West 95th St. 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. RENTAL, $480 TO $840
The Arlington 146 West 82d St. 25-foot single apts., 8 large rooms and bath. RENTAL, $1,000	**Valencia Court** 317 West 95th St. 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. RENTAL, $480 TO $840.
The Ackerly 241 West 101st St. 8 large rooms and 2 baths. RENTAL, $1,300 TO $1,500	**Henrietta Court** 316 West 95th St. 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath. RENTAL, $480 TO $1,050

THE ABOVE APARTMENTS ARE UNDER THE EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
MANAGERS OF ESTATES, COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 81ST ST.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
COR. 72D ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
OFFER APARTMENTS TO RENT IN
THE CECIL,
929 WEST END AVE., 105TH ST.
Very Desirable 8-Room Apart., at $1,200.
THE PORTLAND,
53 WEST 72D ST.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms at $1,320.
THE PARKVIEW,
222 AND 224 WEST 59TH ST.
8 Rooms and Bath, Elevator and Hall Service, Large Rooms, $1,200.
87th St., 73 W.; 7r. & bath, hall service $45
Apply on Premises or to
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Col. Av.

THE ALPINE
BACHELORS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all-night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents, $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-38th, or Superintendent on premises.
BACHELORS
APARTMENTS

343 & 5 W. 85th St.
Sunlight Every Room.
$1,200 to $1,800, near Riverside Drive, choice residential street, (asphalted,) adjacent to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. cars; one apartment (6th floor) 8 rooms, butler's pantry, bath, and servants' toilet. One apartment, same size (2d floor, one flight up.) Both full 25 feet wide; all outside rooms, with exceptional light and every modern accessory, including elevator, long-distance telephone, electric light, steam heat, and hot water supply; attractive entrance; liveried service; quiet and exclusive.
MURRAY OGDEN GILES.

Every modern idea is embraced in the decorative features in the Englewood Apartments, Lexington Avenue and 81st Street. Entirely new mantel effects, used only in private residences, are a feature. One $900 apartment for rent from October 1st.

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NO. 101 WEST 78TH ST.,
(N. W. COR. 78TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.)
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN PARK.
Fireproof; elevator; housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hall service; restaurant now being remodeled and enlarged; room attendance in non-housekeeping department; electric light free; telephone in every apartment; rents $600 to $1,800.
DOVALE, THIERY & AUCHINCLOSS CO.,
426 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

THE ALIMAR,
925 West End Av., Corner 105th St.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
Choice corner Apartment, 11 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; liveried attendants.
RENT, $2,300.
DOVALE, THIERY & AUCHINCLOSS CO.
426 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

UNIQUE APARTMENTS,
2, 3, and 4 rooms; all-night elevator service; all modern improvements; rents, $30 to $45. 1,867-9 7th Av., between 113th and 114th.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ARRAGON
2,600 BROADWAY.
8 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $900.
Elevator, all-night service; electric light, &c.
Apply on premises or
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 Broadway, at 103d St.

THE OSCAWANA
393 WEST END AVE.
S. W. COR. 79TH ST.
High-class apartment for rent.
Supt. on premises, or
COCHRANE, AGT.,
38 WEST 116TH ST.

The Raymond,
42 East 28th St.
Select Family Apartment Hotel.
3 and 4 rooms and bath, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience.
Ground floor Suite for Physician or Dentist.
First-class Restaurant.

SPECIAL 9-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT,
1,361 MADISON AVE.
at 95th St.; 9 large windows on street and avenue; $1,350 per year. For particulars call or telephone
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 WEST 116TH STREET.
Telephone, 74 Morningside and 373—79th St.

Apartment for Physician.
Large seven-room corner, $70 per month; entrance floor, 188 St. Nicholas Ave., at 120th St.
For particulars call or telephone,
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 WEST 116TH STREET.
Telephone, 74 Morningside.

"THE TREVYLLIAN"
NO. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all night elevator service, electric lighting, telephone, and other modern conveniences; rents, $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE PALACIO
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 65TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; suites of eight large rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. SUPERINTENDENT.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
New fireproof corner apartments, $78 upward; service unexcelled. Telephone, 2,471—79th. 75 East 81st St.

Cabonack,
188 St. Nicholas av.,
Corner 120th st.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $50-$60.
ENTRANCE FLOOR,
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $70.
This house is beautifully located and convenient to "L" and surface cars. Every Improvement.
Apply on premises or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74 Morningside.

363 West 57th St.
BETWEEN 8TH & 9TH AVENUES.
Corner Apartments; all light; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; private hall; newly decorated and renovated.
RENTS $50 TO $60 MONTHLY.
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO.,
1,783 Broadway, at 58th St.

THE BRAENDER
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Southwest Corner 102d St.
New fireproof apartment house; suites 5 to 24 rooms, 1 to 6 baths; up-to-date appointments; rentals $850 to $7,000; superintendent on premises.
TELEPHONE, 2,464—RIVERSIDE.

THE TUILERIES
251 West 95th St., cor. Broadway.
One Corner Apartment, $1,200.
7 large rooms and bath; all outside; Very light; rent, $1,100.
All-night elevator service; long-distance telephone. Apply on premises, or
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 Broadway, at 103d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
COR. 96TH ST.; UNSURPASSED LOCATION.
High-grade fireproof apartments; each apartment viewing the river and Palisades; handsome hall entrance; liveried attendants and separate servants' entrance.
CHOICE 7-ROOM SUITES.
$720, $800 AND $900.
Apply to MANAGER, at the Hudson.

THE NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.
BET. PARK AND MADISON AVES.
Elegant spacious apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, hallboy service; rents, $660 to $1,000 per year. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

THE STUART,
Cor. Broadway and 94th St.
A 9-room and bath apartment to let; large light rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service all night. Apply on premises, or to CHRIS. HEISER, 60 Liberty St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Mendelssohn Building, 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.
Two rooms and bath; service, steam heat, electric light and elevator.
For particulars apply on premises, or to
CLARK ESTATE, 2,381 Broadway.

512 MANHATTAN AV.,
between 121st and 122d Sts.
Handsome apartment of 7 rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply; hall boy service; rents, $38-$45. Apply to janitor, on premises.

APARTMENT ST. MARC.
504, 506 West 112th Street.
New fireproof apartment, 7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENTS, $840 TO $1,000.
STOCKDALE & JULIAN, Agents, 2,752 B'way.

159 WEST 45TH ST.
Adjoining Long Acre Square.—6 and 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and all improvements; elevator and electric lighting; first-class in every particular; only $900 yearly. Janitor or
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
1,541 Broadway. 45th St.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST.
2 EACH LEFT, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
1 BACHELOR APT., 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
'Phone, electric lights, elevator service; rents moderate.

"ONYX COURT"
CORNER 12TH ST. AND 2D AVE.
High-class apartments of six and seven rooms and baths, with all latest conveniences for the comfort of tenants; elevator, &c.; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

"THE WYOMING"
NO. 143 2D AVE., COR. 9TH ST.
Suites of six rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephone, &c.; rents, $480 and $540; attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

ST. IVES—155 E. 72d St.
One Apartment at $900.
One Apartment at $720.
Seven extra large rooms & bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & All Improvements.

West 73d St., corner of Columbus Ave.
Large, light, airy apartments; steam heat and electric light; 10 rooms and bath. Apply to Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or
CLARK ESTATE, 2381 Broadway.

FERNLEIGH HALL,
51 to 55 East 120th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light; moderate rentals.

203 and 205 West 113TH ST.
6-light rooms and bath, $50 and $60. New elevator, telephone, electric lights. Fine locality. Elevators at nearest L stations.

$32.50—245 WEST 136TH ST.
An elegant fourth floor; eight extra large rooms, new tiled bath, and kitchen a model of perfection; appointments of private house. See janitor.

HANKINSON, CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST. PHONE 2165 HARLEM.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

Furnished apartment to rent; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; open fireplaces; large closets. Apply to janitor, 126 East 24th St.

Elegantly furnished corner apartments in new fire-proof building; service unexcelled. Telephone, 2,471—79th. 75 East 81st St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Eleven rooms; modern conveniences, for Winter. Inquire Post Office Box 67, Garden City, L. I.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE SAN JACINTO,
S. E. Cor. Madison Ave. & 60th St.
New fire-proof Apartment Hotel, equipped with every modern improvement; suites of two to eight rooms and baths, with service. Restaurant on top floor; cuisine a special feature.
Rents $650 and upwards.
Special suites for bachelors, unfurnished or furnished, to order as desired. For further information and booklets apply to Thomas Forster Williamson, Mgr. ON PREMISES.

SEVILLIA 117 WEST 58TH ST. APARTMENT HOTEL.
Four rooms and 2 baths, $1,800; four other apartments of from one to four rooms and bath, $600 to $1,800. Furnished or unfurnished. BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Unexceptionable References Required.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

[illegible]

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

[illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

[illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY.

[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

New York Central

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, Forty-second Street, New York, as follows:

[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M., except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only, 6:40 P. M. Sundays at 9:30 A. M.
Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Ave., 138 W. 125th St., 125th St. station and 138th St. station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen. Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pas. Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Washington
VIA
OLD POINT COMFORT
is a most attractive Autumn trip

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS of the

Old Dominion Line

leave Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., New York, every week-day at 3 p. m., arriving at Old Point following morning. Steamer for Washington leaves same evening.

Through tickets returning from Washington by rail or water.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

[illegible]

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

[illegible]

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland.

[illegible]

TO THE Mediterranean
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
By superb Twin-Screw Steamers.

[illegible]

*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
is the most delightful sea trip out of New York.
Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway, and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

[illegible]

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
'Phone 6960—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible]

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND
leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East and West. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 33, (new), E. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46 N. R.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, plaintiff, against ALFRED SETON, JR., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, in two parcels, and therein respectively described as parcels "A" and "B," as follows:

All that certain tract of land lying and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, described as follows:

Parcel A: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Broadway, as now laid out at the intersection of said westerly line with the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street as now laid out, said point being in the arc of a curve having a radius of fifty-seven and six-tenths (57.6) feet, and said point of beginning being distant five hundred eighteen and twelve one-hundredths (518.12) feet northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-first Street as proposed and the westerly line of Broadway; thence westerly along the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street on a curve the radius of which is fifty-seven and six-tenths (57.6) feet for a distance of one hundred and ten and eighty-seven one-hundredths (110.87) feet; thence westerly still along the southerly side of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street as now laid out for two hundred and eighty-five (285) feet more or less to the intersection of the easterly line of the strip of land styled the Free Landing Road; thence southerly along the easterly line of the Free Landing Road for eight hundred and eleven and twelve one-hundredths (811.12) feet to the centre of Tibbett's Brook, at or near a bridge formerly known as the Town Landing; thence southerly and along the centre of Tibbett's Brook as it winds and turns for a distance of thirteen hundred and forty-eight (1348) feet more or less to the southerly line of the Van Cortlandt Estate, as shown on a map entitled "Map of the Van Cortlandt Estate, situated in the Township of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, New York, surveyed May, 1840, by Andrew Findlay"; thence easterly and along the southerly line of the Van Cortlandt Estate one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly and along the westerly line of Broadway sixteen hundred and fifty-two and forty-nine one-hundredths (1652.49) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing twelve and three hundred and forty-two one-thousandths (12.342) acres more or less. And also all that said strip of land styled "Free Landing Road" adjoining the said premises on the west, which said strip of land is bounded and described as follows:

Parcel B: Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly line of the Free Landing Road with the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street as now laid out, said point of intersection being about eighty-five (85) feet more or less westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Corlear Avenue as proposed and the southerly line of said West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street; thence southerly and along the easterly line of Free Landing Road, as the same winds and turns, eight hundred and eleven and twelve one-hundredths (811.12) feet to the centre of Tibbett's Brook at or near a bridge formerly known as the Town Landing; thence westerly and along the centre of Tibbett's Brook fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly fifty (50) feet to the intersection of the westerly line of Tibbett's Brook and the westerly line of Free Landing Road; thence northerly and along the westerly line of Free Landing Road five hundred and ninety (590) feet more or less; thence westerly and nearly at right angles to the westerly line of Free Landing Road ten (10) feet more or less to the southeasterly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street, said point being fifty-five and seventy-one one-hundredths (55.71) feet easterly from the intersection formed by the easterly line of Tibbett Avenue as proposed with the southerly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street; thence northeasterly and along the southeasterly line of West Two Hundred and Forty-second Street two hundred and forty-five (245) feet, more or less to the point or place of beginning, containing eighty-nine one-hundredths (0.89) of an acre, more or less.

Dated New York, August 21, 1903.
JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 52 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above. It does not have any street number.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,260.38 and interest.
Dated New York, August 21, 1903.
JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to October 8th, 1903, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, September 24th, 1903.
JULIUS H. SEYMOUR, Referee.

NOS. 158 AND 160 CHERRY STREET AND No. 134 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRIEDMAN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1903, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

[illegible]

Dated New York, September 14th, 1903.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Cherry St.

Parcel No. 2.	Parcel No. 1.

Broome St.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,281.18, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $642.67. The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on Parcel No. 1 amount to the sum of $10,808.84, and the approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on Parcel No. 2 amount to the sum of $16,000 and interest.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 & 6. $5 ROUND TRIP.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St. week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St. week days only at 6 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Boston, and East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 4:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 21, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days only. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11:00 A. M. WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (East 31st St. 3:30.)

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS
For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 5:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M. for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00 New York to Providence. First-Class Service.
Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.
New York to Boston $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 5 P. M.

TROY LINE. "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—CHARLES R. DEMAREST, Plaintiff, against DUNTON LUMBER COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1903.
McKELVEY & MATTOCKS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Dunton Lumber Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of September, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in New York City, State of New York.
McKELVEY & MATTOCKS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
To Dunton Lumber Company, Rumford Falls, Maine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Policies 107,526 to 107,575, inclusive; 178,706 to 178,725, inclusive; 179,848 and 262,170 of the THURINGIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANY have been lost. The public are warned not to accept a policy of insurance in the above company bearing any of the above numbers.
F. G. VOSS, United States Manager and Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,208.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT FLEISCHNER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Albert Fleischner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 22d, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 14th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 23d, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL GORDON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Michael Gordon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 25, 1903.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LEHR, individually and as a member of the firms of Kenny, Lehr & Co., and Kenny & Co., bankrupt.—No. 6,137.
To the creditors of Charles Lehr, individually and as a member of the firms of Kenny, Lehr & Co., and Kenny & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1903, the said Charles Lehr was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 18th, 1903.

NO. 6,153.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL H. LIVERMORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Daniel H. Livermore, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1903, the said Daniel H. Livermore was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 24th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID LEICHTMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that David Leichtman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 25, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM R. LOBEL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William R. Lobel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 25, 1903.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

We have a large number of good pianos that we are now offering at *very attractive prices*. Some are little used, others are second-hand, but all are in good condition and will be sold with privilege of exchanging for new *Waters Pianos* if desired.
Upright Pianos, $100 and upward.
Payments only $5 monthly.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.
70,000 in use. Cash or payments. Renting, exchanging. Used pianos, $125 up. Write for catalogue and special list.
128 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
SMALL PIANOS for rent; magnificent tone; bargains in used Steinway, Chickering, and other standard makes; easy payments; rents, $3 up.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 3048—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$85 beautiful upright piano; Chickering bargain; mahogany upright, latest improvement, first-class condition, $95; Steinway sacrifice; other bargains; rents, $3. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $5 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Private family, 1,130 Madison Av., 85th St.; sacrifices handsome upright piano; magnificent tone; ground floor; big bargain.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rent $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM E. LOWN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William E. Lown, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 26, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JAMES McKIM, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that James McKim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 21, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 26, 1903.

NO. 6,135.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. OVERTON PAINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of J. Overton Paine Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1903, the said J. Overton Paine Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 24th, 1903.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD PINCUS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of J. Mayhew Wainwright, Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 430 West 14th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
A general description of said property is as follows: Sole leather, morocco, dongola, cut leather soles, shoe findings, linings, machinery for the manufacture of shoes, and fixtures.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from such sale unless it shall bring 75% of the appraised value.
Dated New York, September 25th, 1903.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM SALTZMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Saltzman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 25, 1903.

NO. 6,089.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES HENRY SMITH and HENRY AINSLIE SMITH, individually and as copartners, composing firm of SMITH & ANGELL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of James Henry Smith and Henry Ainslie Smith, individually and as copartners, composing firm of Smith & Angell, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1903, the said James Henry Smith and Henry Ainslie Smith, individually and as copartners, composing firm of Smith & Angell, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 25, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of HOMER J. STONE, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Homer J. Stone, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 24th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 25th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON DANZIGER and JACOB DANZIGER, composing the firm of DANZIGER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells October 12th, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 118 Leonard Street, New York City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of safe, fixtures, desks, skirts, ladies' suits, &c.
Order of M. LINN BRUCE, Trustee.
ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59TH ST., BET. MADISON AND PARK AVS., NEW YORK CITY.
Single rooms, $1 per day.
200 rooms with private bath.
ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Street cars pass the door.
TRANSIENT RATES.
FIFTY ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50. Room, dressing room and private bath, $2.00. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, $3. Ten to 20 minutes from all depots and ferries. Reasonable rates to permanent guests.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE. Apply at 8 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Service a la Carte. Suppers.
Cafe des Beaux-Arts	80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.
Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Parisian Dinner $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	T'dh Dinner, $1.00. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch.
Cafe Boulevard	2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
Burns'	World Renowned Restaurant; 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish.
Healy's.	B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.
Jack's	43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for their fish and game.
Broadway Central	3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Harlem Casino	124th St. & 7th Av. Alc. tdh. 75c, $1. Sat. Sun. Vienna music
Little Hungary	257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed., Thurs.
"The Rialto"	B'way & 28th St. Ladies' Parlor up stairs. Alc. Eve Concert.
[illegible]	6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.
Pabst's Grand Circle.	58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by Rimberg.
Hotel Empire	B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.
Westerly,	34th St. & 6th Av. Oyster & Chop House. Tdh. & a la carte. Henry Hirsch, Prop.
Terrace Garden,	58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.
PALMA HOUSE	65 Bowery. Men only; rooms, 25c.
PURITAN HOTEL	Men Only. 152 Bowery corner Delancey.

BOARDERS WANTED.

9 East 43d Street.—Handsome second floor, with or without private table; reference.

12th St., 112 East, (near Wanamaker's.)—Second story large rooms; also small; families or gentlemen; excellent board.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

23d, 417 West.—A large, front room; southern exposure; house with owner; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 115-117-119 EAST. THE NAYLOR.
Desirable double and single rooms, also two-room suite, with bath; Southerners and army people accommodated. Telephone.

47th St., 149 West.—Desirable large front room, also single rooms; steam heat; table board.

48th St., 117 West.—Newly, handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; superior board; telephone; references.

129th St., 160 West.—Nice rooms and board; two baths; $6 to $20. Between 7th and Lenox Avs.

135th St., 243 West.—To let, with board, two very desirable large rooms; also hall room.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN FAMILY
having a large house beautifully situated in Montclair, near Park Street Station, would take one or two gentlemen to board; house has all modern improvements, steam heat, gas, large and airy rooms. For further information address HOME COMFORT, Box R 212 Times.

THE SAVAGE.
21st St., 17-19 West, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen or married couples; parlor dining; references; telephone.

Two gentlemen accustomed to good living, who desire comforts and privileges of private house, can obtain attractive second-floor room in well appointed home, upper west side; no other boarders; references essential. Address M Box 210 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

[illegible]. Furnished room and private bath, $10 per week; all conveniences; elevator service, steam heat, electric light, day and night service; suits of rooms, dressing room and private bath, $12 per week. The Roland, 56 to 60 East 59th Street.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor, three rooms and bath for gentlemen; references.

45d St., 18 East. Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable large front room, with private bath; telephone.

43D ST., 108 WEST.
New, nicely furnished rooms; large and small.

45th St., 110 West.—Large front alcove room; private bath; hall bedroom; large room, twin beds; very reasonable.

48th St., 134 West.—Handsomely furnished large room; bath; smaller room; private family; gentlemen; references.

52d St., 306 West.—Very pleasant, medium-sized room; also single room; reasonable; references required. Whitty.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

73d St., 114 West.—Newly furnished room or suite with bath; gentleman or party. Telephone 2169 Columbus.

102 East 22d.—Handsomely furnished suite, three rooms; private bath, quiet house; large room; southern exposure.

124th St., 249 West.—Large and small rooms; desirable location; express station; private house; references.

A very large room, with porcelain bathroom, in private house, 91st St., near Riverside; splendid situation; breakfast if desired; references requested. Address A. B., Box 112, 1,364 B'way.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Knabe, 1,183 B'way.

Furnished rooms and floor; hot and cold water. 11 East 127th St.

Madison Av., 69.—Rooms single and en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

Nicely furnished single and double rooms; gentlemen only. 345 West 37th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Suite of two rooms, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor; hot and cold water. 226 West 58th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Lady wants large unfurnished room; no flats; state terms. W 1,026 Times, Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

"ROSE COTTAGE,"
Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; situated on southwesterly slope of Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; house open the year round. For further particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Good board; large airy rooms; bathing and fishing; large piazzas, stable, &c.; adults only; open all year around. Telephone, 38 F. Tompkinsville. Bliss Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.

A few select boarders wanted at large place near station; fresh eggs, milk; all improvements in house; references. H. M. Yeomans, Tenafly, N. J.

SUBURBAN BOARD.

Fall and Winter, handsome, comfortable home, warmed throughout, for half dozen refined persons, or families, with separate dining rooms; provisions and cooking unsurpassed; less cost for you than housekeeping; 30 minutes from city. Address Chateau Park, Passaic, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—Winter residential suburb; 45 minutes Chambers St.; few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; near golf; references. Box 43.

CARPET CLEANING.

NEW YORK CARPET CLEANING CO.
437 and 439 West 45th St.
Oldest, Largest, Most Modern.
W. H. Jordan. Tel. 711—38th. Est. 1857. E. Leech.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building; 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, $5 yard up. Telephone, 597—Melrose.

FOR SALE.

WE FURNISH A FOUR ROOM FLAT COMPLETE FOR $125 AT $1.00 PER WEEK.
JAMES R. KEANE & CO.,
1351-1353 THIRD AVE.,
East Side of Third Ave., Bet. 77th and 78th Sts.

MADE BY THE MILE. SOLD BY THE FOOT.
OFFICE PARTITION.
MOUNT & ROBERTSON, Cabinetmakers, 23 Beaver St. Telephone, 1357—Broad.

239 BROADWAY—PARK PLACE. TYPEWRITERS RENTED AND SOLD. INSTALLMENTS. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

HANDSOME REVERSIBLE, FLUFF
RUGS Made From Your **OLD CARPETS**
NEW YORK RUG CO. (Alexander Allen, Prop.) Write for booklet No. 3. 501 W. 124th St., N. Y.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1429 John.

ROLL-TOP DESKS, REVOLVING CHAIRS, OFFICE FURNITURE, EASY PAYMENTS, JAMES R. KEANE & CO., EAST SIDE 3D AVE., BET. 77TH-78TH STS.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2840 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklin; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 2156 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 1,500 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 302 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Gentleman, an executive office downtown, real estate law experience, some leisure time, offers his special services attending to any legitimate business matter, especially real estate, drawing deeds, mortgages, &c., making settlements in accident and damage matters, &c.; promptness; references. A. Box 160 Times, Downtown.

ADVERTISER'S COMBINATION LISTS of dailies, weeklies, and magazines sent free to mail order people; good lists from $10 and upward; known business builders for beginners. R. GUENTHER, Advertising, 108 Fulton St., New York City. 'Phone, 905—John.

Patented mechanical amusement device for sale or partnership; capitalists, bankers, financial standing; A1 proposition, St. Louis Exposition, Coney Island, &c.; inspection elaborate automatic model invited. Office H. F. Thompson, 150 5th Av.

WILL INVEST $5,000.00 (IF FULLY SECURED,) WITH SERVICES ONLY, IN ESTABLISHED, PAYING BUSINESS; FULL PARTICULARS OR NO ATTENTION. RIGID INVESTIGATION. BOX 208 TIMES OFFICE.

Business man with $2,500 can buy retiring partners' interest in manufacturing house; business now clearing $100 per week; a fortune can be made. R., Box 216 Times.

$2,000 buys one-half interest and position in established carpet house; chance for young man; no agents. W. F. Harrison, 299 Broadway, first floor.

Never Thrown Away.—Your advertisement printed around penholders and pencils; samples mailed, 10 cents. Pencil Advertising Company, East Orange, N. J.

INVENTORS' IDEAS MADE PATENTABLE without charge. PLAIN TALK mailed free. CHAS. H. DAVIDS, PATENTS, 261 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 158 West 38th, near 7th Av., is constantly receiving choice old Colonial, Chippendale, and other original pieces to be disposed of regardless of actual intrinsic value. Unlike other establishments, no goods are held for a price, but must be sold. We buy, sell, exchange.

Old books, prints, stamp and coin collections; cash for entire libraries; will call; describe what you have. Collector, P. O. Box 159, N. Y. City.

For best, cheapest, quickest printing try Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.; 1,000 noteheads, $1.50; everything low.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 3 John St.

LOANS.

MONEY SUPPLIED
Salaried People
without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal cities. Tolman, Room 415, 880 Broadway; Room 86, 317 West 125th St.; Room 14, 1,123 Broadway; Room 155, World Building; Room 514, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Salary loans procured without indorsement, promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 101 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

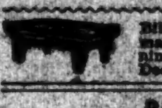
Parisian Dressmaker.—Mme. Dreseline begs to announce that she has removed to 867 6th Av., where she will be pleased to receive and execute orders at reasonable prices.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 205 Evergreen Av., Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon, by order of mortgagee.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 268 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods; Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1858, 105 East 28th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling patents obtained through us. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 2 Maiden Lane.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted.—Wet nurse; call all week. Mrs. Zoltz, 258 Grand St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted—Dodd, Mead & Co. desire two intelligent men of integrity and business ability for special work in New York City; liberal guaranty to right men; call or write. 1 West 32d St., third floor.

Wanted—Men; $7 England, $10 Germany, Antwerp; $25 Africa; also free transportation return passage. 110 First St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.
Dressmaker desires engagements out by day; stylish work; fit guaranteed. Mrs. Holmes, 307 West 20th St.

Dressmaker.—A dressmaker for children; work guaranteed; home or out by day. Mrs. Dodine, 101 West 91st St.

HOUSEKEEPERS.
Visiting Housekeeper.—Houses opened and prepared for occupancy; entire management of household assumed, including marketing and engaging servants. Miss Tillman, 67 E. 93d St.

WASHING.
Washing.—By a reliable woman washing at home by the week or month. Call or address 308 West 57th St.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Lawyer of experience, familiar with accounts, desires accounting and legal work at moderate prices. Counsellor, 218 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Accountant will open, post, examine, or close books, prepare balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, or straighten out any intricate accounts; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 150 Times.

GARDENERS.
Gardener, Florist, Farmer.—By first-class, trustworthy, middle-aged man; competent to take entire charge of gentleman's place; best references; wife, German, cook, laundress, if required; one child, grown daughter. Al. Gardener, care of Hartman, 230 East 122d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.
As servant to a gentleman by a middle-aged man; advertiser has had experience in gentlemen's service; is of good appearance and address; good wages asked; references. W. G., West End, N. J.

College man, aged 24, good appearance and address, six years in editorial and reportorial newspaper work, some experience in writing and managing advertising, for reasons of health wishes to change employment and location; would like to travel or locate in South or West for Eastern business; reputation and ability references high. Thomas, Box 186 Times.

Young man, age 21, attending college in afternoons, desires situation to occupy morning hours; five years' business experience; good references. Student, Times Office.

MOVING PLATFORM PLANS

How Passengers Will Get On and Off Never-Stopping Cars.

Intervening Platforms of Graded Speed to Accustom Them to the Motion—Other Interesting Details.

A system of moving platforms or continuous trains which, its projectors claim, will be able to transport as many passengers from Bowling Green to Brooklyn—in Manhattan through a tunnel and then over the Williamsburg Bridge—as fourteen trolley lines could carry in the same length of time, and with infinitely less danger to the public, seems likely to become an accomplished fact in view of the recommendation made on Thursday by the Extensions Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission that approval of the plan be given by the commission.

The Continuous Transportation Syndicate, as the company will be known, already has the major portion of its plans and arrangements for construction made, and it is expected that the personnel, capitalization and definite objects will be announced within a week.

The tunnel, the exact route of which in Manhattan has not been finally decided upon, will be divided into two sections by a partition, so that trains will run in but one direction in each. The tube itself will be a little larger than those now being constructed for the subway. Electricity will be the motive power. There will be no central power house, but dynamos will be scattered through the tunnel.

With these dynamos the wheels upon which the six and one-half mile long train will run will be connected. The wheels are not to be on the cars themselves, but are to be stationary. The rails, instead of the wheels, will "run" with only a low hum.

There are to be three platforms. A passenger getting aboard would step from the station platform onto the first, which is going one-third as fast as the third, whereon are the seats. Then he would step from the first onto the second going in the same direction, but a third again as fast as the first. From the second he would step onto the third and last, which is made up of many short cars so closely joined together that they form a single train, and it would be difficult to see the separate sections.

The seats are to be crosswise of the car, so that the passenger will always be facing the direction of the motion of the train. They will be about three feet apart, and each will seat three persons comfortably. When a passenger approaches a station at which he wishes to get off, he steps from the third platform to the second, and sees the seat in which he sat speed on ahead. Then he steps to the first and finds himself hardly moving. When the station is reached he alights, and George A. Mayland, Chief Engineer of the syndicate, says, experience with moving platforms has proved that this getting on and off can be done with ease and grace by men, women, and children alike.

For those who might lose their balance, standards or posts will be fixed at points on all of the platforms. Even should a person slip or fall, the engineer explained, there could be no injury—he would be carried along on the perfectly flat platform, to which no wheels or any other thing that could crush or mangle are attached. "The system of moving platforms in New York, if installed, will be the first permanent system of the kind in the world," Mr. Mayland said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "but it has been tried and has proved very successful, both at the World's Fair and the Paris Exposition. On the two moving platforms at those two expositions several million persons were carried without accident either to passengers or to machinery. To all those millions the affair was brand-new. The same New Yorkers rush down town every morning and rush back in the evening, and the moving platforms would not be new to them for more than a few days. We would have to run the platforms slowly at first until the passengers became used to them, and then it would be possible to increase the speed gradually until the cars traveled at a rate of ten miles an hour. That rate would be perfectly safe to all passengers, and the trip from Bowling Green to the Brooklyn terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge could be made in twenty-five minutes.

"The seats, being three feet apart and holding three passengers, will mean one passenger for each lineal foot. When the platforms are moving, say, nine miles an hour, and that is a fair average and one perfectly possible, we could carry 47,520 an hour—nine times the 5,280 passengers in the mile."

In the present plans for the tunnel and trains it is the purpose to use nothing inflammable except the wooden backs of the seats; Mr. Mayland believes that steel will be substituted for the wood there when it comes to the construction. The dynamos and all of the wires are separated from the portion of the tunnel in which passengers would ride by a thick wall of concrete. Should a dynamo or a wire burn out there would be no possibility, Mr. Mayland said, of the fire communicating to the passenger compartment.

A modern system of artificial ventilation will be installed which will provide fresh air for the tube, and, in case of the burning of a wire or dynamo, the offensive odors would be carried out of the tunnel immediately.

Mr. Mayland recalled the horror in the Paris subway caused in part by the darkness, and said that in the moving platform subway the lighting plant would be separate from the motive power, so that an accident to one would not affect the other. Along the side of the tunnel, below the platforms, and on a level with the dynamos will extend a small passageway for inspectors, who, Mr. Mayland said, will be on watch all the time for trouble. The wheels and all of the machinery are to be reached from below, so that repairs, if necessary, can be made without interference with the platforms or passengers.

The stations, the engineer said, would be similar to those being built for the subway. There would be at each one guards to give any aid required. No attendants on the trains would be necessary. The fare, it has been tentatively determined, will be 3 cents for a single ticket and 5 cents for two.

Mr. Mayland's expectation is that to complete the line from Battery Park across the Williamsburg Bridge will take about two years, although it may be done in less time. The first section of the tunnel will extend from the bridge to a convenient point a short distance from there, perhaps at the Bowery, which the engineer thinks could be in operation within a year after the work was begun.

At the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it is understood, it will be decided what portion of the new bridge the moving platforms shall occupy.

To Enlarge Pennsylvania's Terminal.

Preliminaries have been arranged for the passing of the title to twenty-nine lots on the south side of Morgan Street, from Green Street to the Hudson River, in Jersey City. The site is occupied by Vanderbeek & Sons, lumber dealers. The price is $375,000. The property adjoins the Pennsylvania terminal, which is south of it, and will soon or late be included in the railroad yards.

BOY SHOT BY BOY MAY DIE.

Pistol Went Off While Two Cousins Were Examining a Collection of Weapons One of Them Possessed.

While playing with a loaded revolver at his home, 204 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, James R. Rodgers, fifteen years old, accidentally discharged the weapon, and the bullet entered the abdomen of his cousin, Russell Smith, thirteen years old, wounding him fatally, it is believed. Young Smith is in the Norwegian Hospital. The Rodgers boy is under arrest, although young Russell, in an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Flaherty, expressed the belief that the shooting was purely accidental.

Young Smith lives at Keyport, N. J. With his mother he went to Brooklyn on Thursday to visit relatives, and the boy spent the night at the home of the Rodgers family. James Rodgers is employed as a messenger by the Commercial Cable Company, and works at night. He is a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment Cadet Corps, and has a love for things military. In his room he has a collection of several old swords and pistols, which were given to him by members of the regiment, who brought them back from Porto Rico.

James yesterday morning proudly exhibited his collection of swords and old pistols to his cousin, and, picking up one of the revolvers, tried to open the breech to examine the weapon. The pistol was suddenly discharged, and Smith fell back on the bed with a cry of pain. Rodgers became frantic with grief when he realized what had happened, and for fear that he might injure himself, his father, who had rushed in on hearing the report, took the revolver from him.

When the wounded boy had been taken to the hospital young Rodgers was arrested by Detective Marks of the Fourth Avenue Station and arraigned before Justice Wilkin in the Children's Court on a charge of felonious assault. He pleaded not guilty, and was placed in the care of the Children's Society pending a hearing on Monday.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS CHILD.

Crowds of Schoolmates Looked on and Motorman Prayed Aloud as He Drew Her from Under Fender.

Annie Wright, a little girl eight years old, trying yesterday morning just before school time to cross Columbus Avenue at One Hundredth Street, was run over and killed in the sight of many other school children by a north-bound car. The child, who lived at 65 West One Hundredth Street, after being dressed for school by her mother, was sent to a grocer's for a siphon of vichy.

Tripping back across the avenue with the siphon in her hand, she paused for a south-bound car to pass, then started on again, not seeing Car 571, which was coming very rapidly—the police say at full speed—down the steep grade from Ninety-sixth Street. The fender of that car struck the little girl and knocked her down, so that she fell lengthwise in front of it, and was rolled over and over for some fifteen feet. Then, the grade changing, the fender lifted slightly, and the child rolled beneath it and under the forward truck.

In this position the body was pushed five feet further, and almost every bone broken, though the wheels of the truck did not pass over it. The horror-stricken motorman, Michael Moore, had jammed down the brakes, but could not stop the car till then.

He leaped from his place, almost frantic, praying aloud. A crowd of men rushed together and lifted the car, and Moore was the one who dived under the wheels for the mangled body. Troops of school children, too, were passing at the time and looked on screaming at the accident. Several little girls fainted.

Dr. Griffin of the J. Hood Wright Hospital said the child had been almost instantly killed. Motorman Moore, who lives at 507 West Forty-ninth Street, was arrested by Patrolman Hylander and taken to the West Side Court, where he was held for the Coroner.

According to some of the police, the rushing car ran as much as thirty feet after striking the child, and only striking an up grade enabled the motorman to stop it as soon as he did.

ANONYMOUS GIFT TO THE CITY.

Electroliers and Isles of Safety to be Placed in Long Acre Square at 44th and 45th Streets.

Two more electroliers and isles of safety of much the same general appearance as that parting the ways at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street are to be set up at the intersection of Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets and Long Acre Square between the tracks of the street railway lines converging there. The electroliers will be the gift of a person who withholds his name and makes the Municipal Art Society his agents. The donor will bear all expense of building and placing, but the lighting and care of the structures once completed will fall to the city. Borough President Jacob A. Cantor has consented to take all steps necessary to carry out the donor's wishes, and the Committee on Street Fixtures has reported favorably on the sites selected.

The electroliers, standing some twenty feet high and made of ornamental bronze by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, will be crowned with a pyramid of four white light globes surmounting a triangular street sign. The design is that of H. Wallin, who received the second prize in a contest last year under the auspices of the Municipal Art Society, the giver of the electrolier at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Secretary William S. Crandall of the society has secured the necessary permits, and work will begin at once.

NEW BUILDING-LOAN ACTION.

Petition in Involuntary Bankruptcy is Filed Against the Concern.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the New York Building Loan-Banking Company, for which Charles M. Preston was appointed receiver on Sept. 12, by Belfer & Flash, attorneys for the following creditors, all of whom reside in Brooklyn: Agnes Ramsey of 107 Summit Street, $687; Nellie E. Croll of 11A Pleasant Avenue, $235; Anna A. Kloodt of 776 Fourth Avenue, $247, and Daniel McAllester of 1,269 De Kalb Avenue, $247, all for moneys paid to the company at various times since 1896, 1897, and 1898 to date.

It is alleged that the company is insolvent, has committed an act of bankruptcy by the appointment of Mr. Preston as receiver, and by making at different times in the months from May to August while insolvent payments and transfers of large sums of money and property to various persons and creditors, whose names are unknown to the petitioners, to prefer them.

RICHMOND TOWED INTO PORT.

Broken Valve Gear Had Disabled the Baltimore Steamer.

The steamer Richmond, Capt. Hastings, in the service of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Company, and bound to New York from Baltimore, was towed to port yesterday with her machinery disabled.

Off Barnegat at 11:20 o'clock in the morning the Norfolk-New York steamer Hamilton of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, which owns the Richmond, fell in with the disabled vessel. Capt. Hastings reported that the Richmond's valve gear was broken on Thursday, and, although he was able to proceed at much reduced speed, asked for assistance to port.

When the vessels reached the lower bay the line was transferred to a tug, which brought the Richmond to her dock.

SAVED HIS MONEY FROM FIRE.

Tailor Who Had Forgotten His Hoard Returned to Blazing Room for It.

A slight fire in the apartments of Max Gross, on the third floor of the tenement at 101 Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, caused a panic among the other occupants, who rushed down the stairs to the street.

Gross, who is a tailor, had accidentally set fire to some bedding with a candle, and was one of the first to reach the street. Then remembering that he had $400 hidden in an old pair of trousers in a wardrobe, he returned to the apartments, which were filled with smoke, and groped about until he found the wardrobe and trousers containing his money, with which, almost overcome by the smoke, he staggered down to safety.

When firemen arrived they extinguished the blaze with a damage of about $100. The wardrobe where the trousers hung was destroyed with all the clothing in it.

Musket Blew Cannon's Hand Off.

While examining an old musket which had hung from a peg on the wall of his home for many years, Frederick Cannon, sixty years old, of 18 Withers Street, Williamsburg, yesterday had his right hand blown off and his head badly cut by the stock of the gun, the weapon having exploded.

Indictment for Murder Dismissed.

Upon the plea of self-defense, agreed to by District Attorney Jerome, Judge Newburger yesterday, in General Sessions, dismissed an indictment of murder in the first degree pending against Charles Klauser, who on Dec. 18 of last year shot and killed his brother-in-law, Peter Schaum of 424 West Forty-ninth Street. Schaum was an ex-convict and, Klauser said, had threatened to kill him. Therefore he carried a pistol, and, Schaum setting upon him in the street, Klauser drew his weapon and killed him.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TOOK BACK "GRAFT" TALK

Builder Who Obstructed Sidewalks Hit at Policeman.

Magistrate Forced Him to Retract His Statement and Commended Complainant.

As a result of the impassable condition of One Hundred and Eleventh Street just west of Amsterdam Avenue, where several flat houses are being built, a corporation complaint was filed Thursday by Policeman Jules Didier of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station against three builders in charge of the work. Didier yesterday also arrested William J. Fowler, one of the foremen, whereupon Andrew Grant of 609 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, one of the builders, charged Didier in court with seeking "graft," but at the suggestion of Magistrate Zeller, who sustained the policeman in his action, the insinuation was retracted.

Didier told the Magistrate, who was sitting in the Harlem Police Court, that the sidewalk in front of the building being erected at 507 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street had been blocked entirely, and that across the street there was a passageway about two feet wide. He had repeatedly warned Max Lieberkind, the builder, and also Andrew Grant and Emmanuel Doctor, builders of the adjoining flats, but, his warnings having no effect, he filed corporation complaints. He also had warned Fowler, foreman for Lieberkind, and finally, when he caught him in the act of piling pipe on the opposite sidewalk, he had arrested him on the charge of committing a misdemeanor.

Magistrate Zeller discharged Fowler on the condition that he would have the sidewalk cleared by 2 o'clock, at which time Didier should report at court. At that hour the policeman reported that the opposite sidewalk had been made passable, but that the other sidewalk for all ordinary purposes had ceased to exist, and could not be cleared in less than a week. The Magistrate was then satisfied to let the matter rest.

At the arraignment of Fowler, which took place in the morning, Grant was present and obtained permission to speak.

"I am erecting a building within a few doors of the place in question, and I want to ask you if something cannot be done to stop this persecution by the police. This policeman is the only one who ever disturbed us. The other policemen did not bother us at all. Instead of coming to us like a gentleman and requesting that we be more careful in obstructing the sidewalk, this officer orders us about and keeps nagging at us."

"I think this officer has been doing his duty," said Magistrate Zeller, "and is to be commended instead of condemned for doing it. If the other officers neglect their duty you must not come here and criticise this one because he did his duty."

Mr. Grant turned to walk down from the bridge, and as he did so, remarked:

"Well, I know what he's looking for, but he won't get it."

"Come back here," shouted Magistrate Zeller. "Do you mean to charge that this man has been trying to 'graft' money? Did this man ever ask you for a cent? If he did, I want to know it, and we will prefer charges against him right now."

"No; he never asked for any money," said the builder.

"Well, then, retract what you said immediately," shouted the Magistrate.

"I'll retract what I said in this much," replied Grant. "I'll say that he never asked me for money."

"That won't do at all. You'll have to make a better retraction than that, or else prefer charges against this policeman. You have made an insinuation of graft, and this officer must be defended. I believe he has been doing his duty. Now, will you retract that insinuation, or will you prefer charges against him?"

Grant was evidently very uncomfortable. He turned to Didier and said:

"I'll retract what I said, officer. I shouldn't have made the insinuation."

Didier has been on the police force for seventeen years, and is said by his superiors to be an exceptionally reliable policeman.

ELEVATED RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

Conflicting Evidence in Case of the Man Killed at a Station.

John King, the ticket chopper at the elevated railway station at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where Thursday night Frederick E. Bailey met his death, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court on the technical charge of homicide, and after some evidence had been taken the examination was adjourned until Tuesday.

Joseph Morris of 218 East Twelfth Street, who has a newspaper stand at the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, was brought forward by Detective Kahn as a new witness. Morris testified before Magistrate Flammer that he had seen the man fall from the top of the stairs leading to the platform of the up-town station, and that he had seen King come down the stairs immediately afterward. King's own story to the police was that he came down the stairs on the other side of the street and this story was in accord with that told by the Rev. John Alexander Gray of 212 East Twelfth Street, who was on the platform at the time of the occurrence.

The dead man was positively identified at the Morgue yesterday as Frederick E. Bailey, a switchman on the Mount Vernon branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, living at 206 Ferris Avenue, Mount Vernon. The identification was made by a brother, Henry E. Bailey, of 222 Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Plans for New Tiffany Building.

The plans for the new Tiffany Building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street have been filed with Building Superintendent Thompson by Architects McKim, Mead & White. It is to be a seven-story structure, with basement and sub-basement, having a frontage of 117.1 feet on the avenue and 152 feet on the side street. It will have handsome façades of marble, with ornamental cornices at each story, supported by rows of columns between the spacious windows. The façades will be further ornamented by three sculptured figures of Atlas, one on the Fifth Avenue front, and two on the side street. There will be two large entrances on the avenue, and two on the Thirty-seventh Street side. The building will contain five passenger elevators and one freight elevator. Its cost is estimated at $800,000.

Germans in a Skat Tournament.

A skat tournament, the national German game of cards, will take place at Terrace Garden to-morrow at 8:30 in the afternoon, and at least 500 of the most prominent Germans in the city will participate in the game.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—After Liborio Abruzzo had sold a barber's shop which he owned at 201 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, to Silverstro Liotta, and had agreed not to "start or work in any other barber's shop in five blocks, * * * under a penalty of a fine of $300," he violated the agreement and did open a shop within the limits mentioned. In a suit by Liotta against Abruzzo to recover damages for the breach the question submitted to the court was whether the agreement called for liquidated damages or whether the amount should be construed as a penalty. If the agreement had to be interpreted in the latter way, then a judgment would have to be rendered for the defendant. A decision of the Kings County Trial Term of the Supreme Court, that the amount was meant as a penalty, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. "It is well established," said Justice Woodward, for the higher court, "that the use of the word 'penalty' is not necessarily conclusive; that the facts and circumstances of a given case may be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining what the parties intended by the use of the word, and where they have stipulated for a payment of liquidated damages, which are in their nature uncertain and unascertainable with exactness, and may be dependent upon extrinsic considerations and circumstances, and the amount is not, on the face of the contract, out of all proportion to the probable loss, it will be treated as liquidated damages. (Ward vs. H. R. B. Co., 125 N. Y. 230.) Obviously it would be very difficult for the plaintiff to establish the amount of his damages, due to the defendant opening a barber's shop in his immediate vicinity, and yet it may be assumed that the price which the plaintiff paid for the business which he purchased of the defendant was fixed upon the basis of the agreement of the latter to refrain from opening a competing shop within a stated distance of the original stand. Under such circumstances, it would seem to be proper that the defendant should be held to have contemplated the sum named as a penalty to be liquidated damages."

TRYING A CHARGE OF PERJURY.—The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Almet F. Jenks, has granted a new trial in the case of George Bennett, as administrator of Florence T. S. Bennett, against James Riley, not on the ground put forward—that of newly discovered evidence—but because the application involved charges of conspiracy and flat perjury on the part of one side or the other, and such charges could not, it was held, be determined except by a tribunal which would see and hear the witnesses. Justice Jenks said in part: "It is not easy to bring home the conspiracy or perjury by the perusal of affidavits. The court should not be required to do this if there is another tribunal which can decide those questions after seeing and hearing the accused and their accusers face to face under the scrutiny of oral examination. It is no evasion of responsibility, but the desire to further justice, that impels us to send virtually these questions to a jury. For a new trial of the case involves the appearance of one, if not both, of the accused witnesses, and then, of course, their accusers must appear, or suffer the inference that will follow their absence. Out of such trial should come the truth. At least, there is no human tribunal so well adapted to elicit it. If our decision determined a right, we might hesitate more than we do when we consider that it means nothing more than placing matters at issue as they stood before the trial."

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SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Men's Store to the Fore!

THE SIEGEL COOPER CO.'S methods are methods of Progress—Innovation—Originality. But always resulting to YOUR BENEFIT. Men have learned by personal experience that IT IS GOOD FOR THEM TO COME HERE. The choicest Fall Garments "TWELVE-FIFTY," and every style, every size.

Newest Fall Suits.

Every good fabric in every new plaid, stripe or mixture. Also black and other solid colorings. Some styles exclusive here.

SINGLE and DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS. Special models to fit men NOT FITTED ELSEWHERE, and every regular size.

$12.50

Of course, every clothier and clothing department offers Top Coats at $12.50 or thereabouts. But ONLY HERE can you purchase garments like these:

Fabrics—Oxfords, Black, Olive and Light Brown. Correct length and shape; lined throughout with pure silk.

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DINING-ROOM BARGAINS.
WEATHERED OAK.
SIDEBOARDS, $22,
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French bevel mirrors, brass drawer pulls.
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EXTENSION TABLES, $19
(reduced from $27.50)
ARM CHAIRS, $4.00,
(reduced from $6)
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(reduced from $3)
Cane seats.
SCOTCH LINOLEUMS,
.45—.55—.65 per sq. yd.,
(reduced from .65—.75—.85)
Oriental, tile and floral patterns.
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"LONG CREDIT" brings the season's best within your reach.
CASH OR CREDIT.
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Open till 6 to-day.
Clothes, furnishings, hats and shoes for man and boy.
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AUTUMN WEDDINGS ON THE HORIZON.
We have many artistic gift bits for the prospective Autumn bride.
MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITES from $67.
Three Pieces, Covered in Silk Tapestry.
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Mahogany finish.
Also Tea Tables, Tea Trays, Tea Boxes, Muffin Stands, Cordial Trays, etc. Oriental Rugs—lifetime gifts.
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Smart young men's style: $15 to $40.

The best fitting paddock in town, $28 to $40.
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The custom-made look in our Suits is all there better than ever. Plaid mixtures in tweed and worsted suitings "are the thing" this season. Prices begin at $12.00.
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Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35 St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. JOHN DREW in CAPTAIN DIEPPE.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY | THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Eve. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:15. "Grand spectacle. Great success."—Herald. STEPHEN PHILLIPS' ULYSSES.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last Mat. Last Night, 8:30. JOHN C. RICE and THOS. A. WISE. VIVIAN'S PAPAS. NEXT MONDAY | MAXINE ELLIOTT in Clyde Fitch's Play, "Her Own Way." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MRS. LANGTRY in MRS. DEERING'S DIVORCE. Oct. 5—W. H. Crane in "The Spenders."

DALY'S B'way & 30. At 8 sharp. Mat. T'd'y 2 & Wed. Mat., Sept. 30. Wednesday Matinee Next Week. "3 LITTLE MAIDS." Engagement ends Nov. 14. All seats ready. Tickets purchased on sidewalk worthless.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. —LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!— John C. Fisher's big comic opera success, A PRINCESS OF KENSINGTON WITH JAMES T. POWERS.

REBUILT NEW YORK THEATRE. "More impressive than ever."—Herald. To-night at 8. Matinee To-day at 2. Limited Engagement of Klaw & Erlanger's BEN-HUR. PRICES, 50c., 1.00 AND 1.50.

BELASCO THEATRE. Mat. To-day, 2. To-night, 8 sharp. David Belasco announces for a limited season BLANCHE BATES IN THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. at 8 sharp. "ROGERS BROS. IN LONDON." Engagement limited to 7 weeks more. Mat. To-day.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. BLANCHE RING in THE JERSEY LILY. Wedy. Mats. Prices, 50c. to $1.50.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. THEATRE. 8TH AVE. & 25TH ST. ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15. "Bright Lines, Catchy Songs."—Herald. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS GEO. ADE'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT. PEGGY FROM PARIS.

Madison Sq. Garden. 2 Perform'n's Daily 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. CUMMINS' INDIAN CONGRESS. EVERY SCHOOL CHILD WHO CUTS this advertisement out and presents it at Box Office will receive 25c. on every ticket purchased from 50c. up. NEXT SUNDAY GRAND SACRED CONCERT. Prices 25c, $2. Box office open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. 23d St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. 5th Av. Nancy Hanks. 58th St. Shadows of a Great City. 125th St. Lady Audley's Secret, Vaudeville.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Henry E. DIXEY, Evgs. 8:20, Mat. T'd'y, 2:20. "Facing the Music." Preceded by "Over a Welsh Rarebit." Next Week | DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in The Auctioneer | Seats now on sale.

CASINO THE RUNAWAYS. Mat. T'd'y., 2:15.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 29th. Tel. 2885 Mad. MATS. TO-DAY & THURS., 2:30. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ACTOR CHARLES WARNER IN DRINK IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day, 2. Eve. 8:10.

CIRCLE B'way and 60th St. Ladies' Mat. Daily. Imro Fox, Bisccobono's Horses, Sherman & De Forest, Canfield & Carleton, Reata Winfield, and others.

AMERICAN Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Sunday, Ted Marks' Concert. JIM BLUDSO. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Next Week—Thomas Ross in "Checkers."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Tues. "WHOOP-DEE-DOO."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. FAY FOSTER CO. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

LUNA PARK. Closes Sunday night. Wrestling Carnival 9:30 every evening.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ANDREW MACK. 3d Week. Boucicault's Best Play, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

Manhattan Broadway and 33d St. Evgs. at 8. Mat. T'd'y at 2. MRS. FISKE | MARY OF MAGDALA.

WEST END Mat. T'd'y. Clyde Fitch's "Girl and the Judge." Nxt wk—Kellar the Magician. MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2.

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HARRIGAN in "Under Cover." Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50. Wed. Mat., best seats $1.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE Last time to-night. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MY WIFE'S HUSBANDS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon. Wed. & Sat. NEW YORK LIFE. Next Week—Through Fire and Water.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. Charming Music.

GRAND Rachel Goldstein. Mat. To-day, 25c to 1.00. Next Week—THE 4 COHANS.

BIJOU Evg. 8:15. Mat T'dy 2:15. Wm. Collier IN PERSONAL. Last 3 wks of Personal. New comedy in prep.

3d Ave. Mat. To-day. The Great White Diamond. NEXT WEEK—OLE OLSON.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TWO weeks hence, on Saturday, Oct. 10, the Autumn book list number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be published to give to buyers of books, whether they are booksellers or librarians or of that "general public" which is much more important than either, a clear idea of the number and variety of the new books of this season. Never hurried for the merely factitious purpose of establishing a repute for prescience, and for knowing all about the prospects of the season in the publishing trade before the publishers themselves have fairly taken their bearings, this Autumn book list number is always published early enough to serve as a guide to all who are interested in the condition of the book market, whether as producers of books, dealers in them, or readers of them. Indications of an exceedingly busy and profitable season, perhaps the best the book trade in this country has ever known, are plentiful. The new books of the present month of September, brought out before the Autumn season has fairly begun, have been numerous and generally above the average of quality, except in the matter of fiction, which seems to be kept by the limitations of writers, and the real or fancied demand of the public, on a level which is far below the highest, artistically speaking. But the fiction mills are again working overtime this Autumn, and the supply is enormous. Our Autumn book list number will contain much besides the carefully prepared classified lists of new and forthcoming books, touching the season's prospects, while none of its regular departments will be neglected, and an earnest endeavor will be made to have its every page justify the good opinion of a prominent New York publisher who lately declared that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW "has done more for the interests of publishing and of literature in general than has yet been done by any other journal on either side of the Atlantic."

The Minnesota Historical Society will publish the diaries of Alexander Ramsey, who was Governor of Minnesota when it was a Territory, was Governor of the State during the civil war, and represented its people in the United States Senate. These diaries cover a period of sixty years, beginning while Gov. Ramsey was still in Pennsylvania, and they are said to be rich in historical material. They will be prepared for publication by Gov. Ramsey's daughter, Mrs. Furness of St. Paul.

Surely, the most interesting feature of the November number of The Century will be the opening installment of a new series of letters to friends in America written by William Makepeace Thackeray. Quite a literary sensation was caused by the publication in Scribner's Magazine in 1887 of a series of American letters written by Thackeray between the years 1847 and 1855. These were afterward publishd in book form, while the letters in manuscript, and many others never published, which belonged to the same collection, were purchased, we believe, by the late Augustin Daly and added to his great store of literary treasures, which was dispersed, partly by public auction and partly by private sale, after his death. The letters published then revealed agreeably many traits of Thackeray's character, and the new series promised by The Century, is said to be equally delightful. The author expresses his opinions of America frankly, and many of the letters are illustrated in Thackeray's accustomed way, the sketches including droll caricatures of Longfellow and George William Curtis.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the naturalist, and popular writer on natural history, sends us an amusing note in relation to a widely and persistently circulated appeal of a certain society for aid in forcing through Congress an act reducing the postage on "authors' manuscripts." If any author of established repute is called upon in the course of a year to mail as many as ten manuscripts to publishers he has had an exceptionally busy year, but he certainly has not been impoverished to pay the postage. Mr. Ingersoll justly infers that this agitation is made in favor of the producers of "unavailable" manuscripts who keep them going back and forth in the mails from year end to year end. There is surely no reason why this class, no matter how unfortunate they may be, should be benefited by special legislation. Mr. Ingersoll's plea that a society of real authors should endeavor rather to have the postage raised, in order to discourage these persons, may only be playful irony, but it is certainly true that a large proportion of the articles published in all well-established periodicals are written to the order of the editors, and the proportion of those sent merely on approval which is ever published is exceedingly small. Moreover, the Post Office Department is not a money-making concern, but the reverse, and until there is a much smaller annual deficit than there is at present, rates of postage should not be lowered except for the public good.

The general feeling, both here and in England, is that Sir James Crichton Browne and Mr. Alexander Carlyle, in their recently published book, "The Nemesis of Froude," have done little or nothing for the enlightenment of their age, and have only put themselves in the position of needlessly prolonging a painful controversy. They had already had their say, and it was inevitable that the relatives of Froude should vehemently reply to their accusations against his veracity. It was inevitable, too, that these relatives should reply to "The Nemesis of Froude." The controversy might be continued without end without either injury or benefit to the reputations of Carlyle and Froude, which are now, by the way, exactly what they were before the controversy began.

TROWBRIDGE'S OWN STORY.

A Charming Autobiographical Work by the Author of Many Popular Stories and Verses.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

THE REV. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. TROWBRIDGE, quoting Carlyle to the effect that the story of any man's life, if truly told, would have interest and value, gives perhaps too much credit to mankind in general when he says that "each is apt to fancy at least one exception to the rule, namely, his own particular life." On the contrary, each is apt to fancy that his particular story is worth telling. It may be in every case, but some stories are better worth telling than others. In Mr. Trowbridge's "Own Story" we have excellent material handled in a masterly fashion. It is the same material that he has worked up into the numerous (we had almost said numberless) stories which he has published in the course of a half century and more of congenial literary activity. The difference is that, while here also we have "wahrheit und dichtung," we have more "wahrheit" and less "dichtung" than in the confessedly fictitious books. In these he assures us, he has never carried over a person or an incident bodily from real life. And even here we are permitted to doubt whether there has been a literal transference. Something of embroidery here and there, the habit of the fictionist must have compelled. There is frank confession of at least a negative departure from "bare, absolute, unveiled verity." If nothing but the truth is told, all that is true is not told. "While aiming always," says Mr. Trowbridge, "at entire fidelity to the main and minor facts of my record, I have kept out of it as much as possible the ennuis and annoyances, the errors and heartaches of which my life has doubtless been no freer than yours who peruse these pages, if as free." Certainly the impression that we get is of a singularly fortunate and happy life. But to create this impression there has gone much artificial selection, resulting in an agreeable presentation of the fittest.

Mr. Trowbridge's "Recollections of Noted Persons" are interesting and valuable, especially in some particulars to be hereafter named. Yet his book does not depend on these for its main interest, but on his "own story"; on this partly because, unlike Canning's needy knifegrinder, he has a story to tell, and a good one, and partly because his simplicity and art together have enabled him to tell it extremely well. It is first the story of a boy born into the family of a pioneer settler in Western New York, and then the story of a young man with a strong inclination to literary activity; in either case an "old, old story," and one in either case of which we never tire, unless, unhappily, it is spoiled in the telling. The log cabin in which the man-child of this story was born in 1827 may not have been so pretty as it looks in the picture, but certainly it was not one of the more squalid sort, and it was soon exchanged for a frame house of attractive appearance and commodious character. There are good word-pictures of the boy's parents, and one, not at all flattering, of his maternal grandmother, who wears her rue with a difference as Grandmother Rigglesty in "Neighbor Jackwood," one of Mr. Trowbridge's most popular stories. There was a good stock of the things pleasant to remember, including the chastening that for the present seemed not to be joyous, and the chastening of the other and the bigger fellow, without which no stock of early memories is even approximately complete. From the start he was idealistic and poetic, thinking the "long, long thoughts" in which most boys have an inalienable right, but, more than most, wondering continually, especially at his fellow-beings, trying to imagine something of their inward life, mixing the traits of Hawthorne's "gentle boy" and "a dormant but too easily roused cave-dweller" in about equal parts.

He was only an average boy at his lessons till his fifteenth year, but the slight impulse required to excite in him a passionate interest in books is convincing of the characteristic quality of that interest. The impulse was furnished "by a list of foreign words and phrases in the back part of the spelling book." He was soon picking up French rapidly and reading the best English books. It was eloquent of his natural taste that he admired "Lear" and "Othello," but could not get through "Love's Labor's Lost." But that he enjoyed Pope's "Essay on Man" and not his trans-

*MY OWN STORY. With Recollections of Noted Persons. By John Townsend Trowbridge. Illustrated. Cloth. Crown 8vo. Pp., viii.-482. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

lation of Homer is one of the signs "that must be spoken against." It looks like a defect. His first dawning into poetry edited some juvenile Poe at a charge of plagiarism, whereupon he confounded his critic by writing an favorite on his unknown and entirely same. Certain experiences of Western life (the West then Illinois) dentistry, education, and schoolkeeping bring us to more interesting matters. Not yet twenty, the boy finds himself in New York with a great fund of hope, and the first fruits of his poetry and fiction for which he would fain find a purchaser. It is all very interesting, and at every stage we like the writer even better than his book. We had only skim the cream of Bohemia, but make landings here and there, the most notable with M. and Mme. Purvoyt, with whom he boards, and whose French is better than their morality. Here and elsewhere he touches some pitch, yet never was defiled. No part of his story is more interesting than that relating to the struggles of the young literary aspirant. However timed, he generally came down on his feet. If the Knickerbocker Magazine "paid nothing to new writers," and, in his severer strains, he was obliged to take his precious books to the second-hand shops or the pawnbroker's, the excellent Mordecai Manuel Noah was a very special human providence and enlightened his eyes with the sight of his first literary gains. Major Noah is one of many personages whom Mr. Trowbridge brightens up for some of us to whom they were getting dim as ghosts. But some of whom none of us has heard till now are more resistant in their chains. There, for example, is the redoubtable Chadwick, who "celebrated" the sale of a rotten brigantine with so much effusion that his young friend Trowbridge, when putting him to bed, discovered that stockings had no part in that outfit which universally was alabastrally gay.

The chapter "Early Years in Boston" has more reputable characters than this gentleman adventurer. It has a glowing description of Theodore Parker and humorous and striking reminiscences of Jonas Lund. The next chapter, "Friends and First Books," touches lightly but pleasantly on such faded or unfaded reputations as those of Benjamin P. Shillaber, Col. C. G. Halpine, and R. H. Stoddard. If most of the sole survivor of this group that Mr. Phillips of "Phillips & Sampson" doubted if he "would ever make his mark in the world, for the reason that he lacked industry"—a strange misjudgment of one of the busiest, if not one of the most careful, workers of his time. As Mr. Trowbridge goes on to write of his successes in authorship, with "Father Brightshoes" and "Neighbor Jackwood" well at the fore in his appreciation, as in ours, he is less interesting than when writing of his early struggles. (The original publication of "Father Brightshoes" is antedated by ten years in the footnote on Page 396.) Your poet generally cares more for his poems than for his prose writing, and Mr. Trowbridge is no exception to the rule. And why not, when his "Midsummer" might have been written by Whittier in his best hour, and his "At Sea" by Longfellow at the top of his condition? Yet he purely mentions these, while expatiating freely on his popular favorite, "The Vagabonds." His relations to The Atlantic Monthly and "Our Young Folks" are described with mingled modesty and pride, and those interested in the history of Southern reconstruction after the civil war should carefully attend to the chapter dealing with that matter.

The "Recollections" of the concluding chapters are agreeable additions to a stock of amenity and appreciation which cannot be too large where such names as those of Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, and Whittier are concerned. What Mr. Trowbridge writes of Emerson is particularly valuable because of its representative character. Many young men responded with this "I can" to Emerson's "Thou must." The fine enthusiasm of these pages is worth more than volumes of the parsimony criticism elicited by the Emerson centenary celebration. On the other hand, the account of Alcott is distinctly a depreciation. It is amusing to find Mr. Trowbridge lapsing now and then into the commentator of the phonologist, interpreting Emerson, for example, in the language of his "lumpy." It is amusing to find Lowell condemning one of Trowbridge's poems as stilted, "Longfellowishly vitalized," and afterward himself planning on Longfellow's preserve for possibly the same game. But of all these recollections and criticisms those touching Whitman are the best, and especially as regards Whitman's relation to Emerson, so often misrepresented by Whitman's friends when they insist that Whitman wrote "Leaves of Grass" before reading Emerson. "I was astounding, stunning, stunning," call Whitman to Trowbridge; "Emerson brought me to a halt." Besides, there are trout in the milk that furnish circumstantial evidence to the same effect.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

The Author of "Pa Gladden."

Elizabeth Cherry Waite died suddenly Sept. 19, at her home in Louisville, Ky. A story by her called "The Praying-Match" was published in The Century for July, 1900. After this followed others in the remarkably original "Pa Gladden" series, just now appearing in book form. Mrs. Waite has had three Christmas stories accepted for three succeeding years of The Century, beginning in 1902. Besides the Christmas story for 1903, another striking story of hers will appear posthumously. It is entitled "A Lady of Balance."

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Early Explorations and the Founding of New Orleans and St. Louis.

It may be that at times the joint authors of "A History of the Mississippi Valley" are a trifle indifferent to the election of language, following the method of Carlyle, who called a spade a spade. Occasionally personal dislikes are manifested in this history. In the Introduction describing French influence in Louisiana the writers say: The French failed in the South as well as in the North, checking the (ung) spread by the [illegible] of the French Court. The beginnings of the French Revolution were seen in America when the man with the axe drove the Red-hooded vagabond carrying alarmed from the lands west of the Alleghanies."

What is highly creditable on the part of Mr. John R. Spears and Mr. A. H. Clark is that they have taken a huge mass of facts, and, careful as to their authorities, have arranged the history of a vast section of our country in a [illegible] manner. We shall perhaps never know who was the first white man who set his foot in that valley. There is good reason to suppose it was the coureur de bois, a Frenchman unquestionably. "The Spaniard De Soto, it is true, had discovered the Mississippi, in 1541, but nothing came of his expedition, save only as the story of it served to incite one of the greatest of French explorers, more than a hundred years later, the Sieur de la Salle." Rightly or wrongly, the credit of having directed the steps of others in the direction of the Mississippi Valley is accorded to one Etienne Brule. Much is due to Champlain, who kept himself in contact with wood-trampers of that time. Brule lived with the Indians. Another Frenchman, Jean Nicolet, was also in Champlain's service. Nicolet lived with "les sauvages" who wandered around Lake Huron. In 1625 Nicolet returned to the whites, and in 1633 he was sent "to explore the region beyond Lake Michigan." The old Columbian ideas inspired these early adventurers, and among them the belief was common that the Chinese or the Japanese were to be found not far to the westward. After Nicolet came Des Groseilliers and Radisson, and they explored the upper south of Lake Superior. There is good ground for the belief that these two men did actually reach the Mississippi. There is a record that in 1665 Father Allouez wrote of a great river which he called Meschi, "an Indian word meaning great river."

We now come to a really remarkable man, René Robert, Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, who, born in Rouen, came to Montreal in 1666. La Salle's career was all extraordinary one. In Canada he found no peace. Not satisfied with land explorations, La Salle sought the mouth of the Great River in 1682.

In 1699 Iberville sailed from Brest, and, after making a stop at San Domingo, finally reached one of the entrances of the Mississippi. It is curious to note that Iberville was instructed to "seek the best places for establishing point fortuns." Iberville made a settlement where Biloxi now stands. Many were the Frenchmen who penetrated the great valley. In time there was a colony established in Louisiana, and in 1712 Crozat was made Governor. Business was not prosperous. There were quarrels among the settlers. Now came that period when John Law, with his wonderous schemes of finance, took hold of the colony, through what he called the Mississippi Company. Law was a promoter of wonderful ductility.

Law was familiar with the place successfully used by the South Sea Company to "boom" their shares, and his Mississippi Company was managed in the same way. Pamphlets were distributed setting forth the wonders of the Mississippi Valley. The deposits that could be filtered from the water of the river yielded gold in large quantities, said the pamphlets, and bags alleged to be of this gold were placed in the shop windows of Paris. The liquid found in a certain spring in Louisiana turned to a diamond in a single night at a certain season, and diamonds from there, forsooth, as alleged, were also exhibited. Men with money fought in the line when the books of the Mississippi Company were opened for subscription.

Immigrants being wanted, a press-gang was established. In the year 1718 (March 29) New Orleans was founded. The authors devote a chapter to the Indians found in the valley of the Mississippi. Modern ethnological study seems to show that the American Indians came there before and after the Glacier, were looking to shaken their nomadic life for an agricultural one. Many of the aborigines cultivated corn. What the European came to the valley for was to make money. The authors say, "and no man in the history of civilization and commerce have been so nobly degraded and deeply cursed by their trade as those who have dealt with the aboriginal inhabitants of the earth."

The authors enter at great length on the coming of the settlers from the East to the Mississippi Valley. During the first part of the eighteenth century the Ohio Company was organized in Virginia for trade and colonization in the Ohio Valley. French never has been remarkable as a colonizer. All the Mississippi Valley "in the middle of the eighteenth century contained less than 7,000 Frenchmen, and more than half of them were concentrated around New Orleans. The whole region was an unmanned wilderness." The French remained what was desired by them commissioners on their exclusive territory. Activities in regard to this brought on a conflict between England and France. About the final battle on American ground was when Braddock was defeated. But then came Wolfe and the fall of Quebec, and with it the quietus to French aspirations at least in the northern portion of America. With the conclusion of the Seven Years' War peace was agreed upon between England, France, and Spain. [illegible] that to be called to Great Britain were all the French colonies "east of the Mississippi." By one of these [illegible] of diplomacy the King of France, by a secret treaty, dated Nov. 3, 1762, gave to Spain "the island on which New Orleans stood, and all the French possessions west of the Mississippi."

References to Hernando de Soto, and his coming to the great river, are brief. The men in the expedition "were animated by the spirit of highway robbers, and nothing came of their visit." But because of this coming of de Soto, according to the "homesteaders' vernacular" of to-day, it was Spain that held the title to Louisiana and over so much more of the surrounding country. In 1765, for Spain never was in a hurry, there came to New Orleans Don Antonio de Ulloa. Ulloa was not kindly received, and he and his family took refuge on a Spanish ship. Prisoners were sent to Louis XV. by the Frenchmen in New Orleans imploring him to take them back. In 1769 came the fine Hidalgo Don Alexandro O'Reilly, and he had with him 600 soldiers. He soon set things right. He invited some of the leaders of the French party to "a levee at his official residence." Then he took them prisoners and had them promptly executed, confiscating their property.

During that mixed period of Spanish ownership and French control, St. Louis was founded. Pierre Laqueste Laclede, descending the Mississippi, found on the west bank, at a distance of eighteen miles below the mouth of the Missouri River "a growth of heavy timber skirting the river bank, and beyond it, at an elevation of some thirty feet, a beautiful expanse of undulating prairie. To this spot he brought his party and possessions on Feb. 15, 1764, and laying out a town site, called it St. Louis." Kentucky of the Revolutionary period had its peculiarities. In 1783 there were grist mills where sprouted corn was used and the resultant was whisky. In 1788 a flatboat was built which carried a load of whisky to New Orleans. The authors write "that this home demand was not inconsiderable." Redstone Fort had a rather bad reputation in early times. The "orderly Maysville" of to-day was at the close of the eighteenth century "a rough town." The Kentuckians "ran races, with bottles of whisky for prizes." They fought each other "roughly and terribly." It was not uncommon for a man to lose an eye in one of these rough and tumble fights.

From 1763 to 1783 the United States divest "the heritages and the oppression of Great Britain, France, and Spain" "all determined to thwart the freedom of the Great Valley as far as its waterways was concerned. In 1800 Napoleon would have liked to acquire Louisiana and Florida, and in exchange offered Spain a portion of Italy. Some time in 1802 the news came of the barter. Then happened new phases in Europe, and Napoleon found that his hands were tied, so far as related to his exciting scheme in New Orleans to enforce his demands. Napoleon finally sold but Louisiana, and in doing so believed that he had given England a "maritime rival." For the territory the United States was to pay France some $15,000,000. It is amusing to read (to-day how you crowed the amount of money paid to France for Louisiana and other sections of the country. That much money, it was asserted, "would load 500 wagons, extending five miles and one-third miles, and would make a pile of dollars three miles high." There were something like fourpenny in those days, for said the Federalists: "Such a vast, unmanageable extent of territory threatened the subversion of the Union."

Secret Societies and Intrigue.

THE YELLOW CRAYON. By E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "Mr. Temple," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," &c. Illustrated. In one volume. Pp. 341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Some time ago the outer scheme of our fiction was decidedly red; now it shows symptoms of affecting the yellow. "The Yellow Crayon" is a novel of mystery, dealing with a secret society whose members were under oath to obey without question all demands written with a yellow crayon of a peculiar shade. This society, originally formed by the adherents of the earth for united action against Socialism and Anarchism, has three degrees of membership. The first [illegible] simply corresponds with what is England is known as the Primrose League. The second degree [illegible] to another organization formed in England to frustrate the advance of Socialism, if necessary, by the use of their (sic) own weapons. The third, whose messages and signs and whose whole organization is carried on secretly, is allied in every capital in Europe with Anarchism and murderers. With its great wealth it has followers in America, as well as in every city of the world where there are people to be tampered or diplomatic men to be brought for tools.

The acting head of the order, the man responsible for the third degree, brought from her American home to the scene of the order, the wife of the Duke of Sangmelier. She was to be concealed from him while carrying out the instructions of the order, and ruining the career of a great English statesman. The efforts of the Duke to find and regain her, the many complications and dangers that arise therefrom, and the final victory of a clever and cool man fighting single-handed against the most powerful organization on earth, is the story. Mr. Oppenheim dramatically and successfully. Its plot is a little unnatural, since Shamrock IV. was failing, the events must be supposed to move in the near future, and the Emperor of Germany must be the present strenuous occupant of the throne. The mediæval plot and methods contrast strangely with an intensely modern atmosphere, but the realism of the environment helps to preserve the illusions of the melodrama.

This very original and alluring story will command a wide interest. It shows unusual originality on the part of its author.

Night Moths of Paris.

NOT ALL WOMEN PARISIANS. By Gustave Guiches. Translated by Mrs. Bertha Ogilvie Blair. Pp. 315. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Surely it is the very breath of the boulevards that breathes in these graceful, airy sketches of Mr. Carryl. Even his style, but is a set, are all that there is of the most French. Yet it is not quite French, for there is a mellowness of indescribable kindliness not in the Gallic composition, a grateful touch of something which redeems the bizarre and the irony and the bitter. Even that metallic hardness which marks the writers of Paris, however graceful, polished, faultlessly truthful. You seem to feel what you would not feel if the stories had been written by a native, that there is beneath all the mockery and primness a sympathy for the poor and the true, as well as a delight in the beautiful. "It's an absurd life, this," it seems to say—"charmingly gay, and sad, but on the whole good, also." It is hard to express the difference between this attitude and the French attitude—but you must see it.

To render into English just as much of the French idiom, just as much of the French spirit, as to gain all that makes both so delightful; yet not to lose touch with the English-speaking, English-feeling reader—that is an achievement not to be lightly spoken of. And this is exactly what Mr. Carryl has done.

The title story (Not in Paris along musing "everything and nothing") is, as we have said, about a cat—a large Angora cat—and Gaia with jealousy as green as Zaf's eyes between two shopkeeper's wives. It is a sadness of a certain species of passing prosperity and sadness of the calls de coiffure next door—all glorified with white paint and stuck-stuck opposite entrances. Also, beside the as admirable, is a sketch of an agent of police having encounters the most embroiled. Romance plenty for grown boys, there. But, passing to another tale, "The Nozz Corner," the reader is whisked from the bourgeoisie into diplomatic circles. He is, in effect, allowed to enter the elegant apartment of a young gentleman in the notion of shooting himself through the head—after having led "a finished life"—and by that method come precipitately to the end of his fortune. He is an American, this young man.

Again, you find the story of "Le Fochet" and the wonderful Gregoire, who drank much absinthe and "pursued and caught white fancies, like night moths, in the streets of Paris, while simple people slept"—caught them, and, writing invariably a white, neat long envelope to the Editorial in Journal for those "who can not see them as they fly—those night moths—yet who love and paint them when caught and pinned upon the page." The curious phrases will form an instance of what Mr. Carryl himself can do toward catching and pinning down thought-butterflies without even dusting the creatures' iridescent wings.

Of most absolute charm is the story of Papa Lefranc, who kept a tiny liquor shop in the Rue St. Rustique, and each evening, as he wandered his way, stood on the Butte looking over the city that he loved and musing over the landmarks lingeringly—"Le Tristé"—"Notre Dame de Lorette"—so, and of the little Marcelle who clung to the old man's hand. Such charm it is not the reviewer's business or right to spoil by a blast—nor shall we. The truth is that these are all moth-winged fancies. In the reviewer's rough hands they can suffer only hurt. We crave Mr. Carryl's pardon for what we have already done with our clumsy fingers—and leave the rest to the reader.

Almost a Scandal.

UNDER HAD ANTHONY HAWKINS. By James Hall Hayne, illustrated by C. H. Gaulden. Pp. 324. Atlanta, Ga.: The Southern Press Association.

A story of rebellion, conspiracy, love, danger, Wayne, and a blood Englishman, who just escaped being a bigamist. The Englishman is the hero. The Indian—one of the Northwest Territory furnish the lurid baddest in the tale and the thrown round and bullies always when all school boys will remember, Lewis Wetzel, is the friend and companion of the hero.

The debt of the plot is that a pronounced and experienced Englishman, who has taken refuge in the woods by the Ohio with his young wife, comes home one night to find the wife gone, under circumstances which convince him that the going was voluntary. He turns his canoe and joins Lewis Wetzel to become in time almost as great an Indian slayer as Wetzel himself. It naturally happens that both take service with Wayne as scouts, and the hero, choosing to rescue a beautiful creature named Judith from a villain of a Frenchman, straightway falls in love with this Judith, and without any hesitation to speak of asks her to be his wife. Judith is willing, but the villainous Frenchman is vindictive. He contrives to get his successful rival captured by a band of Indians led by the notorious renegade Simon Girty, and when the hero is taken to the Indian village where should he find there but his lost wife? The lady had not been unfaithful. She had been carried off by a wicked cousin of the hero, an agent of the British Government in those parts. The Indians would have killed the mother by burning the hero of the sinner, but instantly began the torturing process, but with Wetzel's help the hero got away.

INDIAN CITIES.

G. W. Forrest's Interesting Story of the Cities and Customs of the East.*

In two weeks the P. & O. steamer will carry you from Brindisi to Bombay, a short step between two continents. Bombay lies on a long spit of land, and to the front of it there is an old castle which has been English for the last two centuries and a half. Mr. G. W. Forrest, the author of "Cities of India," is the Director of Records to the Government of India, and in the work under notice there are presented not alone the historical facts relating to India, but observations from personal visits to the numerous cities. The reader gets glimpses of the manners of the old grandees who as Englishmen ruled the destinies of India. These English factors were quick to perceive how much the natives thought of pomp and splendor. There was the Governor of Surat of a century ago. When he went out into the street, "besides a noise of trumpets there was a guard of English soldiers, consisting of a double file led by a Sergeant, a body of forty moormen, and a flagman carrying St. George's colors, swallow-tailed in silk, fastened to a single partisan."

These were grand old times, when the factors would not eat their dinners unless they were served on platters of silver or gold. The courses were announced by trumpet calls, and appetites were stimulated by music. A Governor of Bombay assumed regal ways. "John Company," while he had his innings, had a good time of it.

England may look with pride on India, where her work of colonization has been so successfully carried out. At the corner of the Flats in Bombay there stands a statue of Queen Victoria. That monument "was given to Bombay by the munificent Khandi Rau Guicowar, the ruler of the Baroda State." The late Queen is so mythological personage. And here is a pretty story concerning her.

The private and personal virtues of the Queen long ago became known, and enthroned her Majesty in the hearts of many millions of her distant subjects. In a remote village in the north of India a peasant had a grievance, and he called the village schoolmaster to his aid, and they wrote a letter stating the case, and they addressed it "To the Good Lady in England," and the letter reached Balmoral. To be known to distant subject races as "The Good Lady in England" was an achievement of which any monarch might well have been proud.

Wonderful for the variety of life are the streets of Bombay.

There are rows of bakers' shops, with large ovens, and vast round leaves of unleavened bread. There are long lines of confectioners', in which the sweetmeats are piled up in all sorts of fantastical shapes, and behind his pile sits the fat, greasy, half-naked confectioner. Then come the shops of the bunias, which are crowded with baskets filled with pulse and grain, and the Oriental grocer kindly chatters to three or four women as he weighs their flour in a pair of primitive scales, and, after much bargaining, they purchase for a farthing a lump of salt and two green chilies, which are their sole luxuries of life. There are the shops of the money changers, who are seated cross-legged on their carpet, with heaps of rupees and shells before them. In a small hovel is a lean old man, who, with a blowpipe and a small hammer and a pair of pincers, is manufacturing the chains and the bracelets, the earrings, the rings, and the nose jewels. * * * It is a world of wonders. Here all races have met. Persians in huge, shaggy hats, and British sailors in white; the strong, lithe, coal-black Afreedee seamen; tall, martial Rajpoots, peaceful Parsees in cherry colored silk trousers; Chinamen, with the traditional pigtail; swaggering Mussulmans in turbans of green; sleek Marwarees, with high-fitting parti-colored turbans, particularly turbans of red and yellow.

On one side of Bombay there is a fairy scene, while on the other there is that "dull, ugly wall which surrounds the Towers of Silence, where the Parsees deposit their dead, to be devoured by vultures."

At the door of the towers the relatives leave the body, and it is taken within by two priests. * * * The moment the priests leave the body the vultures swoop down and strip it of every particle of flesh. The skeleton is left for a few days to bleach in the sun and wind till it becomes dry, then the carriers of the dead, who are a separate class and not allowed to have any social intercourse with other Parsees, come gloved, and with tongs (for a dead body is regarded as an unclean thing) remove the bones and cast them into a well.

Surat, as a modern city, was first described by the Portuguese traveler Barbosa, in 1514, as "a city of great trade in all classes of merchandise." The Portuguese first established a trading station at Surat. Then came the Dutch, and lastly in the Elizabethan era, the English. The contest between the English and the Portuguese was a long one, ending by the supremacy of the English. The glory of Surat has departed, that is, as far as business is considered, Bombay having eclipsed her. Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujerat, Mr. Forrest writes, "will always be a city of interest as containing some of the most perfect and most characteristic forms which Saracenic architecture assumed in India. The author describing the two styles of architecture, writes:

When the Mohammedans conquered the province and built their mosques they insisted on the essential features of their own style, the minaret and pointed arch, but as they had to employ Hindu architects they adopted the pillared halls and the traceries and rich surface ornaments of the vanquished people. The Hindu worked out in rock-hewn cavern and dark pillared hall these ideas of fear and gloom with which his religion associates the divinity. The Mohammedan expresses the simple ideas of glory and praise to the all powerful Jehovah.

Once the art centre of India, Ahmedabad still retains some little of its former reputation:

The goldsmiths yet make a number of well-arted things, round necklaces, bracelets, nose-rings, and earrings of chopped pieces of gold strung on red silk. This jewelry is worn throughout India by the people as a safe investment. At Ahmedabad you will see in the streets little naked girls of perfect shape, whose neck and arms and ankles are shackled with jujubes of gold. Now and then one of them is enticed away, and the tiny body found in a well without its ornaments. The coppersmith yet hammers his brass pots, and bestows all his skill in making finely cut brass screens and boxes covered with elaborate designs for my lady's jewelry, sweets, or spices.

Jeypore Mr. Forrest describes as "a prosperous modern town." It is built upon a regular plan, with streets bisecting each other at right angles:

The houses, of a pale pink or violet color, ornamented with paintings, looked well in the bright sunshine, but we missed the gloom and shadow, the mystery and romance of an Oriental city. Wide spaces filled with a white and red crowd present a gay scene, but it is merely spectacular. The Rajpoot cavaliers on their fine horses, the bullock carts, the palanquins, the camels, the donkeys, the richly caparisoned elephants making their way through the throng merely seemed to pass over a stage. The houses, pierced with small windows, filled in with slabs of perforated stone, are mere scenery, mud walls made to look like houses and painted pink. "Jeypore is," as André Chevrillon says, "India of novels and the opera, fairylike and incredible." The fairyland of the Parisian opera, but not of the Arabian Nights.

Delhi is the "Empress of Indian cities." Many a tragedy has been enacted in Delhi. "She has often been sacked and left naked and desolate." Yet she has survived it all. When Delhi became the capital of a Mohammedan empire, (1206,) Kuth-Din, "the pole star of the faith," built the most superb of mosques. Here stands a great column 238 feet in height, and after six centuries the column is as perfect as when it was reared. A Frenchman who was Court physician has left an account of the magnificence of King Aurangzeb. François Bernier wrote:

The King's turban was of cloth of gold, having a fowl wrought upon it like a heron, whose foot was covered with diamonds of an extraordinary bigness and price, with a great Oriental topaz. A collar of long pearls hung about his neck down to his stomach, after the manner some heathens wear here their great beads. His throne was supported by six high pillars or feet, said to be of massive gold, set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

Mr. Forrest's account of Delhi during the mutiny is of exceeding interest, for the reason that Lord Roberts gave the author while the two were at Delhi many accounts of the siege and the storming of the place. No one ever sees the Taj-Mahal without expatiating on its marvelous beauty. Lucknow is also a memorable city of India, and it recalls not so much its past grandeur, but the dreadful scenes of the mutiny. There is one incident of the siege when the men, women, and children had waited so long amid intense sufferings for the coming of the relief and three months had passed. "Then one day as a flight of bullets swept over their heads a whistling sound was heard, and a cry arose from the soldiers, 'It is the Minié!' the bullets of the Minié rifle." At once they understood that friends were near. * * * Then after a lapse of five long minutes they beheld our soldiers fighting their way through one of the main streets." The other cities described are Benares, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, and Cuddalore. You may read of the great conquerors of the past who ruled with the sword. It is something to think that there are peace and order in a vast country and that India "is obeying Lieutenant Governors and Collectors." Will "the immutable East" ever govern itself?

*CITIES OF INDIA. By G. W. Forrest. Cloth. Pp. [illegible]. Fully illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. [illegible]

An Out-of-Doors Boy.

TRAPPER JIM. By Edwyn Sandys. With Many Illustrations. One volume. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

"Trapper Jim," by Edwyn Sandys, is a book that will inevitably delight the heart and broaden the intelligence of every youth who has a hint of the sportsman's instinct in his composition and furnish by no means dull reading even to the casual grown up who wants a speaking acquaintance with the simple elements of the hunter's art. It is perhaps written in a style a little inclined toward that commonly supposed to be characteristic of the "Sunday school" class of literature, but not disagreeably so, and the moral lessons are for the most part introduced tastefully enough by the paragon of a young man who acts as the author's spokesman in the training of "Jim."

Jim was a boy of fourteen lucky enough to live with a cousin Ned who not only knew all there is to know about trapping and fishing, but possessed the ability and desire to hand down his gathered store of information to a pupil of receptive mind. This book is the record of their excursions by field and river in search of small game, as well as the talks and experiments by means of which Jim was gradually initiated into the secrets of this oldest of man's amusements. The boy that mastered the contents of Mr. Sandys's book would be pretty well equipped with manly accomplishments in the way of swimming, boxing, rowing, and shooting; could take captive most of the denizens of earth, air, and water that he would be likely to meet on his ordinary walks abroad, and could stuff and mount any specimens of his skill with gun and trap he might wish to preserve. He would even have learned all about the way to camp out comfortably in the woods, trapper fashion. The book is full of cuts, well illustrating the already plain text, and altogether it seems as if it would serve much the same purpose to a boy that a cook book does to a girl in introducing her to her proper sphere. It is practical, too. The implements described as the necessary outfit of the youthful sportsman are mostly home-made and simple in construction and would come within the means of the ordinary boy.

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TALES OF NORRIS.

A Variety of Prairie-Stories by the Author of "The Pit."

"A DEAL IN WHEAT" is the first and the valuable of Frank Norris's two volumes of short stories, the other, of course, being "The Octopus," but the first is the more valuable of the two. Of the eight stories which make up the volume, four are concerned in wheat, one with the operations of a Western "Bear" speculator, one with the adventures of the Chicago "Bull" in the Pit, and one with the Chicago Pit itself. The remaining four are of the Pacific Coast, not with the West of the prairie farmers and the operators in wheat, but with the Pacific Coast, and the operators in quicksilver.

They are powerful, romantic, well-coloured tales, lying for the most part in the melodramatic vein, but wonderfully enlivening by the which fiction has assigned to the swashbuckling hero and the three-and-two-pounding hero and the three-and-twenty mean man. Of the latter, not the least is Pop-Leg Smith, who here shows and plays Pop-Leg, his grim pantomime. Pop-Leg Smith, who is a Western "Bear" speculator, and who, in order to make another man Lose money, has allowed himself to be shot through the thigh, and has consequently acquired a limp, and has acquired a habit of cursing and swearing, and has acquired a fine Spanish oath, and has become a fine Spanish gentleman. But, says the story-teller, under the stage:

"This was prejudice, said prejudice is the only thing about this were Pop-Leg that ain't plain bad, and that prejudice, you get to know, was just along of his being two on that one subject. Just the same as some gambler has Fortune's sigh, make an shaking, or sigh seem a speckled bird."

An effective thing is the "Memorandum of Sudden Death," a manuscript supposed to be written in the palace of the tragedy by a man of literature, one of a body of troopers and scouts followed, dogged, surrounded, and picked off by hostile Indians upon the plains. Written on, and found beside the bodies and given to the world just as the deceased man wrote it, it is a thing that readers will remember, a thing surely hard to do, yet, one must think, singularly well done.

For the sailoring tales, they have a charm of their own. They deal gently with the shady side of the Three Black Crows—underliners of sight "suspectation" from Alaska to the Horn involving imminent risk of the neck and chances by the Pacific and Oriental Flotation Company of San Francisco, Cyrus Ryder, President. The three smugglers cruise to Central American revolutionists with adroit petticoated entertainers; they steal otter skins of fabulous price from Russians, (first filling the Russians with a wonderful champagne made by the Pacific and Oriental Flotation Company out of Rhine wine, stewed out milk, raisins, rock candy, and alcohol) and sail on the trackless seas of the South Pacific to a nameless island with a 300-year-old skeleton in his chest and a treasure alongside. This is the story of the "Ship that Saw a Ghost"—the story of a two-century-old derelict. A stout stolen daughter she was, the skipper, the Glorious by name, and thenceforth she lay at the San Francisco docks, "never to panel blue water again or to taste the trades—no pilot to take her out, no Captain to navigate her, no seaman to feed her crew, no sailoy to walk her decks." For the sorrowing man has his pensioner—"and the Glorious is suspect. She has seen a ghost." It is a good yarn, and there is in it some work after the inspiration of the Ancient Mariner which is as fine of the kind as one often reads. Certainly the reader will carry away in his mind a ghost of his own in the haunting memory of an aching of a lone, lonely sea and the ancient, tattered, sounding ghost ship rippling the water beneath her rotten bows, moving across the track of it with never a wind astern. The spinal chills and thrills, that mysterious vibration of the nerves which comes upon the touch of the Thing Unseen—incomprehensible, contradictory of logic—these the reader will have as he reads, if by in fact a man entirely machine-made. For there is still a shell—and Mr. Norris had it—to remind the most sceptical that there is more in earth and heaven than steam and electricity can move or modern stocking wheels govern.

"The Ghost of the Counterfeiters," on the contrary, is an explained ghost—a night-mared sleep-walker—sleep-walking being a childish survival in the one of the Three Black Crows—and "The Riding of Felipe" is a Mexican tale of a woman stolen and a good horse that did not fall at need. Which is the prize plot of romances.

Altogether, they are stories worth while—three of the dead romances of the pioneer West by the dead romancer of the wonderful episode in civilization.

Beatrice and Her Children.

THE BEATRICE BOOK. By Ralph Hamilton Brotherton. 12mo. Pp. 80. New York: John Lane.

Very much excessively good children or Gerald and Beatrice would fare ill in this cruel world of real live facts. Even in the world of story book they seem almost too good to believe in. In all the 80 pages which a doting father covers to tell about the wife of his bosom and the children of his heart, they scarcely do the naughty thing—and even then, when one Rose Brotherton's frock which her brother was building, so sister was her—someone, no humanly and sincerely her grief that hearts of stone must have bled at the sight. Then, too, she had another human weakness—quite a modern development. She stuck her little finger out wide when she lifted her cup and drank her milk and water. Beatrice's methods of rearing her children, as we see it in a very dear twilight into them, were admirable, if difficult to the last degree:

"It nothing for us children, I said.
"Because I'm not worthy of your love.
"We must check our faults, I said, do.
"So Rose rubbed her a golden shilling of hers.
"But it isn't anything naughty," Rose said, crying.
"Of course I don't say it is. I only want to show it."
"It would be unkind to scold her."
"I'm no humane or anything, Rose."
"But she's so sensitive. You'd have to speak gently."
"I should say, Rose, I'm the sensitive one, but I shall be over, over to worry with you if you do that again."
"You had better make it in one," Beatrice said.
"All right. If you'll promise to correct her."
"Oh, I will, but I'll do it so kindly that she won't know she's being corrected."
"So" she began to fret and worry. She was checking out the Richard Hay correspondence of her father. As Beatrice explained to me more than once that evening, we thought she were afraid that I did not believe it or might forget it, it was not as if it were anything naughty in Beatrice.

Beatrice nurtured her chin and looked into the fire until bedtime. Back her brain as she might, she could not see her way to correct Rose without hurting her feelings. This was very kind and motherly of Beatrice, but it was not altogether sensible. She was trying to save her own feelings as well as Rose's. If Rose should think she was being scolded when really she was only being corrected, Beatrice would feel that she ought to resign her motherhood to somebody more capable of drawing a distinction between scolding for naughtiness and correcting for unfortunate but perfectly innocent habit.

"It will have to be done very carefully," Beatrice said, with a sigh.

"Do it it, just it over, is my advice," I said her. "Have the tooth out with a jerk. Don't have it in and try to stop it. That would hurt far more."

"I must think it over."

"But you've promised to do it. No fumbling. Remember that."

"Oh, no, I'll do it."

"Yes, but don't worry so about it."

"I'm not worrying," she declared.

"Yes, you are."

She shook her head. "No," she said, decidedly.

And so on for twenty-two inner pages, until finally Rose is corrected—and feels very sad, and receives presents, and bids the dear little girl that she is going hard never to do it any more "cos it's vulgar," you know. We who remember our own wild, sweet childhood, with its joys of disobedience, its sorrows of punishment, (alas! too often corporal,) and its bitter-sweet fruits of repentance, have it in our hearts to pity those the immortals in whose faults are so few and to prophesy nervous prostration for Beatrice herself if she don't stop worrying about them. We recall with a distinct sense of disappointment a former study of Mr. Brotherton's, "The Child's Mind." The book, in sight into children which that little book showed in our excuse for expecting something a little more human in "The Beatrice Book."

Ade's Anti-Slang Stories.

IN BABEL. By George Ade. 12mo. Pp. 204. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mr. George Ade has grown ambitious. He would show the public—his public that made with such avidity his Fables in Slang—that he can write pure English as well as perverted. So much of the ephemeral magazine literature has been lately signified by book form that these thirty-five stories can't call them stories, and even sketches is suggestive of too much plot—which Mr. Ade has "reversed" from his daily distributions to newspapers, are as worthy the honor of cloth back and "Preface" as half the books that are part of the modern literary flood. Mr. Ade has changed the form of his fables, but he has not changed his style. The old slangy phrases of his Fable days come back to haunt him, and at least half a dozen of these collected tales have a familiar tone of "street talk." However, all of them have the commendable quality of going straight to the point in a true, repentant fashion. There is nothing to hide, there is no climax to reach, there is simply an incident which Mr. Ade would relate, or a conversation he would repeat, or a funny thing that must be told to those who saw it without realizing its news value. Looking through the list of titles "Why 'Gondola' Was Put Away," comes the nearest to being a story. An unfortunate, half-starved young man who in the dark of night mistook into what he supposed was an old barn suddenly discovered a perfect fairy godmother's supply of clothes, with warm bedclothing thrown in. The next day, when the sun of the day sought him he learned that he had visited unwittingly the county fair and incidentally had eaten up almost all the food exhibit. "Billie Whittlesy," "Tall-Story," "Mr. Wimberly's Trousers," "Could Button Up," "The Blood Cherry," and "Mr. Pagson's Satirical Christmas" may also be mentioned as about the best of the collection. In "The Dip" and "The Judge's Son," Mr. Ade has conveyed the slightly pathetic, but mostly, his humor is on the sunny side of broad farce. It read one of it, then, with interest, but one can hardly continued the book. They are the kind of stories useful to fill up gaps when advertisers lags and the gazette begin to limpt.

A Promise Unfulfilled.

THE CARMEN TRIUMPHANT. By Henry Harrison Brown, Author of "Summer Court Romance," "The Wrecking Lieutenant," "Jack Brown," in one volume. Pp. 320. Chicago, New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

"The Carmen Triumphant" opens well, despite its too jaunty furniture, but with the impossible absurdity of the maddest marriage ever arranged, even in a novel, the tale comes to carry conviction with it.

The Brother's career, which gives the book its title, we should hardly call "triumphant," rather that of the moderately successful artist, who, having failed as a student, wins some modest laurels for his dramatic powers.

The characters are well introduced, those of the Harrison brothers affording a fine contrast, but they fail to be sustained, and one's interest in them, little by little, is slipping away.

The book has many good, sympathetic touches, is written with vivacity, and will attract present discussion for its title-page.

Miss Fowler's "Pluck and Power."

PLUCK AND POWER. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Pluck and Power," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, has the inevitable moral tagged to its end. The triumph of Christianity over scholasm, of God over the faithless, is the point for the story, and it must be said in Miss Fowler's credit that she has worked out her situations with interest and strength, although it is true she was brought to bay at the last and had to resort to melodrama in order to "bring everything out right."

The thing about Miss Fowler's book that is most likely to appeal to one, however, is the bright straightness of its style. The author herself has a pleasing way of saying things which will hold one's attention far more than the real sense of what she says. There are many phrases in the story where she drops the thread of the romance and, wandering off into some bypath, remember sharp delightfulness—as a doctor survey when she strolls back to the real story of Conrad Clayton, his wife, Orlando, and the dramatic wrecking out of the curse of an itinerant preacher. Conrad Clayton's character is very well defined early in the book. There is a suggestion of the hard-headed Mr. Gradgrind about the practical Conrad, and his attitude toward the patient and abiding Gertrude awaken memories of Mr. Dombey. To the humble Gertrude he thus defines their positions: "Ambition is the ruling passion of my life, and therefore I could not allow anybody—not even my own wife—to stand between me and its fulfillment. • • • Understand me; ambition is the only thing you will ever hate. I not only love you better than any other woman in the world; you are the only being in the world, man or woman, for whom I have an atom of real affection. And I always shall make you happy. If you take me as I am and not expect impossibilities of me. I told you when we were engaged as I tell you now that love of power is my master passion, and that no woman was justified in marrying me who was not content to stand second to that."

But with the coming of the later generation Conrad's character imperceptibly softened. Before his marriage Conrad was instrumental in the arrest and conviction of a little gipsy boy for poaching on his preserves. Dead to the tears and entreaties of the boy and his mother, Conrad had the lad convicted, even in the face of the entreaties of an old wandering preacher who happened to be passing. "Very well," said the preacher:

"Thou hast sold thy soul for principality and power, and principality and power shalt thou obtain. But because thou hast shown no mercy to this widow's son God shall show no mercy toward thee. Thou shalt keep up ribbons, but thy first born shall never gallop them; thou shalt make a great name for thyself, but thy first born shall never hear it after thee. And if thou shalt cry unto God for thy first born He shall not hearken, inasmuch as thou hast not hearkened when this woman cried for her first born unto thee."

And the fulfillment of this prophecy is the theme of the story. There are many well-drawn characters in the book and many bright and witty things which they say. Mark Gillingtlee, the direct antithesis in character to Conrad, distributes the latter by playing upon the higher ideals of the people, while Conrad works upon their lower passions. And in Eileen we have a picture of sweet womanhood, strong and loving. From her mother, the beautiful Kathleen Kirkpatrick, she had inherited a quaintness of phrase and thought that was very fetching.

In short, one may find much to be read and enjoyed in this book. It would not be hard to run through its pages and collect any number of bright, terse sayings—two-edged things, such as Miss Fowler loves to say—which sparkle and flash like epigrams and sometimes strike home with unerring aim.

Two Boys and a Girl.

DEFENDING THE BANK. By Edward S. Van Zile. Illustrated by J. H. Bacon. 12mo. Pp. 318. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

This is a very clever story about two very clever boys and a girl who is as near a match for the boys as a mere girl could be reasonably hope to be. It begins with a tremendous fight on the lot between one of the boys, named Jack, and a big, bullying bully, and it ends with the capture of three full-grown burglars in the absolutely burglar-proof vault of the Olympus Bank of Troy, N. Y., of which Jack's father is the President. This capture is effected by smoking the outside into insensibility with most unusual chemical smokes, and the policemen remove the inanimate three to the lock-up without difficulty. The crooksmen have previously been securely trapped by the other boy, whose name is Tom, standing beneath the hole they have made in the vault and grasping in a steady young hand the presumably safer end of a pistol.

Meanwhile this Tom has been playing lady detective in an unfeminingly able manner and neglecting his business in a fashion which, if it sometimes his teacher, will win unstinting sympathy from all open-minded readers who are old enough to know better.

As for Kate, she is the sweet girl who ever shared awful secrets with a brother and a brother's chum and adored both immensely. You can see her big eyes grow round and bright when the boys tell her they are observing desperate criminals, and you can hear her cracking laughter when she startles Brother Jack from his naughty-hunted dreamy by pretending herself to be a burglar. Brother Jack, if by no means as able a detective as Tom, has the gift of other useful vocabulary, the terms of which come in his dream to the ears quite unexpectedly sometimes.

Mr. Van Zile is in this book, as in others, a humorist of varied powers, and he has a humorous story to tell, and he tells it well, and in full-grown English, not overgrown English, but English quite within the range of an intelligent boy, and not demanding leaves on the part of the grown-up reader.

A Very Wayward Son.

THE RED-HEADED SHAMUS. By Shaun Tyrrell. Illustrated by Frank Verbeck. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. $1.25.

This new novel deals with life in a mining-logging community where industry is beginning to take hold in the clearings, but the old ways of the lumbering lords still. Obviously, the material is to be as at home with the every-day life of the denizens of the town of Red-Keg, upon which the book takes its title, is gathered from points who have seen the life. Descendants of the district school, of lumbering camps, of the operation known as the "business of the rail-way," (when logs are wrested down stream,) country merchants, and country preachers bear the stamp of fact. The representation of character is less real. When a young woman in the hands of abductors is found by friends after days of search and sorrow, "And how are my dear parents?" Pyrs knew perfectly well that no such person woman ever was or could be. This is one instance of many. It appears, in fact, that in his enjoyment to maintain as much pathos and goodness as might be the author could lose no chance to make sports any the proper thing—and it appears also that the proper thing must be said in very proper words.

This does not mean that the story lacks action—or the minor requirement of action. The wayward Sam is one of the most all-around villains ever conceived by the humorous imagination of a novelist eager to show sinners the error of evil. Sam is a liar, a coward, a sneak, an unpleasable and he attempts murder a dozen times; he robs the mails; he is a moonshiner; he runs away with one girl and throttles another; he is all the while wheeling around a doubled young thing named Lettie and begging her to lend him a lying tongue in his wicked schemes. Yet, being caught safe and sound and handcuffed and Lettie interceding for him in court, he repents—and presently turns hero.

For the rest, there is the love story of an Irishman named Barney and an Irish girl named Norah; there is another love story of a capable school teacher and his young lady assistant, who have the unusual appreciation of Amy Martha, and interwoven with this last is the tragedy of a giant lumberman who also loved the young lady assistant, and who lost his life pulling the school-master out of a jam of logs. Moreover, there are bear fights, tavern brawls, an exciting climatic saving scene, and a thrilling detective story, with disguises of false whiskers and pretended drunkenness. It is evidently a serious effort to put the life of Red-Keg into epic form, and as such deserves commendation.

An Ox-Eyed Irish Girl.

JOHANNA. By S. M. Crozier. 12mo. Pp. 318. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This is a story of the Old Sod, as you may know by the fact that pigs are called "bonnes" and other things by other queer names. Johanna is a Kerry girl, very beautiful, and very good, but magnificently dull. Which is certainly not the average way of the Irish girl in fiction. However, Johanna divinely tall, raven-haired, and gray-eyed, was brought up by a curmudgeon of a miserly father, by profession a peddler of eggs, and that is a lonely place. So she grew to womanhood very ignorant, having little of the English but great love for Shamus McCarthy, a youth of a boy who had the grace to love her well in return. Shamus was, in appearance, Irish for Johanna—and certainly much prettier—and so Shamus (who is James in English) called his sweetheart.

But there was a wicked red-haired girl who wanted Shamus for herself, and much trouble came of that; for Shamus went off to the wars, and Shrovetide, minding the pigs and waiting for him patiently at home, presently had to take the red-haired vixen for a stepmother. To escape this red-haired one, and a distasteful marriage to a decrepit person of vast wealth, the poor beauty ran away to Dublin. There she was captured by a wicked lodging house lady in chronic need of servants and becoming a much-abused household drudge, so continued many months, while Shamus fought and got honorable wounds in South Africa. And all this while, because Johanna had never learned to write, Shamus was thinking her dead.

Yet in the end comes Shamus covered with glory and wounds and walking stiffly with a crutch, and there is Shrovetide, too, but still beautiful—and a fine wedding.

A Book to Cheer.

THE FORTUNES OF FIFI. By Molly Elliot Seawell, author of "Paul Jones," "The Twelfth Hour of Morvan," "Children of Destiny." Illustrations by F. De Thulstrup. In one volume. Pp. 320. Cloth, embossed. $1.25. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.

A sprightly and sparkling little story has Miss Seawell told in "The Fortunes of Fifi," full of the true French gaiety de coeur. There are pleasant glimpses of the great Napoleon, the Napoleon of John S. C. Abbott, not of Mme. de Rémusat, and of the gentle dreamer Pius VII. In the midst of so many darkling streams of tragic fiction it is a delight to come beside a simple little rill of gladness pure and simple. There is not a dull or a sorrowful page in this pretty extravaganza, and one could not find more charming companions for a Summer's day than the fascinating Fifi and her faithful Cartouche, "the first man across at the terrible passage of the Bridge of Lodi" and the most honest of men and unselfish of lovers. Miss Seawell is to be warmly thanked for a sweet and wholesome romance and for the light-hearted mood in which, perhaps, we follow the fortunes of Fifi.

The illustrations are good for the whole, collectively, save that Fifi has interviewed with the Pope the pink cheek of Fifi and somewhat the nose. It does not seem an easy matter to persuade an artist to read carefully the book he illustrates.

"A DEAL IN WHEAT AND OTHER STORIES OF THE NEW AND OLD WEST." By Frank Norris. Illustrated by Remington, Remington, Marchand, and Vierge. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

CHARLES MARRIOTT.

A Well Written Novel by the Author of "The Column."*

MR. MARRIOTT'S people talk well, but behave after a very irritating fashion. The heroine is of a kind that begins to loom large in fiction, a young lady who defies every canon of convention, ranging herself with women who overleap all restraining barriers, and then, actively aided and abetted by her author, poses as a martyr because society takes her at her face value, and places her without the pale. Since social as well as medical diagnosis is based upon symptoms, we cannot quite see what Lenyon and Audrey Thurston expected when they elected to dwell together in a dual oneness of life, "bound by no ties but intellectual sympathy." Naturally, a young woman so living, and introduced by her companion as "Audrey Thurston," with no prefix of respect, needs some explanation; but those who do not at once recognize her perfect purity meet scant consideration from Mr. Marriott. Her refusal to put any restraint upon a dangerous madman, or even to admit his madness, is another absurdity of her character, with the result that her frantic folly spoiled better lives than her own. The other heroine, who bears the extraordinary name of Michal, is more admirable than the "epic and homicidal" Audrey, but she, too, is living up to a needless and foolish whim, the resolution not to marry her betrothed while a brother eminently well able to take care of himself remains unmarried. This brother, Godfrey Julian, although the author has taken much pains with him both as a politician and a lover, fails to appeal to the reader as does the clear-headed poet Tate, who pays for everybody else's blindness to the logic of events—and appearances.

Despite our quarrel with the characters and the situations the book is to be judged by standards altogether different from those applied to the ordinary novel. A robust largeness of thought pervades the story, and its English is a delight—"averse from" at last is a minor joy among many others of delicate word-handling. There are fine things finely said in "The House on the Sands." Although it hits rather hard, we cannot resist the temptation of showing us to ourselves as "ithers" (some ithers) see us—Mr. Marriott and the Poet Tate:

America is useful to us as the collector of facts is useful to the man of insight. It is very necessary to discriminate between notions and ideas; a boot machine is one thing, a social or political principle quite another. "Yankee notions" are quite valuable, but American ideas for us are already exploded. We lived through the present American stage a hundred years ago; America is still in the eighteenth century, the "age of reason." They see salvation in material prosperity. Americans don't think, they calculate; they are amazingly clever, but not very wise; they have no statesmen, only politicians. * * * America seems to be incurably provincial in its aims. (And provincialism is) mainly self-consciousness, which is always a sign of immaturity. As an example of self-consciousness take the behavior of the Americans over the war with Spain. That message of sympathy to the Queen was a profound piece of self-portraiture. And when the war was over—well, perhaps I can sum up their state of mind in a Dooleyism: "Whin the bands had stopped playing 'See the Conquering Hero' the g-r-reat American Gineral stepped forward. 'Lave up on that now,' he says. 'Boys, ivery wan of you would have done the same. I only done me duty,' he says, 'an' tell the rayporthers.'" All their big undertakings, when they are not frankly commercial, are spoiled by that fatal "tell the rayporthers."

On a California Sheep Ranch.

THE EDGE OF THINGS. By Elia W. Peattie. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Out at "The Edge of Things," where the sky meets the desert and only the barking of the coyote and the cry of the sheep greet the ear of man, Time somehow cheats Life, and a man becomes old before he has realized the slow creeping of the months. And yet it is very lonely on the California desert, and in the rainy season blue devils come with the evening hours, while when the fair days come, they are fair indeed, but with an intense, concentrated fairness that dazzles one with their wonder. Of the life out there on the sheep ranches Elia W. Peattie tells with a charming note of affection, as though fingering some pleasant reminiscences, which, however, are not without their pain. The Edge of Things was really not the name of the place. A young college graduate, eager to enter life's campaign, chose the broad and unpeopled West for his starting place. The ranch, which he called the Edge of Things, lay two days' ride away from the larger and richer ranch of the Esmeralda, where Papin, the overseer, read his much-thumbed Shakespeare and thought bitterly of a life in the East full of sad memories.

The Edge of Things had been deserted until Dilling Brown, with a young man's hope, drove up with his sheep, his dogs, his men, and his Chinese cook, to take possession. Papin had not told the younger man why it was that the little adobe had been left so hurriedly by its former occupants, the brother and sister Cusack. It was enough that he should know that the place was ownerless, and so Dilling Brown took it by the royal right of possession. The place had been left untouched, as though its former owners had decided hastily to quit it. There was a room there which had once been Miss Cusack's. In the fullness of his loneliness it is not strange that Dilling Brown should have fallen into the way of loving the thought of the girl who had been there before him. And later, when he heard her sad story—how one day from sheer weariness of the awful routine of loneliness, the endless bleating of the sheep, the oppressive sameness of the days, her brother had suddenly dropped out of his saddle on to all fours and with the simple cry of his flock had begun to eat grass with them, Dilling Brown began to fight in earnest—to fight against the fear of a similar fate.

Mrs. Peattie has not overlooked the romance part of her story. Dilling Brown is saved the tragic fate of the Cusack boy, and is yet reserved for happiness. If the path of his happiness leads through rather unnatural ways, Dilling Brown's whole life was one to encourage the belief in the naturalness of the unnatural. Life on the sheep ranches itself is the most unnatural thing of all.

It is Louis Papin, however, who seems to appeal with greater tenderness to the author. His courage, his philosophical mind, the smile with which he meets the dangers of the place—and they are many—the fight with home-madness, a disease more incurable than fever in the desert, and finally his love and its reward are all told, and they make a story which will hold the attention to the end.

A Happy Princess.

AN APRIL PRINCESS. By Constance Smedley. In one volume. Pp. 322. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A most untrammeled and wayward Princess is the all-conquering young lady who dominates the pages of Miss Smedley's novel. It would never do to let her out of the covers of a book, for in real life she would shake to its centre the most tolerant society. "Daisy Miller" is a prude beside her, and why her friends did not get her to a nunnery "defies the face of clay" to see! One would think that only bolts and bars could have protected her reputation. In a book, however, she is a very engaging Princess, and, barring the mountebank escapade, which is a little too bad for even a pen-and-ink girl, we can laugh with all our hearts over her sparkling audacity, her daring adventures. It is good, too, to know such a happy Princess, and one so innocent and pure-hearted. The author has succeeded well in making us feel how the more than unconventional child is protected by her atmosphere of absolute unconsciousness of evil. Such a character is a fresh and original conception, and it is carried out with equal delicacy and spirit. The Aunt, the Queen, the Knight, the Tailor-Made Girl, and all the minor characters stand forth with much vividness. It does not seem quite right to present a sense of duty as a tiresome thing, nor to look upon "the slave that pays" with the eye of Ancient Pistol, but in her colloquy with the Serpent, the Princess comes out so gloriously on the right side, that we are sure "the root of the matter," whatever that may be, is in her, after all. Of course the Quiet Man comes into his own, and the volatile little Princess is safe at last from her indiscretions.

There is a little too much brilliant fooling. We become tired of coruscations; it is only of the "great-still books," like dear Jane Austen's, that we never weary. "An April Princess" should be read in bits, as the hapless reviewer can never read, read aloud, too, to get its best out of it.

Among the Rich.

PRUDENCE PRATT. By Mrs. Doré Lyon. Illustrated by eight original drawings by Malcolm A. Strauss. In one volume. Pp. 298. 12mo. Cloth. George V. Blackburne Company.

Mrs. Lyon draws the fangs of criticism in a delightfully confidential preface, and the most hard-hearted reader must needs approach this "first novel" in a friendly mood. It bears the marks of an unaccustomed hand, the conversations are sometimes harangues, and there are occasional slips in the English, as in the use of "aggravate," and in the all-conquering heroine's expression, "angry at me." Moreover, the discussion at a luncheon party of the widowhood of the hostess was, to say the least, in very bad taste.

We are introduced into the usual depassingly opulent society of the novels of the day. They move in country houses on the Hudson, in New York, in Saratoga, and they all have array that would have eclipsed Solomon in all his glory, and "money to burn." A youth whose income is stated as "about twenty-five thousand a year" is spoken of by a worldly mamma as a "poverty-stricken young man." But the author is on the right side of the problems that arise, the tale is wholesome and pure, and interesting withal, especially to the larger portion of the novel-reading public, the Young Girl, who will fairly revel in the details of costume, which a mere man finds hopelessly bewildering. This same Young Girl will delight in the youthful faces, the coiffures, and the eminently correct clothes as illustrated, while the format of the book is a pleasure to any eyes.

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A Handsome Woman's Dilemma.

ELEANOR DAYTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. In one volume. 12mo. Pp. 415, cloth. New York: John Lane.

A glorious woman who tried to stand aside from her own beauty, who insisted upon being loved for her real self, and not for "her beautiful shell," is the heroine of Mr. Stephenson's new novel. Napoleon III., without any particular reason, appears in the first and last chapters of the book, which is otherwise a simple domestic tale. The key to Eleanor's life is the "strange conviction which dominated her first youth; the belief that she should lose her beauty, and that the great struggle of her life would be to keep sweet and noble when adulation ceased." The story is well told and is noble in all its issues, but it lacks that indefinable artistic touch which would give it compelling interest.

*THE HOUSE ON THE SANDS. By Charles Marriott. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo, cloth. The Bodley Head. New York: John Lane.

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THE JESUITS.

The Part They Played in the History of England.

THE "Jesuits in England"* begins with the visit paid by Ignatius Loyola to London, but precisely when that happened is not known, probably some time after 1530. In 1534, under Loyola's wonderful invention, the Jesuit Order was born. A few days after the death of Queen Mary, in November, 1558, the first Jesuit, Father Ribadeneira, was sent to England. His duty was probably one of observation. The first regular missionary with a clearly defined purpose was Father Thomas King. Mr. Walsh writes that the Jesuits of the time of Elizabeth always assumed disguises. As they were subject to arrest, to pretend to be what they were not was their only means of escape. Among the most celebrated of the Jesuits was Robert Parsons. According to the testimony of the times, "he, Parsons, was dressed up like a soldier, such a peacock, such a swaggerer, that a man must have had a very sharp eye to catch a glimpse of any holiness and modesty shrouded beneath such a garb, such a look, such a strut." During the Commonwealth there was an Irish Jesuit who assumed not less than twelve different disguises.

The bull of Pope Pius V. of February, 1570, deposing Elizabeth of her throne, and forbidding her subjects to obey her, brought to the front the Jesuit Father Woodhouse. He had the courage to write Lord Burleigh urging him to acknowledge his "great iniquity and offense against Almighty God, especially in disobeying that supreme authority and power of the See Apostolic." This period was one of great danger to the Queen. Conspiracies to place Mary Queen of Scots on the throne of England were many. Only a few months before the Duke of Norfolk had been executed for high treason. History insists that the murder of Elizabeth had been arranged for by Philip II. Woodhouse was arrested in 1561 and executed in 1573 for high treason. Mr. Walsh comments on the fact that Pope Leo XIII., in 1886, raised Thomas Woodhouse to the rank of the "Blessed," and the late Cardinal Manning declared that Woodhouse "suffered for the Faith."

The bull deposing Elizabeth having come to naught, then it is affirmed that a league was entered into between Pope Gregory XIII., Philip of Spain, and the Duke of Tuscany, a league known as the "Plan of Campaign." Armed forces were to be sent to England. Leaders were wanted in England, and two Jesuits, Edward Campion and Robert Parsons, went on this dangerous mission. The annalists of the time draw a wide distinction between the two men, Campion and Parsons.

Parsons was rough and uncouth in his manners, more pugnacious in every way, a kind of ecclesiastical Ishmael, whose hand was all the days of his life against almost everybody outside of his own order, and one whose most bitter foes, in his later years, were the English secular priests of his own Church. Campion, on the other hand, was refined in his deportment, with a pleasing manner, and possessed of great oratorical powers.

Campion's arrest took place in July, 1581. Is the story to be believed that the Queen was desirous of saving his life? Nevertheless, Campion was put on the rack. Mr. Walsh writes: "I do not for one moment justify Elizabeth's Government in the use of torture; on the contrary, I deeply deplore it and consider it worthy of the deepest censure." Mr. Walsh follows carefully all the details of the plot in Scotland when Mary Queen of Scots was to be put on the throne and Elizabeth dispossessed. To try to whitewash Aubigny, afterward Duke of Lennox, is an impossible thing. Aubigny had for patron the infamous Duke of Guise, whose memory, as the murderer of Coligny, and a main factor in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, must be always looked at with horror. Lennox was both a liar and a coward, and the King of Scotland a silly personage. The instigations of the Jesuits in Scotland were doomed to failure. Mr. Walsh writes:

> Justly or unjustly, as a matter of fact, in the public estimation the Jesuits were mixed up with almost every political crime perpetrated in England from the time they started their first mission down to 1605. With the exception of the Gunpowder Plot, the evidence of their complicity in the attempted assassination of Queen Elizabeth is largely derived from the statements of spies in the employ of her Government. The difficulty of dealing fairly with such evidence is obvious. It cannot be placed as of as high authority as that of independent witnesses, yet it would be unwise to reject it altogether.

Unquestionably there were wicked liars on both sides. Neither Elizabeth nor Mary Queen of Scots was a model of veracity. As to James, he certainly was "a double-faced hypocrite." No one would hold up Philip of Spain as a model sovereign. When there came to Rome the news of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, then it looks as if the plans of conquering England by means of the Armada were discussed. The bull of Sixtus V., Mr. Walsh writes, few Englishmen have ever taken the trouble to read. In this volume it is printed in full. The Queen was to be deposed and the conversion of the English was determined on.

Indefatigable was Parsons in all the plottings of those troublous times. There seems to be much difficulty in getting at the printed testimony of the period. The Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessopp writes how difficult it has been for him to lay his hands on such particular material.

Will it ever be possible to convince an Englishman that Guy Fawkes or Robert Catesby was a brave and gallant gentleman? Father Tesimond, whose real name was Greenway, testifies that Fawkes "was a man of great piety, of exemplary temperance, and remarkable for his punctual attendance upon religious observances." As Mr. Walsh rather dispassionately puts it, the action of some of the modern Popes, who would have elevated the plotters of the Gunpowder crime to be saints "has a very unpleasant look about it."

The author, when he tells of the reign of James I. and his marriage to the Catholic Anne of Denmark, puts in the front the action of the Jesuits, for there is little question that the Queen was entirely under the influence of the society. The main charge Mr. Walsh makes against the Queen is that she pretended to be a Protestant. When writing of Charles II., the "Merry Monarch," what was the King's faith is rather difficult to determine. Charles probably, when he wanted money, would have adopted (apparently) any religion. Mr. Walsh follows Charles through many of his political intrigues. That he was a pensioner of the King of France no one can dispute to-day. The story is introduced that one of Charles's many illegitimate sons was sent to a Jesuit school in France, in pursuance of the orders of his father, and some correspondence is introduced in the volume relative to this. Charles II. was a traitor, for he sold the interests of England to the King of France for $200,000 a year. Fortunately for the country over which he reigned, Charles's vices led him entirely away, and he was impotent for good or evil. The sin of Charles was that under a solemn oath he declared he was a Protestant when he was actually a Catholic. At the conclusion of the volume there are several chapters treating of the founder of the order, Ignatius Loyola, and the affiliations of the society. The measures proposed by Mr. Walsh to combat that gaping dragon which is to swallow up England, is fairly drastic, his dread of the Jesuits is such, that he wants to get entirely rid of them.

*JESUITS IN GREAT BRITAIN. A Historical Inquiry Into Their Political Influence. By Walter Walsh. Cloth. Pp. 358. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Politics and a Woman.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE. A Story of American Politics. By John D. Barry. Illustrated by Rollin G. Kirby. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.50.

The cynical saying that a good woman is the most uncharitable of God's creatures, and Mr. Kipling's word for it that woman "never can understand" anyhow, may be assumed to have at least a basis of truth. And this is the "fixed idea" in "The Congressman's Wife." The story is a study of a season of storm and stress in the menage of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs. Briggs is a promising young statesman, a member of Congress, who, setting out as a reformer, drifted into representing a great railway corporation upon the floor of the House. Mrs. Briggs is the daughter of one person and the sister of two other persons, and is constitutionally unable to look compromise with evil in the face. When Mrs. Briggs finds out the well-spring of the money she has been lavishing upon entertainments at the National capital, when Mrs. Briggs loses confidence in her husband's moral character, there you have the problem. On the whole, one must think that Mr. Barry has made his Mrs. Briggs do the thing at once logical and feminine, however contradictory some may consider the two adjectives thus coupled. Certainly, there is something convincing in the air of martyrdom with which the lady persists in the course she has marked out, miserable herself, resolved to be miserable, resolutely making other people miserable. We have seen good women do just that thing outside of books, and we have probably earnestly desired to murder them—though they were precisely right and we hopelessly wrong. Here Mrs. Briggs is right, but for all that you have a tenderness for the wretched hypocrite Briggs.

Obviously the scope of the story affords opportunity for pictures of political-social life in Washington and for a variety of matter more cheerful than that of the main theme. One is introduced at a ball given by the Briggses to a horrid flighty young thing—cast as a blackmailing society reporter—indignant because she is ushered into a side room and herded with the press apart from the throng, but one is also permitted to meet a newspaper man who is a credit to the calling (and to humanity) and the Congressman's good angel. To be sure, he is an anomaly as a newspaper man—for he is a moving member in a reform club.

The curious may also like to be shown the inside of a candidate's house on election night—'phone bells ringing and messenger boys rushing in and out with yellow slips bearing the figures of the latest returns. It's all here, and the reader is behind the scenes with the political wires cobwebbing about his head. That's saying nothing, either, of being allowed to overhear talk between candidates and bosses, candidates and lobbyists, candidates and heelers. Moreover, the Congressman has a private secretary, a nice young man, and a niece, a lively young woman. These two do the lively young woman. These two do the obvious thing and provide the "comic relief."

The Story of Many Conversions.

THAT BETTY. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.

"That Betty" is really not half bad, as girls go. She is a good-hearted girl, in spite of old Jeannie's repeated denials, and even old Jeannie finds it out at last. The little story is written in that pure and dainty style that is usually the better part of Mrs. Spofford's books. There is a strong flavor of "Peace on earth, good will to men" about it. From the master who defied God in health and turned to Him when sickness came, down to That Betty herself, whose change of heart was a pleasing thing to see, one is associated with really good and religious people. Indeed, even before the master believed in the wonders of the Lord he was a good man and a gentleman. Afterward, when he became a minister, his eloquence brought many souls to a safe harbor.

The book, however, is not a religious tract. There is a modicum of romance in it, and one has a feeling of rest when he has finished the reading, and knows that perfect peace comes with perfect faith, and perfect faith lies in the love of God, be the creed what it may.

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"A man that displays knowledge hath need of more."

"There be many cruel folk in the world, but ye have only one to fear—yourself."

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HARLEM HEIGHTS.

Conclusion of the Discussion of The Revolutionary Battle.

I.

Judging from the letter of Noell in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Sept. 12, that writer appears to labor under the impression that I pose as a referee on disputed historical problems. My own letter was intended merely as a criticism on Prof. Johnston's version of the battle of Harlem Heights and as a protest against the Knowlton fetich. As yet, however, I see no reason for changing my opinion that the legendary is often truer than the historical accounts—that is, history as interpreted by Noell et al. Naturally enough, truth is frequently stigmatized as vilification and calumny—one reason, probably, why a truthful historian is such a rara avis. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History" is readable, but without value as a historical work. There is no other authority for the statement that Burr pointed out the site of Trinity Cemetery as the place where the battle of Harlem Heights was fought. What a strange spectacle such a sight would present! The main body of the American army at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, the battle "raging" two blocks below, and three blocks further Knowlton and Leitch "scaling the heights" to reach the British rear, while but a short distance away (at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street) old Putnam's men calmly throwing up earthworks! All within the American lines! With even my scant knowledge of the topography of the district I should hesitate to accept such "history," especially when a tablet at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street tells me that "here were the American lines."

As to facts. On Sept. 15, 1776, the Americans had no "strongly fortified camp" north of the Hollow Way, unless we so term one natural fortress, (Fort Washington.) Then, and later, all that hilly ground comprising the northwest end of the island was known as Harlem Heights. Names given to certain places within this region were localisms. A number of steep places bore the name of "Breakneck Hill." While on maps and charts the old Bloomingdale Road ended at One Hundred and Fifteenth (not One Hundred and Thirteenth) Street, at the Hoagland house, an old resident (Mrs. Benson McGowan) states that the road "ran to Manhattanville." From One Hundred and Fifteenth Street it continued along a stone wall dividing the Vandewater and Hoagland farms.

I did not think it necessary to mention that pleasant bit of fiction concerning two battles on Sept. 16. (Clinton gives a "third" attack made by the Americans, which might serve to make title for still another battle.) From the time Knowlton stirred up the British at their outposts (the Jones house, One Hundred and Sixth Street) until the battle ended, (at about the same spot,) there was no cessation of firing except during the time when the victorious British, the Connecticut militia scampering before them, halted insolently to sound the "Fox Chase."

Both the Washington letter, (to Patrick Henry,) where he says that he "proposes to venture something to recover that military ardor which is of the utmost importance to an army," and the testimony of a participant in the battle that the British were "lured" to a certain position where they would be cut off by a body of riflemen "that had been concealed for that purpose," would lead one to believe the action planned rather than the result of accident, as also may be the Washington statement that he was "just closing his letter [to Congress] when report of firing," &c., which presumes an all-night session at headquarters, and the fact that Knowlton could not have started much later than midnight to engage the British outpost "at Brake of day"—the firing referred to by Washington. A most unusual proceeding for a body of troops—pushing on in the darkness without orders or object.

Capt. John Montresor, who brought up the British guns during the action, found "the Enemy, who were attempting to cut off our Left, and getting around us between our Left and Hudson's River." While he makes no mention of "belching ships," his account is full of meat, and worth all the Noellian versions of the battle ever invented. Thoroughly conversant with the neighborhood, he makes use of local names, and leaves no doubt of the site of the battlefield by definitely mentioning "Vandewater's Heights," now above Morningside Park.

J. P. Martin of Douglas's regiment writes: "Col. Knowlton * * * lost his valuable life by unadvisedly exposing himself singly to the enemy."

These authorities—singularly enough carrying out in many essential details the "legendary" account—are, I believe, now accessible to all truthseekers, and a consultation of them would prove instructive if not convincing to those who imagine they have nothing to learn.

Washington could not have been so stupid as to send Hale to the city to find out what force lay directly before the American lines. Such information could be secured from any of the "patriots"—patriots for plunder, as were André's captors—who swarmed the debatable ground between the two armies. Hale's mission was to secure some information upon which Washington could base an opinion of the enemy's designs. Knowlton's command was an irregular force composed of volunteers detached from different regiments. (Knowlton from Durkee's, Hale from Webb's, &c.) They were "sworn to serve in any capacity, by day or by night, by sea or on land," and were often referred to as "scouts," or "range between the two hostile armies." (William Seward of Knowlton Rangers, Pension Bureau Papers.) The roll of this force shows 130 names on Sept. 16, 1776.

There are many details which call for no reference, being so generally known, unless one were writing a pretentious history of the battle. The site of the battlefield is not now a subject of controversy among intelligent men. As to Washington being a "trimmer" on the question of independence, one need but quote Washington himself to prove it. As a general rule writers of to-day have begun to treat the first President less as a pagod and more as a man with honest red blood in his veins, a man who could swear when occasion demanded, and was not above a healthy lie, as was the case when ostentatiously throwing away bags of sand labeled "gunpowder" to deceive the enemy. If it is calumny to state the truth concerning the Connecticut militia, then Gov. George Clinton is the arch-offender when he prayerfully wishes for "no more of that kind," though sadly in need of soldiers. The last we see of Knowlton's command (as soldiers) is when they consistently show their heels to the advancing British and reach Fort Washington in time to surrender with the garrison. It is a far cry now to lay the blame to some visionary traitor. True, there were brave men in the garrison, but the majority were so eager to surrender, or to run away, that one officer abandoned his young wife to the Hessians. (She was known afterward in New York City as "Susie Washington.") A. L.

Brooke, Va., Sept. 15, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Arthur Guiterman seems to have a good hold on the striking incidents connected with the battle of Harlem Heights. Where Mr. Leitch of Virginia dreamed, Mr. Guiterman supplies incontrovertible facts. That the true story of the battle of Harlem Heights should be given generous ventilation is a matter of historical value which every lover of Revolutionary deeds will not fail to recognize.

I have read Prof. Johnston's book and was very much enlightened by its contents. It is certainly a careful production, which must have involved a considerable amount of the author's time, and, so far as can be seen, covers the situation in its entirety. There is a chance for some patriotic poet to glorify both himself and the event by immortalizing the battle of Harlem Heights. In my reading I have never come across any effort in that direction save a very striking and spirited poem by Edward Doyle, the blind poet of Harlem. While Mr. Doyle's verses are not in the ringing ballad style that one would think should be associated with such a martial theme, perhaps their patriotic spirit will be appreciated by readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS:

HARLEM.

From their vessels, gunnel-sunk,
Spring the British. Carnage drunk,
How they rush on Freedom's trail,
Over Harlem's hill and dale.

Harlem! on thy hallowed sod
Freedom kneels, but 'tis to God.
Heart split, how her arms invoke
Like a lightning-smitten oak.

Who is the child with hidden face
In her skirt? The future race!
On they rush with rage more wild
As she stoops to lift her child.

Circling her, the dauntless few
Dash and slash with sabre true.
How their every [illegible] blow
Gleams with souls [illegible] from the foe!

Knowlton [illegible] his heart, dyed red,
From his breast, and waves ahead;
Leitch cries, falling, "On to the foes!
Think of me at the battle's close."

Look! Almighty Justice's form
Stands against the darkening storm—
Stands, and, sheltering the few,
Shows His face to human view!

As may be expected, Mr. Doyle treats the subject from the "inner vision." He is a close student of Revolutionary history and an enthusiast when it concerns the battle of Harlem Heights. EUGENE GEARY.

New York, Sept. 22, 1903.

Boston To-day and Yesterday.

"Boston: A Guide Book," by Edwin M. Bacon, (Ginn & Co.,) was prepared for the convention of the National Educational Association, which met in that city in July of this year. It is a 16mo. of 200 pages, full of photographs and thumbnail sketches, and so well arranged that the visitor can find any desired information in the quickest possible time. The author also suggests that "when about the city on street cars the stranger may apply with confidence to policemen and conductors; the politeness of these officers is proverbial." The author has prepared "something more than a guide book to Boston; it is a historical itinerary, a progress from the past to the present." Its scope embraces, besides the municipality of Boston proper, the various communities which are comprehended in the term "Greater Boston"; historical places and literary shrines beyond these limits, and the North Shore and South Shore of Massachusetts Bay. There are many diagrams and trip maps, which give the visitor bird's-eye views of the town and its suburbs. Bound into the back of the book are eight full-page maps printed in color, which cover areas varying from Copley Square to the whole of New England. The author claims for his idea of map-making that no one can fail to appreciate the new scheme, if accustomed to spreading out in the wind the huge folding maps common to guide books of this character. The work is so well done that the one defect found is the more to be regretted. The description of Wellesley College is in part over six years old and otherwise inaccurate; the chapel has had a building of its own over half a decade, and the observatory here credited to Helen Gould was a gift of Mrs. Whiting.

Translator of "Monna Vanna."

[illegible] Irénée du Pont Coleman, the translator of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," which has just appeared with the imprint of Harper & Brothers, is, as his name might indicate, of French descent on his mother's side. He is an Oxford man and at present connected with the department of English in the College of the City of New York. He has had much experience in translating, partly acquired in translating plays for the late Augustin Daly.

"A Fight for the City."

Persons who, for different reasons, are interested in the correspondence that has passed between Mr. W. T. Jerome and others may be glad to recall that a book published last Spring by the Macmillan Company, "A Fight for the City," by Alfred Hodder, contains much about the present District Attorney, while Mayor Low and his personality are by no means neglected.

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Albert Bushnell Hart's New Study of its Theory and Practice.*

JAMES BRYCE'S "American Commonwealth" had the interest and importance of a foreign statesman's study of government in America; Prof. Hart's has the somewhat different sort of interest and importance attaching to a native scholar's examination of the theory and practice of government. There is less of philosophy and more of detailed fact in the later than in the earlier book, and Prof. Hart has attempted none of those comparisons between American and English institutions, conditions, and practice which lent so much importance to Mr. Bryce's work.

History in brief measure, the legal forms of institutions, and political practice make up the bulk of Prof. Hart's book. He traces the origin of our institutions, National, State, and local, presents them in their formal legal aspect, and shows them in their workings, with their defects and virtues as exemplified in practice. On the whole, this is a characteristically optimistic book. Prof. Hart does not in the least despair of the Republic; he is not hopeless even of city government, and he is able to discuss the boss and the machine with equanimity, to recognize the frequent virtues of the former and the occasional necessity of the latter. Temperance is the author's prevailing tone. He refuses to take extreme ground on the question of State rights, and, while insisting that all government, whether State or Federal, proceeds from the people, does not fail to emphasize the fact that it is the State to which we look in almost all our ordinary social and business relations.

Woman suffrage, Prof. Hart finds, is not gaining strength. He discusses the referendum and the popular initiative without indicating a strong opinion either for or against them. His deductions as to the apparent neglect of the elective franchise by a considerable part of the American people are interesting, surprising, and encouraging, for he finds that the greater part of those who fail to vote do so from causes beyond their control. He thinks the grandfather clause of some Southern State Constitutions probably inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, but he expresses no strong opinion upon the suppression of the negro vote in the South.

It is encouraging to find Prof. Hart holding that we have never yet failed to find a remedy for our political evils, and that we shall correct the defects of city government. He thinks that the inevitable arrest in the growth of cities may hasten improved city administration, and the substitution of a higher civic pride than that in mere size and wealth may help to keep city government decent.

Civil service reform is discussed at considerable length, but one cannot help feeling that a fuller presentation of the practical working of the system in New York and Massachusetts would have been helpful. Prof. Hart's optimism seems to have got a little the better of his judgment in his discussion of the merit system as it exists in this State.

The author thinks the system of an elective judiciary has worked better than might have been feared. He has warm praise for the record of the Federal judiciary. Persons who have not looked into the question of constitutional interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States will be somewhat surprised at the facts of the case as here presented. Prof. Hart, like Mr. Bryce, takes pains to show that the power of the court, strictly speaking, lies not in nullifying unconstitutional statutes, but merely in ascertaining and certifying to the unconstitutionality of statutes which ipso facto were void from the time of their passage.

A valuable part of Prof. Hart's volume lies in his summary histories of institutions, as the Presidency, the tariff, political parties, the Federal judiciary. Parts VII., IX., and X., occupying about 200 pages of the book, are especially valuable as presenting information on subjects not commonly treated adequately in books on Governments of the United States. Here we have finance, foreign relations, (where Prof. Hart is optimistic in his discussion of our diplomacy,) shipping and immigration, foreign commerce, war powers, with a sketch of our wars; the army and the navy, pensions, the organization of domestic commerce, the development of great business combinations, banks, coinage and currency, and a brief discussion of industries as carried on by Government. Transportation is discussed in Chapter XXVII., and here the subject of canals naturally falls. Prof. Hart neglects to mention the pending proposal for the improvement of the canal system of New York. He notes that the Post Office is better administered than the express companies, and, while diffident about the subject of municipal management of street railways, is unable to see why a city owning an underground system should not also own surface systems. Part X., General Welfare, discusses the subject in three chapters. Here are included education, religion and public morals, public order, including crime and punishment, and the ultimate defense of society. Under the last-named subject Prof. Hart, as elsewhere, condemns lynching.

There are a few errors of fact in the volume. By a trivial blunder the number of counties in Texas is given in one place as 246, in another as 243. A more serious blunder, as apparently betraying a defect in the author's investigation, lies in the fact that nearly every reference to Delaware seems to show that Prof. Hart is not aware that that State adopted a new Constitution about six years ago. Some errors of fact, however, were to have been expected in a work so closely packed with information as this book. It is intended in part as a textbook, but it will take a high place as a work of reference with all who wish to have ready access to the essential facts of government in this country. It is rendered the more useful by a pretty full index and an ample bibliography.

*ACTUAL GOVERNMENT AS APPLIED UNDER AMERICAN CONDITIONS. By Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., Professor of History in Harvard University, author of "Formation of the Union," "Salmon P. Chase," "Foundations of American Foreign Policy," &c. Pp. xliv.-599. Cloth. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

AMERICAN RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION. By Emory Johnson, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Transportation and Commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 1899 to 1901. Pp. xvi.-434. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This latest volume in D. Appleton & Co.'s "Business Series" is significant of a great deal in modern American life, and especially in modern American education. It is interesting that a university should have not only a chair of Transportation and Commerce, but that the occupant of that chair should have an assistant of sufficient importance to obtain a place on the Isthmian Canal Commission. The books produced by the occupants of such chairs are characteristic of modern educational methods, being highly experimental, the result of that first-hand study of facts so important in the teaching of the day.

Dr. Johnson's book is not one of opinions; it is rather historical and expository. He does go so far as to say in one place that a consolidated control unrestrained by public regulation is undoubtedly able to exact higher charges than justice would warrant, and in another to announce the belief that the regulation of railroads in the United States is not likely to be accomplished by means of Government ownership. Aside from these and a few like broad general views, he makes little attempt to express his own opinions of the problems related to railway management.

The historical portion of Dr. Johnson's book is mainly embodied in his first four chapters. These chapters are illustrated with interesting pictures of cars and engines and with several old railway posters. Chapter V. deals with the present railway system of the United States. Each of the five great railway groups has a map to itself, and there is a tabulated statement of the mileage of each. In a later chapter Dr. Johnson expresses the opinion that nothing should be done to hasten the further consolidation of the great railway groups on the ground that we are hardly yet ready for the governmental problems that would be presented by such conditions.

In the chapter on railway capital stock watering is explained and mildly deprecated. President Roosevelt's faith in the effectiveness of publicity in the matter of devious corporate policy seems to recommend itself to the author, although he does not refer directly to the President.

Few chapters of the book are more interesting than those on freight service and passenger service. It is significant of our present social condition that Dr. Johnson should agree with Dr. Weyl in the belief that a cheap and comfortable second-class passenger service, which would really be a third-class service, since the parlor car is in effect a first-class car, would result in extending the use of the railways to citizens of persons who now do not ordinarily use them save for necessary business purposes. He thinks the ticket scalpers have deterred the railways from selling low-rate tickets to stimulate special and unusual travel. He would have the ticket scalper under the ban of the law, but would require the railways to redeem all unused portions of tickets. This discussion naturally brings Dr. Johnson to the subject of free passes, and he subscribes to Congressman-elect Baker's view that favors of the kind shown by railway companies to legislators and others in authority have an ulterior object incompatible with public morals.

Nearly half of Dr. Johnson's book is more or less intimately concerned with the questions of competition, monopoly, and governmental regulation. He sketches the history of pooling, admits that it is still in effect carried on in spite of judicial decisions against the legality of it, but recognizes the futility and fatality of unrestricted competition. He finds the work of the Federal Inter-State Commerce Commission on the whole effective for the objects it is intended to compass. Passenger rates, he says, are higher in the United States, but freight rates much lower than in Europe.

In discussing the express business and the possibilities of a parcels post, Dr. Johnson neglects to call attention to the many delays and annoyances of the express business as now conducted by private corporations. Between inefficiency, the result of negligence in many forms, and stupid local laws which limit the effectiveness of public carriers, the express business of the United States, as illustrated in the Greater New York, is maddening to the ordinary citizen, and the speed and precision with which the Post Office ordinarily attends to its share of such business are making a great many friends for an extension of its functions.

Baldwin Sears.

Many inquiries have been made as to Baldwin Sears, author of "The Circle in the Square," a new novel which A. S. Barnes & Co. are to publish shortly. The publishers, while denying his identity as Hamblen Sears, author of "None But the Brave," are unable to say more, as the author wishes to be known through the book and is unwilling that any personal information should be given out. It is surmised, however, that "Baldwin Sears" is one who has already made a reputation in a field of literature other than fiction.

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TO CALIFORNIA AND BACK. By C. A. Higgins and Charles A. Keeler. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN SOUTH WALES. By A. G. Bradley. Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xii.-412. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE HEART OF JAPAN. Glimpses of Life and Nature Far from the Travelers' Track in the Land of the Rising Sun. By Clarence L. Brownell. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Essays and General Literature.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN. By J. Harvey Bloom. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 264. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1 net.

ESSAYS ON GREAT WRITERS. By Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. Crown 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

MEMOIRS OF A CHILD. By Annie Steger Winston. Small 16mo. Pp. 172. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

WITNESSES OF THE LIGHT. By Washington Gladden. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NOVELIST AND OTHER LITERARY ESSAYS. By Frank Norris. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

HOW TO STUDY SHAKESPEARE. By William H. Fleming. Series III. 16mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

COGITATIONS OF A CRANK AT THREE-SCORE YEARS AND TEN. By Septimus Winner. 8vo. Philadelphia: The Drexel Biddle Company.

New Editions.

TWO YEARS AGO. By Charles Kingsley. Introduction by Maurice Kingsley. Two volumes. Vols. 9 and 10 in "Works of Charles Kingsley." 12mo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

DOMBEY AND SON. By Charles Dickens. Biographical edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Introduction by Leslie Stephen. Golden Treasury Series. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

THE LOVE OF AN UNCROWNED QUEEN. Sophie Dorothea, Consort of George I., and Her Correspondence with Philip Christopher, Count Konigsmarck. By W. H. Wilkins. New and Revised edition. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 480. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

Art and Architecture.

HOME ARTS AND CRAFTS. Edited and compiled by Montague Marks. Illustrated. How to teach yourself. Small folio. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50 net.

ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE. Collected by Hy. Wotton, Kt. from the best authors and examples. Small 12mo. Pp. 110. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Nature Books.

MR. CHUPES AND MISS JENNY. By Effie Bignell. The Life Story of two Robins. 12mo. Pp. 298. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

HAMPSHIRE DAYS. By W. H. Hudson. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50 net.

THE CLERK OF THE WOODS. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN FORESTRY. By Samuel B. Green. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-334. Illustrated. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.50.

NATURE'S LAWS AND THE MAKING OF PICTURES. By W. L. Wyllie. Folio. Pp. 100. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.50.

Fiction.

A CANDLE OF UNDERSTANDING. By Elizabeth Bisland. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

LETTERS HOME. A Novel. By William D. Howells. 12mo. Pp. 299. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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THE RED POOCHER. By Seumas Mac Manus. Pp. 150. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

ELEANOR LEE. By Margaret E. Sangster. 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

THE CASTLE OF TWILIGHT. By Margaret H. Potter. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 450. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

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THE CHILDREN'S BOOK. Edited by Horace E. Scudder. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

THE STORIES OF PETER AND ELLEN. By Gertrude Smith. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

TRAPPER JIM. By Edwyn Sandys. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BOOK OF NATURE. By Johnny Jones. Spelling by his mother. Pamphlet. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. (5 copies.)

McCLURE'S CHILDREN'S ANNUAL FOR 1904. Edited by T. W. H. Crosland. Quarto. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

KINGS AND QUEENS. Being the Poetical Works of Beulah, Belinda, John and David. By Florence Wilkinson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20 net.

MOTHER GOOSE JUNGLE BOOK. A Choice Selection of the Original Mother Goose Rhymes. The Various Characters Impersonated by Animals. Drawn by Hugo von Hofstein. Quarto. Chicago: The Madison Book Company. $1.

MICKY OF THE ALLEY AND OTHER YOUNGSTERS. By Kate D. Sweetser. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 178. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SPY OF YORKTOWN. A Story of Arnold and Washington in the Last Year of the War of Independence. By William O. Stoddard. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

THREE GRACES. By Gabrielle E. Jackson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEERING PRELIMINARIES for an Interurban Electric Railway. By Ernest Gonzenbach. 8vo. New York: McGraw Publishing Company.

A NARRATIVE OF MEDICINE IN AMERICA. By James G. Mumford. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $5.

HANDBOOK OF FIRST AID TO THE INJURED. Prepared at the request of the Society of Instruction in First Aid to the Injured by Bowditch Morton. 16mo. Published by Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

INTESTINAL IRRIGATION. By Alcinous B. Jamison. 12mo. Pp. ix-185. New York: 43 West Forty-fifth Street.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5,664. Sept. 22, 1903, to Sept. 9, 1904. Edited by Cyrus Adler. 12mo. Pp. 228. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.

ELEMENTS OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Harry C. Jones. 12mo. Pp. xiii-343. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

SUPERVISION AND EDUCATION IN CHARITY. By Jeffrey R. Brackett. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. Personal Hygiene and Public Health for Schools. By John I. Jegi. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-342. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE. From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903. With the Charter, By-Laws, and the Several Trade Rules Adopted by the Exchange, and a List of its Members. 8vo. Pp. 363. New York: Jones Printing Company.

JOHN CHAMBERS, SERVANT OF CHRIST AND MASTER OF MEN, AND HIS MINISTRY IN PHILADELPHIA. By the Rev. William Elliot Griffis. 12mo. Pp. 166. Ithaca, N. Y.: Andrus & Church.

Miss Burnham's New Story.

JEWEL. A Chapter in Her Life. By Clara Louise Burnham. Eight illustrations by Maude and Genevieve Cowles. Pp. 340. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In "Jewel" Clara Louise Burnham has drawn one of those delightfully natural pictures of child life which have a charm for all classes of readers. The heroine, whose name gives the title to the book, is a plain little maiden, not quite nine years old, the daughter of a black sheep son, who comes as an unwelcome guest to the house of a rich grandfather. She is a lovable child, takes a cheerful, friendly view of the world at large, has a wealth of affection for her relatives, is blessed with a sense of humor, and is entirely free from self-consciousness.

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SCRIBNER'S for OCTOBER

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By JOHN McGAW WOODBURY, New York Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Dr. Woodbury's administration of this department of municipal government is modelling the cleansing methods of great cities everywhere. In this article he considers how a great city is relieved of its waste, how this waste is disposed of, and how the scientific handling of the refuse has transformed one great expense into a source of revenue. The paper is fully illustrated.

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CONTENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.
"Strenuous Life." Professor Goldwin Smith.
The True Life Story of a Nurse Girl. By Agnes M.
Politics in the Philippine Islands. By T. Thomas Fortune.
The Newspaper Poet—His Trade. By W. D. Nesbit.
South American Observations. By Charles M. Pepper.
The Making of an Anarchist. By Voltairine De Cleyre.
The Kansas Invaders. By Richard Washburn Child.
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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26, 1903.—20 PAGES

"THE BIRTHPLACE."

Readers of Mr. Henry James's last batch of short stories, "The Better Sort," must have been particularly amused with one entitled "The Birthplace." It professes to deal with Stratford-on-Avon, although some readers have had their suspicions that there were side glances in it at Bethlehem. It sets forth how an honest and scholarly curator of "the birthplace" became convinced of the falsity or at least highly skeptical of the truth of the local legends, and that he betrayed this skepticism to visitors so plainly that he was in danger of losing his place, whereupon he took the other tack, pretended to swallow and to disgorge the accepted legends and a good deal more, and had his salary doubled as a reward of his unscrupulousness.

It was rumored at the time of the publication that this particular tale was founded on fact. The fact on which it was founded has just become more widely known in consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph Skipsey, "the Pitman Poet," who actually did hold the place of custodian of Shakespeare's birthplace, secured for him by the influence of Mr. John Morley, and who actually did resign that place some ten years ago. In a letter to a friend, Mr. J. Cumming Walters, which Mr. Walters now sends to The London Times, a letter dated May 12, 1893, Mr. Skipsey wrote:

> I must not conceal from you the fact that there was another reason [beyond a personal reason specified] why I should resign, and that was that I had gradually lost faith in the so-called relics which it was the duty of the custodian to show, and, if possible, to explain to the visitors at the birthplace. This loss of faith was the result of a long and severe inquiry into which I was driven by questions from time to time put to my wife and me by intelligent visitors; and the effect of it on myself was such as almost to cause a paralysis of the brain. * * * That our Shakespeare was born in Henley Street I continue fully to believe, and that the house yet shown as the Shakespeare house stands on the site of the house in which he was born I also believe, (and it was sacred to me on that account;) but a man must be in a position to speak in more positive terms than these if he is to fill the post of custodian of that house; and the more I thought of it the more and more I was unable to do this. As to the idle gossip, the so-called traditions and legends of the place, they are for the most part an abomination and must stink in the nostrils of every true lover of our divine poet.

With the skepticism, the likeness to the hero of Mr. James's tale ends. For the actual custodian actually resigned rather than conceal his convictions, or his want of them. It seemed to the Trustees that a showman ought at least to pretend to believe in his show. And it seems to be the opinion of those best informed that a lot of entirely incredible legend has grown up about Stratford-on-Avon which makes the show a "fake" show and greatly impairs the interest with which intelligent and well-informed inquirers regard the place which lives on the memory it distorts. Since the principal persons officially responsible for the promulgation of the official legends are now dead, Mr. Walters suggests the formation of a National trust, with Mr. Sidney Lee at the head of it, to reconstruct the show on a basis of proved or provable facts, and not of false or doubtful surmises. This seems to be an admirable scheme, and certainly there is no other person so fit to put it into execution as Mr. Lee, whose reputation has been made by his careful sifting of the Shakespearean mythus.

DUMAS AND OTHERS.

It is an old story that many of the romances translated from the French and published in this country with the name of Alexandre Dumas on the title page were not written by Dumas, and were never published as his in France. England has never had so great a flood of Dumas translations, genuine or bogus, as the United States; but it seems now to be in the way to get a small share of the bogus ones. A firm of publishers who are bringing out a complete edition of the novels of Dumas, translated by Alfred Allinson, have just published "The Prince of Thieves," which, the title page says, was "never before translated into English." By a strange coincidence, another firm has lately republished "Robin Hood; or, The Merry Men of Sherwood Forest," by Pierce Egan, the younger.

The London Academy "draws the deadly parallel" on the two books, showing "The Prince of Thieves" to be merely a translation of Pierce Egan's book, first published in 1846. The French translator somewhat improved upon Egan's stilted English, and the retranslation into English from the French has a somewhat better literary quality than the original.

The Academy points out that the title page of "Le Prince des Voleurs" announces that it was "publié par Alexandre Dumas," that is to say, introduced, not written, by him. It infers that it was translated by Mme. E. Carlen, (who, it seems, also translated a book about Quentin Matsys, written by Egan, for Dumas,) and published serially in some periodical for which Dumas had contracted to supply fiction, when the great romancer was short of "copy" or anxious to take a holiday.

It cites the case of a book called "Mémoires d'un Policeman," erroneously credited to Dumas in some library catalogues, which was also "publié par A. Dumas," and contained a note of recommendation from him as "une histoire curieuse de la police de nos voisins." The Academy's reviewer says:

> Unfortunately for Dumas's reputation, his little explanations in first "editions" and "journals" failed not unfrequently and somewhat suspiciously, perhaps, to catch the eye of the publishers of his "Oeuvres Complètes," and both after and before his death they were swelled by the addition of books to which he had little or no claim, not only as author, but as translator or editor. In this instance, Messrs. Lévy, the publishers of the "Oeuvres Complètes," did their duty in stating on the titles that the volumes are merely "publié" by Dumas.

Notes of Magazines.

An exceptionally interesting article in McClure's for October is "Reclaiming an Ocean Bed," by Walter Wellman, which tells clearly, with the help of photographs and drawings by Harry Fenn, how the Dutch intend to make good dry land of a large part of the Zuyder Zee.

The newest number of Camera Work, Alfred Stiegler's photographic quarterly, is devoted largely to the wonderful work of Frederick H. Evans, an English photographer, chiefly pictures of cathedral interiors. The plates are all worth preserving. George Bernard Shaw contributes an "appreciation" of Evans, who was a collector and dealer in rare books before he took to photography, while Mr. Evans himself writes entertainingly of his study of cathedrals. There are other pictures and articles in this number of the quarterly which make it well worth its price, $3.

John Burroughs intends to keep up his warfare upon authors of popular "nature books." He will contribute to The Century for 1904 a series of articles on "Current Misconceptions in Natural History."

Flowers Shakespeare Knew.

"Shakespeare's Garden," by J. Harvey Bloom, M. A., rector of Whitchurch, (Philadelphia: Lippincott, $1,) enumerates in its preface other comparatively recent works of a similar character, to wit: Sidney Lindsay's "Shakespeare's Garden," (1904;) the Rev. Henry Ellacombe's essays, (1876-8, 1884, 1896,) and George H. Grindon's "Shakespeare's Flora," (1889.) Mr. Bloom's book is in the form of a calendar. He prints first a formidable list of "authorities consulted," (from "Alexis" in 1529 to Keller's "Lake Dwellings in Switzerland," 1878,) and, after an imaginary description of the garden in which Shakespeare may have passed pleasant hours, (certainly not the present show place at Stratford,) he begins his calendar at April, with the violet, primrose, the lady smock, and woodland scilla, and so proceeds through the months to March and mandragora. In the appendix there are eighty pages of quotations from Shakespeare in which flowers, plants, shrubs, and trees are mentioned. There is also a good index.

Prof. Bain's Collected Papers.

Almost coincident with the announcement of the death of Prof. Alexander Bain is the publication in a large octavo of some of his "Dissertations on Leading Philosophical Topics," made up principally of reprints from Mind. (Longmans, Green & Co., $3.50.) The preface, dated at Aberdeen last January, announces that the book contains the principal articles in which reference was made in the fourth edition of "The Emotions and the Will." The contents include "The Meaning of 'Existence', and Descartes' 'Cogito'"; "On Moral Causation"; Mill's "Theory of Syllogism"; "The Empiricist Position," "Pleasure and Pain," and "Definition and Problem of Consciousness."

The Book Auction Season.

The first book sale of the American auction season of 1903-04 will be held next Monday afternoon, Sept. 28, in the new auction rooms of John Anderson, Jr., 5 West Twenty-ninth Street. This sale, as well as others conducted in these rooms, will be held by the Anderson Auction Company, successors to John Anderson, Jr., and Bangs & Co. During the Summer Mr. Anderson removed from 39 West Thirtieth Street to larger and more convenient quarters in Twenty-ninth Street, a few doors west of Fifth Avenue, where the book auction business is to be carried on on the most elaborate scale yet attempted in this country.

The auctioneer of the Anderson Auction Company is Mr. George D. Morse, well known as a bookseller in Haverhill, Mass., who for a number of years has conducted the most important sales held by C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston. The several sales of the Thomas J. McKee library, sold by Mr. Anderson during the last three years, were successfully conducted by Mr. Morse, who now assumes in this city the honored place held by John Keese and by the two Messrs. Merwin, the latter of whom was a member of the retiring firm of Bangs & Co., holding during the last thirty years many of the most notable book sales known to bibliophiles of this country.

Philadelphia book sales begin next month with the first of the Goodwin sales, conducted by Stan. V. Henkels for Davis & Harvey, at 1112 Walnut Street. The Goodwin auctions bring into the market a splendid book collection.

American Commonwealths Series.

New editions of the volumes relating to Ohio and Virginia have been published in the American Commonwealths Series by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The first, by Rufus King, now contains a supplementary chapter dealing with the history of Ohio since the civil war, written by Prof. Theodore Clarke Smith of the Ohio State University. A like service has been performed for John Esten Cooke's book on Virginia by William Garrott Brown. Cooke's own brief account of Virginia after the suppression of the rebellion having been in this case superseded by the new chapter. Of these supplementary passages it is enough to say that they are in keeping with the original text, which is admirable. Both volumes have maps and indexes.

The Biographical Dickens.

The tenth volume of the Biographical Edition of the works of Charles Dickens (London, Chapman & Hall; Philadelphia, Lippincott,) contains "Dombey & Son," with all of Hablot K. Browne's original pictures, and a most interesting introduction touching the period in which this novel was written. The editor declares that the only character in "Dombey & Son" actually drawn from life is Mrs. Pipchin, who was a Mrs. Roylance, young Dickens's harsh landlady in his dark days in the blacking factory. We cannot do better than quote the last words of this introduction:

> In reviving Mrs. Roylance from among the memories of his boyhood, Dickens had opened a chapter of his life which he had sought to close, even to his own reflections. It is well known that for years the recollection of his sufferings as a child was so bitter and acute that he could not bring himself to speak of them. Mrs. Pipchin, however, had struck a chord and set a latent idea in motion. * * * From Mrs. Pipchin to the Micawbers was a narrow step, and gradually the whole of Dickens's early life rose up before him in the shape of fiction and took the form of his literary masterpiece. For his next long novel was "David Copperfield."

Dr. Canfield at West Point.

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, will deliver a course of seven lectures this Autumn before the graduating class at West Point. The following are the subjects: "The Ascent of Man," "Ancient Civilizations," "Grecian Civilization," "Roman Civilization," "Modern Europe," "England's Contribution to Civilization," and "Western Civilization." Dr. Canfield is the first civilian to give regular instructional lectures at the Military Academy.

Some Books Published To-day.

The Macmillan Company is publishing to-day a new edition of James Ward's "Naturalism and Agnosticism" Perritt's "House of Commons," "Blount of Breckenhow," by Beulah Marie Dix; "Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier," by Ellis P. Oberholtzer; "English Heroic Plays," by L. N. Chase; "Crabbe," by Canon Ainger, in the English Men of Letters Series; "The Beaten Path," by Richard L. Makin.

Little, Brown & Co. publish "Jack, the Fire Dog," by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, author of "Sparrow, the Tramp," &c.; "Camp Fidelity Girls," by Annie Hamilton Donnell, the story of a Summer's vacation by four schoolgirls, and "Gay, a Story," by Evelyn Whitaker, the heretofore anonymous author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," &c. Each of these volumes is illustrated.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing Edward Stanwood's two-volume history of "American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century," a new edition of John Burroughs's works in twelve volumes, "Lesley Chilton," a love story, by Eliza Orne White; "The Pine-Grove House," a novel of present-day life, by Ruth Hall; "The Young Ice Whalers," a story for boys, by Winthrop Packard, dealing with adventures in the arctic waters, and a "Reader's History of American Literature," by T. W. Higginson and H. W. Boynton.

POCOCK'S PREJUDICES.

WE HAVE lately received from a reader of this Review a communication made up of words that burn. Here it is:

> Sir: There has been issued in New York this week a book, called "Following the Frontier." It is an English book by an Englishman calling himself Rector Pocock, and is published in England under the name of "The Frontiersman," but it is filled with such foul abuse of the people of this country that I am amazed that any American firm of publishers could be found to issue it. For its attack upon Americans there has been nothing like it since the days of Basil Hall and Mrs. Trollope, and it far excels them in coarseness and deliberate falsehood.
>
> In the language of Mr. Pocock, all Americans are "dirty rags," "thieves," "scoundrels," "murderers," "liars," and the like. Yet I am continually reading in the English press that there has never been any obstacle to the friendship of the United States and Great Britain except the attacks upon the English by the Americans. I have never seen anywhereein any American book or newspaper anything approaching in virulence or mendacity Mr. Pocock's book. If the English like this sort of thing, if they are so jealous of the Americans that they enjoy coarse attacks made upon them, let them have their entertainment; but I cannot understand why such things are spread before the American people.

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This vigorous bit of writing had the effect of impelling us to take up Mr. Rector Pocock's book, "Following the Frontier," (just published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co.,) at the earliest opportunity and to read it; and, having done so, we are impelled to say that its principal faults are precisely those of the letter harshly condemning it, namely, a too strenuous expression of fancies and opinions and an overindulgence, quite out of place in a prose narrative of personal experiences, of the figure called hyperbole. It is perfectly true that Mr. Pocock does say some harsh things of the habits, manners, and morals of some citizens of this Republic whom he has met in a life of adventure, but we must also admit that Mr. Pocock says some very harsh things of his own country and its institutions, of an English public school education, and, particularly, of himself. He describes himself as a lazy, purposeless youth, of no use in any position in which chance placed him. He ridicules the verses and stories he has written and the pictures he has painted. He spares nobody. His book is violent from beginning to end. It has the effect of seeming to have been written in a fever heat of passion. Beginning with a denunciation of the kind of grammar school education an army officer's son gets in England—"which still prepares a modern boy to be a scrivener for the sixteenth century"—it ends with a description of the first object that strikes the eye of a wanderer returning to England on shipboard, after years of absence, a huge painted advertisement of "Bald's Hair Restorer."

***

Pocock failed at all the tasks he was set to after he left school. His father was poor and in debt. The youth went to the wilds of Western Canada in the early eighties, tried to live without working in lumber camps, was set adrift in the wilderness, tramped and starved and was nearly frozen to death. He was in a company of mounted police in the last rebellion of Louis Riel, but was of no use, because, like a fool, he got his feet frozen; he was removed from the force, pensioned, and given civil employment, but, by nature a vagabond, he went forth to seek new adventures. His book is a record of ups and downs, bitter hardships, follies confessed without a hint of self-pity.

***

It is an example of the impressionistic kind of writing about out-of-door life which has come into vogue since some eminent men, of whom Rudyard Kipling is not the least, though not now the most conspicuous in the public gaze, have uttered many words about the glory of Nature as she is before Civilization sullies her. It is all violent, as we have said, and the impressions of men and events it records are not to be taken for a moment as the observations of a mature, judicial mind, and will not be so taken. Why any patriotic American should protest against this author's expressions of opinion about Americans we cannot understand.

Of course, we have not seen the English edition of the book, and it is possible that the American publishers may have suppressed some passages that our correspondent has read, and that may more nearly justify his ill-feeling for the author. But, even in that case, it would not be worth while to take Pocock seriously enough to condemn his book on patriotic grounds.

***

Yet there is a certain sort of merit in Mr. Pocock's book, quite enough to justify its republication here and to secure for it some vogue. It has some really splendid bits of description. Its frankness and audacity lend an appreciable charm to many of its passages. It is not a work of genius, to be sure, and only genius could sustain its high-strung key from first to last. One closes it doubting the author's sincerity. But no human being could expect the world actually to believe all the cruel things Rector Pocock says of himself or his class, [illegible]

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Sept. 25.—"The Flute of Pan" is the title of the new novel by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) which Fisher Unwin will publish here. It is a study of the new social ideas which, promulgated by Tolstoi, have been much embraced by the younger generation on the European Continent, in both the highest and the middle classes. The scene is laid partly in Venice and partly in Florence, and the character of the hero, Prince Boris Bolkonsky, was taken from real life. All the characters are said to be careful studies of individuals, and the story may be described as "an episode of contemporary history." It is, however, a love story with a happy ending.

***

Mr. Unwin will also publish "London Society in the New Reign." This book will contain "short vignettes in words" of many well-known personages, together with reflections on the general social tendencies of to-day. Its author published, about twenty years ago, a book called "Society in London by a Foreign Resident," which attracted considerable attention.

***

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish immediately a "Life of Voltaire" by the lady who writes under the pseudonym of "S. G. Tallentyre." The book, which will be illustrated with two photogravures and sixteen half-tone blocks, is intended for "the general reader." It will be the only complete biography of Voltaire in English.

***

Sir Frederick Bridge has written "Samuel Pepys, Lover of Musique." It will contain a portrait of Pepys and some musical illustrations. The text has been enlarged from lectures Sir Frederick recently delivered, and is said to be charmingly written. The author has discovered a book of music which was owned and annotated by Pepys. Smith & Elder will also publish this book.

***

The same publishers have nearly ready "The Rising Generation," by Miss Constance E. Maud. It is a lively study of child life in various countries, including the United States, England, and France.

***

Another book this firm will soon issue is "Doctors and Their Work," by R. Boudenell Carter, one of the leading oculists of London, who is a skillful writer, having contributed largely to periodical literature for many years. Mr. Carter treats of medicine, quackery, and disease in a way calculated to interest the "general reader."

***

Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer have collaborated in writing a novel entitled "Romance," which Smith, Elder & Co. will publish. It deals with the buccaneers of the West Indies, the hero being a young Scotchman, who goes out to trade, and, of course, rescues the young and lovely heroine. E. B.

Tarde's "Laws of Imitation."

"The Laws of Imitation," by Gabriel Tarde, Professor of Modern Philosophy in the Collège de France, and a member of the Institut will probably be published next week by Henry Holt & Co. The book is translated into English by Mrs. Elsie Clewes Parsons and contains an introduction by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Harvard University. The introduction is devoted to an account of the career of M. Tarde. While a "true philosopher," he is also a "man of affairs, with wide intellectual sympathies." This book is the second to appear in an English version, the first having been "Les Lois Sociales," containing three lectures delivered by M. Tarde in 1897 at the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales, Paris, and representing an outline of his philosophy. M. Tarde first came into public notice in 1880 when he contributed to the Revue Philosophique. He is the author of "La Croyance et le Désir, Possibilité de Leur Mesure," "La Logique Sociale," "L'Opposition Universelle," "Les Transformations du Droit," "Les Transformations du Pouvoir," "L'Opinion et la Foule," "Etudes Pénales et Sociales," "Essais et Mélanges Sociologiques," "Etudes de Psychologie Pénale," and "Psychologie Economique." In the course of his remarks Prof. Giddings writes:

Among the phenomena that early arrested his (M. Tarde's) attention was imitation. From his office of Magistrate he observed the large part that imitation plays in criminal conduct. Does it play a smaller part in normal conduct? Very rapidly M. Tarde's fertile mind ranged over the field of history, followed the spread of Western civilization, and reviewed the development of language, the evolution of art, of law, and of institutions. The evidence was overwhelming that in all affairs of men, whether of good or of evil report, imitation is an ever-present factor, and to a philosophical mind the implication was obvious, that there must be psychological and sociological laws of imitation waiting to be found through study. * * * M. Tarde felt that if the study of society was to be erected into a science, a beginning must be made, not by demonstrating the logical and rightful place of sociology in the sisterhood of sciences, and not by exploiting the analogy of institutions to organic life, but rather by thoroughly examining the nature and combinations of some distinctively social phenomena. * * * M. Tarde perceived that imitation, as a social form, is only one mode of a universal activity.

The County of Hampshire.

E. P. Dutton & Co., who are the American publishers of the Victoria History of the Counties of England, are bringing out the second volume of the "History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight," in the series. Like the first volume, this is divided into sections. It tells, among other things, about the ecclesiastical history of Hampshire, the gardens and halls of the cloisters, the colleges and Merchant Tailor schools, with their customs and habits, and some of the teachers; of Hampshire as a woodland county; the forest land on the northwest of Hampshire, and there is the topography section, dealing with the Hundred of Alton, and giving many interesting sketches of picturesque old churches and manors. At Chawton lived Jane Austen, and twenty years ago, it is said, some of the family at Chawton House still remembered "Aunt Jane." The cottage in which she lived, the garden in which she walked, and the room and the corner in which she wrote "Mansfield Park," "Emma," and "Persuasion," we are told, were still to be seen at that date. Parts of the village and of Chawton House remind one of Mansfield Park. Her home, it is said, is now a workingman's club. Speaking of the school life in Hampshire half a century ago, the writer says:

There are many descriptions of the school life at this time, more books having been written about Winchester than about any other school. This has been unfortunate. The idea that Winchester was exceptionally rough is chiefly due to the exaggeration of writers who put down the most striking instances of hardship or ferocity that they had seen or heard of, and piled them together in such a way as to create the impression that they were everyday occurrences. In point of fact, at Winchester there was infinitely less bullying and other hardships than at other schools.

The following is a description of Dr. Goddard, the model schoolmaster during 1792-1800:

He had a handsome face, with a clear blue eye and a kindly smile. He always dined at 2 o'clock, before going into afternoon school, and appeared afterward in full dress, his wig perfectly powdered, his cassock, black silk stockings, and the buckles in his shoes all in the trimmest order. But he could not abide foppery on the one hand, or neglect of ceremony on the other, in the instance of his pupils. One of them who presumed to wear silk stockings and to carry an umbrella—unheard-of dandyism in those days—greatly aroused his indignation.

Lucretia Borgia.

Ferdinand Gregorovius's account of the celebrated Lucretia Borgia, translated for the first time into English by J. L. Garner, will be published early next month by D. Appleton & Co. The volume is to be illustrated with portraits and views, and, altogether, throws much light on the character and times of the subject. It is dedicated to Don Michelangelo Gaetani, Duke of Sermoneta. The dedication is in the form of a letter to the Duke, in which Gregorovius says:

In it ("Lucretia Borgia") you will behold the founders of your ancient and illustrious family. The Borgias were mortal enemies of the Gaetani, who narrowly escaped the fate prepared for them by Alexander VI. and his terrible son. Beautiful Sermoneta and all the great fiefs in the Maremma fell into the maw of the Borgias, and your ancestors either found death at their hands or were driven into exile. Donna Lucretia became mistress of Sermoneta, and eventually her son, Rodrigo of Aragon, inherits the estates of the Gaetani. Centuries have passed and a beautiful and unfortunate woman may be forgiven for this confiscation of the appanages of your house.

The author says that he has endeavored to present in his book a picture "truly characteristic of the age, and animated by concrete descriptions of its striking personalities." In order to get at the bottom of facts, he visited Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, Florence, Nepi, Pesaro, and other towns to look through the archives. Lucretia Borgia, he says in his first paragraph of the introduction, is the most unfortunate woman in modern history. "Is this because she was guilty of the most hideous crimes, or is it simply because she has been unjustly condemned by the world to bear its curse? The question has never been answered. Mankind is ever ready to discover the personification of human vicious and human vices in certain typical characters in history and fable." In his book, the author says, he has attached more importance to the period during which Lucretia lived in Rome than to the time she spent in Ferrara, because the latter has already been described, although not in detail, while the former has remained legendary.

"The Nature of Man."

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, the translator of M. Elie Metchnikoff's "The Nature of Man: Studies in Optimistic Philosophy," which will shortly be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, gives in his introduction an account of the career of M. Metchnikoff, his philosophical discoveries, and his work at the Pasteur Institute. The volume, he says, is no more than a preliminary statement, a rallying point for the work of future generations. It is an attempt to explain mysteries of the flesh and of the spirit of which all existing explanations have failed to satisfy or to relieve humanity. In revising this translation of M. Metchnikoff's book for the English-speaking public, writes Dr. Mitchell, he has used plain English for plain French.

Some of the phrases that recur were difficult to express. "Human nature," for instance, is not an exact equivalent of "la nature humaine," for the latter phrase has a concrete significance, and very definitely implies not only the mental qualities of man, but his bodily framework, with its inherited and acquired anatomical structure and physiological functions. The phrase "humane constitution," especially in the common medical sense, carries more of the meaning, and I have used it occasionally. The word "harmony" means harmony with environment. In the case of the human organism, which has passed through profound changes at a rate prodigious in the history of evolution, many parts of the constitution are no longer in gear with the existing environment, and it is in such disharmonies that Metchnikoff finds the source of the troubles that have perplexed mankind. In several parts of this volume, and particularly in the chapter dealing with disharmonies in the reproductive functions, there is much plain speaking on matters that modern civilisation attempts to conceal.

The first part of the introduction deals with the work of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which has been compared to a mediæval religious community.

E. Nesbit's New Volume.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "The Literary Sense," by E. Nesbit, author of "The Red House," "The Would-Be-Goods," "Songs of Love and Empire," &c. The book will be found interesting to literary workers, and particularly to literary aspirants, for in the stories that it contains, the heroes and heroines come to grief through being untrue to their better natures, disdainful of conventions, and distrustful of genuine things. In other words, their "literary sense," which is at times romantic and at times pseudo-philosophical, causes all the trouble.

There are eighteen stories in all. Each tale has a turn of its own. The stories are either humorous or tragical, or both, and deal with lovers' meetings, partings, misunderstandings, or reconciliations. Most of the stories have a bearing on the idea set forth in the first one, "The Unfaithful Lover." In it the heroine loses her lover because she tries to act as if she were in a book, to follow her "literary sense." She has something of the temperament that distinguished Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy."

The author in private life is known as Edith Nesbit Bland. She has been best known through her books for children, including "Nine Unlikely Tales for Children" and "The Book of Dragons." She has also written several novels and some poems. The stories in the present book are as follows: "The Unfaithful Lover," "Rounding Off a Scene," "The Obvious," "The Lie Absolute," "The Girl with the Guitar," "The Man with the Boots," "The Second Best," "The Holiday," "The Force of Habit," "The Brute," "Dick, Tom, and Harry," "Miss Eden's Baby," which is very like the first story in the book; "The Lover, the Girl, and the Onlooker," "The Duel," "Cinderella," in which two children run away, as they do in books, because they do not want to acknowledge a "step-relation"; "With an E," "Under the New Moon," and "The Love of Romance."

John Phoenix's Work.

John Kendrick Bangs contributes the introduction to the new edition of "Phoenixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques," by John Phoenix, which D. Appleton & Co. will publish in October. The volume will contain illustrations by R. W. Kemble. There will be fifteen full-page plates and twenty-five cuts in the text. Mr. Bangs tells of "John Phoenix and His Work" in his short introduction, and the influence the humorist had upon him. "He says he knows and has known "of no better relief from the cares and vexations of the great struggle than that which these same pages afford him who in the midst of his perplexities takes refuge therein." Here, he continues, "we find good, wholesome, honest fun—fun from a pen that eased its own hours of toil by the lively recreations in which it indulged itself." Phoenix's real work in life was that of a soldier and an engineer. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1846. His career was an arduous one. He suffered hardships of the more strenuous order. He fought in the Mexican war, and for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo was brevetted First Lieutenant. His last commission was as surveyor and lighthouse engineer on the Florida coast. While discharging his duties there he received a sunstroke, which affected his eyesight and caused softening of the brain, from which he died in 1861.

"One finds no trace of taskmaster driving his muse in Phoenix's fun," says Mr. Bangs. The greater part of the forthcoming volume was written nearly fifty years ago, which accounts for the impression of the perennial quality of its satire. Mr. Bangs continues:

There is, moreover, in his satire, even at its sharpest, none of the taint of ill-nature. * * * Another remarkable feature of this "vade mecum" of delicious nonsense is its extraordinary range. What, indeed, do we not find in its pages, save possibly recipes for making pies, puddings, and sauces and lessons on etiquette? All forms of literature are to be found here. The tales of the Raconteur; the correspondence of the Traveler; the diversions of the Journalist; the reflective passages of the Essayist; the artistic sense of the Purveyor of Pictures; the dramatic instinct of the Constructor of Plays; the measures of the Poet, and the periods of the Philosopher—all are here in one form or another.

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FROM READERS.

Needless Fuss Made About the Postage on "Authors' Manuscripts."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I HAVE again received a pressing appeal from the society of American Authors to use my influence to advance a proposed act of Congress reducing the postage on "authors' manuscripts" to Gridiron rates. For four years, according to the circular, this society has been agitating itself in this matter, and now reiterates its request that I "email my name in favor of the effort." I must decline on three grounds. I do not see why I, as a workman in this field, should throw down the only existing bar in an already overburdened competition. The true policy for any such society seems to be, to agitate, altogether of styros, and if so it has no right to its manuscripts; and if so it has no right to its manuscripts no high that it would put an end to the flood of voluntary, ill-considered, egotistic, truly "unavailable" stuff which flows through every publication office. Editors and publishers would subscribe liberally to such a movement.

What sort of "authors" constitute a society which proposes to enlarge this flood channel—to remove the only barrier to the utter swamping of editors and subscribers of the public? And what sort of a society of authors is that which publicly sets upon the theory that the manuscripts it sends out are inevitably coming back again and again? For this is the sole experience upon which it founds its most plausible plea. "Every journey of a manuscript," it cries, "tends to drain the resources of an author." Heaven be praised! What his stamps wholly give out there will be the less to clog the crowded path to the literary market. Leave the postage! Not much! Raise it!

BENNETT INGERSOLL.

New York, Sept. 21, 1903.

The Liddell Shakespeare.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One s'cumm, stanzum, and so I permit Mr. Harvie his desire unto! His letter of to-day still further emphasizes the point I made in my first letter, calling attention to the fact that "The Elizabethan Shakespeare," (which in its cheapest form can be purchased at the modest price of $200,) in annotating a sentence of four words, passed without comment the only word thereto upon which learned gentlemen like Mr. Harvie can get only discourse to the extent of one whole column of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS (for his contributions so far make exactly one column,) but upon which there is any question possible at all!

Other pronunciation which I fear will make "The Elizabethan Shakespeare" impossible for scholarly use are that the mass of abbreviations with which (for your correspondent "H. G.") this morning well nigh) Mr. Liddell has loaded his pages until the text is as out of sight as the football in the pile of football players, are merely arbitrary and unless in this edition, so that to use "The Elizabethan Shakespeare" one must first spend more or less time in training himself to memorize the significance of these abbreviations. Another might be that—but I will close my share of this discussion with thanks to Mr. Harvie and to the courteous columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

B. FRANK CARPENTER.

Newark, Sept. 20, 1903.

Historical Inaccuracy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The author of "The Sins of a Saint" pictures Dunstan in very black colors, and gives many historians as his authority.

It is true the tenth century is far off; but it is not so dark that the beacon light of well-reputed historians has not destroyed many ancient cobwebs. The latest bibliography of English history by Green cites among the authorities on the subject Kemble and Green, to both of whom Mr. Aitken refers. He also mentions Milner, but the latter's name does not find a place in the above-mentioned bibliography. It would be interesting to know why Mr. Aitken chose Kemble, Green, and Lingard for his authorities, as they all speak in glowing terms of Dunstan. Lingard is quoted on Page 301 ("Sins of a Saint") as upbraiding Mr. Aitken, yet this famous historian distinctly states the opposite in regard to Dunstan.

In the same way, referring to Mr. Kemble's "Saxons in England," (Chapter IX., Volume II., Pages [illegible]) and to Green's "History of the English People," (Chapter IV., Volume I.) and his "Short History of the English People," (Chapter I., Page 87, edition of [illegible]) you will find they speak in glowing terms of Dunstan and give the lie to Mr. Aitken's imaginary picture of a historical character.

Glancing over the latest Protestant authorities on English history, I find the Rev. W. Hunt, Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, E. F. Powell, and T. F. Tout, W. F. Hook, a habitually anti-Catholic historian, and H. O. Wakeman, speak of Dunstan in terms very different from those employed by Mr. Aitken. The last-mentioned historian in his "History of the Church of England," Pages 67-72, declares Dunstan to be a great statesman and a great Archbishop. I fear I am trespassing too much on your lines, although it is in the cause of truth.

If Mr. Aitken must write blood and thunder tales depicting his idea of monks and his opinion of the Papacy, it were wiser for him to choose fictitious characters; he can in that way malign noble men and the Papacy without interference from any one, but when he treads on historic ground he is very apt to be refuted, unless he takes history as it is written.

M. C. OLIVIA KEILEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.

The Vicar of Morwenstow.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"The Vicar of Morwenstow," reviewed to-day, is a reissue or possibly a new edition of the volume published in London in 1876 by Sabine Baring Gould. This is the second or third instance that I have observed recently of the publication of old books without anything to indicate that they were not new works.

The book, when first published, made a great sensation, the interest being especially in the question of Hawker's alleged conversion to Roman Catholicism. It seems to be accepted as the fact that he never knowingly became a Catholic, but that while he lay unconscious on his death-bed his wife, a Catholic, had him baptized in her Church and buried him with its rites after his death. Sincerity as Hawker was, he was hardly the man who would have become a Catholic secretly, while continuing to act as the minister of a Protestant church.

TREVOR.

New York, Sept. 18, 1903.

"John Brown's Body."

To The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In April, 1862, Henry Howard Brownell published under the title "Words That Can Be Sung to the Hallelujah Chorus" a song which I will transcribe below. Brownell's lyrics were during the war and before it extremely popular, and I am inclined to think that his song was the original of the popular ditty known as "John Brown's Body," though the popular taste led to many additions and alterations in the words. Brownell's song is:

Old John Brown has a dwelling in the grave,
Old John Brown has slumbering in his grave—
But John Brown's soul is marching with the brave,

His soul is marching on.
Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.
His soul is marching on.

He has gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
His is sworn as a private in the ranks of the Sword—
He shall stand at Armageddon with his brave old sword,

When Heaven is marching on.
Glory, glory, &c.
For Heaven is marching on.

He shall fall in that where the flame of battle roll,
He shall fade in the front when the squares of battle form—
Then with the column, and charge in the storm,

Where men are marching on.
Glory, glory, &c.
Brave men are marching on.

Ah, but wonder, do you hear him where he comes?
Ah, black traitor, do you hear him as he comes?
In thunder of the cannon and roll of the drums,

As we are marching on?
Glory, glory, &c.
We all are marching on.

Men may die, and sinker in the dust—
Men may die, and arise again from dust,
Shoulder to shoulder, in the ranks of the Just,

While Heaven is marching on.
Glory, glory, &c.
The Lord is marching on.

I offer this merely as a suggestion of the origin of the song, as, of course, Brownell may have acted in writing his song on the popularity of some fugitive verse, though that seems less likely than that the popular spirit seized on his words and developed the more common version, with the:

We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree.

Brownell's verses are in his "War Lyrics," published by Tickner & Fields in 1863 and dedicated to Farragut, with whom Brownell fought in Mobile Bay, and whose victory he celebrated in "The Bay Fight," the leading poem of his book.

Brownell published in the high year of the war another book, entitled "Lyrics of a Day," a collection of newspaper verses, and it is probable that the John Brown song was in that publication also, as portions of the earlier volume were included in the later.

WILLIAM W. GAY.

New York, Sept. 22, 1903.

Whistler's Egotism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with some interest the communication in your columns entitled "Whistler's Egotism." As an admirer of Mr. Whistler's artistry I have always tried to dissociate the man from his work. The chief trouble, it has seemed to me, with the Whistler appreciations which I have encountered has been that they either inaccurate or overstrain. I am one with Mr. Moser in his respect for Mr. Sheldon Ford's estimate of the man and the painter. And as the years pass I feel confident that the following lines from Mr. Ford's "Art of Folly" will need to be taken account of in any critical summing up of the Whistlerian achievement:

For many years the pride of London Town
Have trailed Jimmie Whistler as a clown,
While Yankee journals called the Cockney rude
And shrewd him as a cockney, rude old mule
He's all of that; but he is something more,
And poets to be his prestige shall restore.

When "Jimmie" shuns beneath the dabbled sod—
In peace at last with man if not with God—
Then will I hail the "Jimmie" whom we mourn,
The master.

"Jimmie" stood for public show,
Who prized in ways at war with all and not
Which curbed and their work are things apart,
And we'll remember Whistler that shall live
Of gentle sentiment, refined and rare
Who loved and sought and found and lost love
Who had to boycott Dunkin and his crew
Who yet maintain—as Venus lovers claim—
A painter is, gentlemen, a gentleman.

Then Whistler who with vision that transcends
Pierced on serenity where Velasquez ends,
And won the medal of the Japanese—
Made by the gentle and seductive ones—
And stamped for curious nineteenth-century needs
The color scheme that only genius knows.
Then brilliant, perfect yet individual,
Breath what seems to reticence and refined,
His sketches and his lithographs remain
With strange, mysterious subtleties of style;
They take you to high places where, rather,
The serenity have a clarity and calm
Such as the Madrid master loved to trace.
His nocturnes and his symphonies unite
With haunting melodies of liquid light
That will transmit their charms to other. Save
For other Whistlers to colour these people.

—W. H. F.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1903.

Coureurs de Bois.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Sept. 12 "C. A. W." propounded for the various forms, "courier de bois," "coureur de bois," &c., asks: "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" The answer seems to be: "The authoritative French dictionaries."

Littré, in his Dictionary of the French Academy, and Beauchemin's "Dictionnaire National" both give "coureur de bois" and "coureurs de bois," with the correct definition as an old Canadian appellation. The latter volume makes the distinction between the words "courier" and "coureur," from nearly synonymous, to be that a "courier" would go about his business on foot, while a "courier" would proceed on horseback or in a carriage. The "Encyclopédie du Dix-Neuvième Siècle" notices the same distinction as applying in former times, but under changed conditions of travel less frequently made at present.

As illustrating the frequent confusion of the two words when used for those old "wood rangers," I noticed that in a little historical sketch of Montreal published the year they are always styled "courier des bois."

M. C. L.

Montreal, Sept. 21, 1903.

The Make-Up of Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is somewhat doubtful whether the ordinary reader ever notices or cares anything about such specimens of bad bookwork as described by Mr. Gillespie in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 22. To the eye of a practical printer, however, they are as disagreeable as inharmonious tones to a painter or discords to a musician. Such workmanship as your correspondent mentions would discredit even the country printing office, whose sole book product is the annual town report; and that it could emanate from a reputable city office seems almost incredible.

There is an explanation, however, which to any one accustomed to manipulate "the little leaden messengers of thought" will readily suggest itself. In all probability this is only another instance of the havoc that machine composition is making with the better class of bookwork. The linotype has destroyed both the joy and profit of the old-time craftsman, for the pleasure once found in the creation of a well-spaced, well-balanced piece of bookwork is impossible in the assembling together of a stack of infallible lines of type metal. The running over of words to gain or to lose a line is of course impossible; and the easy thing which can be done by the make-up is to leave many of his pages a line too long or too short, or else drive over his lines of metal (though the entire chapter by gain or loss space in the "slab-down" at its beginning, which must of necessity make the shorter pages of unequal length. Of course, no conscientious printer would insert additional leads to fill out a page—except above headings—or leave lines than four, and preferably six, lines on the last page. To carry over the last line of a paragraph is as much a typographical crime in machine work as in type work; still, I have recently noticed it under the imprint of Harper & Brothers, who once stood at the very head of careful and accurate bookmaking, a firm which, I have been told, once had special spaces cast because those of the typefounders were not calculated to permit as even spacing as they required.

Such niceties as these are forever done away with by the linotype, and the old-time artistic type is supplanted by the man who shops off type metal with a hatchet and builds up books as a mason lays bricks, no longer an artist but merely a mechanic, and very often a clumsy one at that.

A MAKER-UP.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 31, 1903.

Jefferson on Christianity.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In an old memorandum book originally owned by Johannes Page (1782) is written the following:

"Mr. Jefferson's letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, dated Washington, April 21, 1803, of which in September he permitted me to take a copy":

"Dear Sir: In some of the delightful conversations with you in the evenings of 1798 and 1799, and which served as an anodyne to the afflictions of the crisis through which our country was then laboring, the Christian religion was sometimes our topic, and I then promised you that one day or other I would give you my views of it. They are the result of a life of inquiry and reflection, and very different from that anti-Christian system imputed to me by those who know nothing of my opinions. To the corruptions of Christianity I am indeed opposed, but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus Himself. I am a Christian in the only sense in which He wished any one to be, sincerely attached to His doctrines, in preference to all others; scorning to illumine every human [illegible]

"I send you only a part of the letter. There is with it a syllabus of an estimate of the merit of the doctrines of Jesus compared with those of others. I would like to know if these have been published, for they are certainly of great interest.

N. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1903.

A Coincidence in Book and Author.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wonder if Edward Marshall in naming his recent book "Lisette" was aware that this title had already been pre-empted by his near namesake, Emma Marshall. I recently came across them both side by side in a public library. The coincidence, if unintentional, is quite curious, and somewhat confusing to library patrons.

C. A. FREDERICKS.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 19, 1903.

For the Modern Young Woman.

Dr. Dyneley Warner's new book, "The Young Woman in Modern Life," published this week by Dodd, Mead & Co., which is an shorter than is his "Young Man in Modern Life," deals with the woman's vocational problem. "Her Sphere of Influence," "Her Occupations," "Her Amusements," "Her Use of Books," "Her Marriage," "The Woman Who Works," "The Religious Vocation of Every Woman." The first chapter is on "My Lady"—the glory of her youth, the "new" woman, &c. Dr. Warner, speaking of woman's suffrage, says in his preface:

The coming woman may vote or not. I neither know nor care. But it is not by means of the ballot that she will yield her greatest power over the still plastic mass of our young democracy. * * * The young woman is not always conscious of the influence she exercises as the most powerful factor in the sum of life. * * * I have tried, therefore, to indicate certain waymarks for her little journey in the world, and to point out some of the pitfalls which seem perceive more readily than their mothers or sisters. One profound conviction underlies every written word in these pages—that the sex distinction involves far more than a diversity of physical functions. The woman is so far different from the man that she must be judged by other standards, even by other moral standards. It is not until woman realizes and man admits this fundamental sex distinction in all its spiritual length and breadth that the one will be enabled to perform her proper functions in society and the latter leave her free to do so.

"The Wings of the Morning."

The Malay Head Hunters.

The beautiful island where Louis Tracy takes us in "The Wings of the Morning" would be almost a Paradise if it were not for the piratical Dyaks or Malay Head Hunters. The small party which chances to visit the island is beaten off the first time.

We feel a mingled sense of relief and apprehension when the Chief sails away shaking his fist in grim defiance.

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BOOKS ON LAWN TENNIS.

LAWN TENNIS. By R. F. and H. L. Doherty. One volume. Illustrated. Pp. 232. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME AND ABROAD. Edited by A. Wallis Myers. With Contributions by H. S. Mahoney, H. S. Scrivener, G. W. Hillyard, Mrs. Sterry, and Other Authorities. Profusely Illustrated. Pp. 322. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

It is not surprising, in view of the recognized ability of the Doherty brothers in lawn tennis, that the famous English players should present a new book on the sport in which they have made fame. The book is timely, whether it will prove of any more lasting value, and apart from the usual rules, it will be helpful as a reference volume, as a list of lawn tennis champions throughout the world is given from the time the respective championships were started. It may be news to many followers of the game here to learn that championships have been in progress in Natal since 1886 and in South Africa, New South Wales, and Victoria since 1897.

In presenting their views on the game the Doherty brothers do not claim that their system is the only correct plan to be followed in order to achieve distinction. Their aim is to offer hints and suggestions rather than rules and laws, and although their own method of play is explained in detail, equal credit is given to the distinctive features seen in the game of other prominent players both in this country and abroad. The illustrations showing the different positions for serving, driving, volleying, and other strokes are a vital help in assisting proper appreciation of the text.

An interesting chapter of the book is that giving impressions of the game and leading players in this country. The Englishmen pay high credit to the excellence of the courts at Brookline, Newport, and the Crescent Athletic Club; they speak well of all the competitors they have met here and refer pleasingly to the sportsmanlike spirit of the gallery. They do criticise severely, however, the lax duties of the umpires and linesmen, a point that many American players have condemned. Davis and Ward are called the two best players in America.

In addition to the suggestions and impressions presented by the Doherty brothers there are interesting chapters by Miss Toupie Lowther, the English woman champion, on ladies' play; George W. Hillyard, a former English champion, on the care of grass courts, and Eustace Miles, the champion indoor tennis and racquet player, on the comparison of lawn tennis with other games. Mr. Miles is loyal to lawn tennis, claiming that in alertness and rapid recovery of poise it is decidedly superior to golf, and he advocates its adoption by the public schools.

The completeness of the book is shown in the concluding chapters, in which the laws of the game are given, the methods of handicapping for tournaments, diagrams, and suggestions in marking out courts, helps for the management of big events, and other points that cannot fail to prove helpful to all recognized tennis clubs.

The suggestions offered are concisely expressed, there is no redundancy of words, and as an all-round reference and technical guide to lawn tennis this volume by the Doherty brothers is sure to be well received by all true lovers of lawn tennis.

Entirely different in treatment from the Doherty brothers' book on lawn tennis is the other volume. Technicalities are omitted and the reader is given a comprehensive history of the game, with interesting and sometimes amusing descriptive sketches of famous courts and players. Naturally the game in England receives major consideration, and the progress of the sport, showing how various standards have been gradually developed, is explained with considerable detail. The writers who contribute the chapters on the game and players in Great Britain are H. S. Mahoney, H. S. Scrivener, G. W. Hillyard, Mrs. Sterry, and A. Wallis Myers. Holcombe Ward writes of the American game. J. M. Flavelle tells much that is instructive of the sport in Sweden, Holland, Germany, and Denmark. R. R. Hough discusses lawn tennis in France and Switzerland, L. O. S. Poindevin writes of the game in Australia and New Zealand, and P. G. Pedreos adds the closing chapter on the development of lawn tennis in India.

This brief résumé of the material of which the book is composed will serve to give an idea of the historical and descriptive character of the volume. To those whose idea of lawn tennis is confined chiefly to what it is in America and Great Britain, the volume will serve admirably to expand their breadth of view. As an illustration of the interest taken in the game in some of the minor countries, Mr. Flavelle states that the Dutch players are not excelled in sportsmanship by any others in the world. "In my country," he says, "are there so many good umpires; decisions are good and are quickly given, and the older players take trouble to train the younger in the art."

Nursery Tales and Rhymes.

"Childhood Classics" is a book for the very young children. There are some of Mother Goose's melodies and stories, fairy tales from many sources, The House that Jack Built, and various other tales adapted and selected by "Uncle Charley." (Laird & Lee, Chicago. $1.) The present issue is an improvement on the publication of D. C. Heath & Co. of two years ago. It is an octavo, attractively bound, with eight full-page colored plates and 260 text illustrations. The inevitable educational infusion is found in a number of "mother stories," "child play," and "child stories," meant to teach the baby readers the divisions of time, the multiplication table, the alphabet, &c. Play for play's sake seems unknown to the modern purveyor of infant reading; even the little tot's hours of recreation must be invaded to supplement the labors of the kindergarten, that are themselves designed to prepare for real school days. A pretty poem is used as an introduction; it is appropriately called "Will you read to me to-night?" by B. L. Taylor.

A Woman Suffrage Novel.

LESLEY CHILTON. By Eliza Orne White. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Lesley Chilton is a charming girl, but—her theories," says Judge Madison of the heroine in Eliza Orne White's book, "Lesley Chilton." The Judge is a worthy gentleman, an amiable husband and father, and his strong language is only to be excused on the ground that the theories in question cover a broad field from the higher education of women to woman suffrage. The latter subject is one that has proved exasperating to other usually amiable men when brought home to them in any way. As far as Lesley's defection is concerned it would not seem that it need trouble any one. From anything shown in the book she has not an original idea concerning suffrage. It is possible there are none. The last bright word, for or against it, is given by Martha, an interesting and epigrammatic maid.

"Miss Lesley, it's nonsense to talk that way," she says in answer to the old argument of women's classification. "We're mostly classed according to our deserts. If those suffragists expect to be classed with idiots, I guess there's a good reason why."

She says of men:

They are kind of an obstinate cantankerous lot, but it ain't their fault the Lord didn't give 'em as much common sense as he gave women.

About women in politics, she thinks they would be more bother than they are worth. It is like Miss Lesley coming into the kitchen.

It's real pleasant to have you around, but * * * so far as work is concerned, I'd a good deal rather make the cake myself. And I guess it is about like that with women making the laws.

Miss Cynthia Ward, a vivacious maiden lady of certain years, and a good many of them, who attends the suffrage club with her neighbors, says that she for one does not see that any woman should object to being classed with minors.

Whether the book is written to help the cause of woman suffrage or the suffrage is used as a thread upon which to hang the story, it is difficult to tell. The strongest argument attempted, apparently, is made in showing that the heroine clings to suffrage views and is at the same time a charming girl, rich, beautiful, and with a fascination men find irresistible. She uses her suffrage tendencies chiefly to keep at bay an anti-suffrage lover, a delightful widower with four children, to whom, through love, she succumbs finally against what she had at first considered her better judgment. No college girl with ideas could accomplish less in the few years that elapse in the course of the story than Lesley does. For a last word here is an epigrammatical saying of Martha's which is too good not to repeat:

Take the sweetest woman on God's earth, and when you put her in harness with a man and a cantankerous child and an Irish girl, she can't help changing some. I don't mean she ain't as pleasant, but she's more set. She's got to have things to suit the man and the child and the Irish girl.

Old Mahogany and a Garden.

GOODBY, PROUD WORLD. By Ellen Glasgow Kirk. Pp. 302. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It is the house in "Goodby, Proud World" which is the chief fascination. It occupies almost the centre of the stage from the first chapter to the last, and no woman could resist it. It is a charming, old-fashioned place, filled with solid mahogany furniture, handspun linen, wool-lined silk quilts, China crêpe gowns, old lace, jewels, miniatures, and old [illegible]. Then there is a delightful garden, and to all this Millicent Waldo, the [illegible] heir as "next of kin." This young woman has the strength of mind to oppose country prejudice sufficiently to put sanitary plumbing into her new possession, and add to this a valued old-time servant, who makes her appearance on the first day and announces that she has come to stay and likes to eat alone, and what more is there to be desired? There is even a secret panel door which does good service in the story in an unsensational way.

The hero of the book has a recipe for coffee which he warrants and that should appeal to every man in these days, when every other one manipulates the chafing dish or coffee machine. There is the proper amount of romance with the principals not too young, and the story is thoroughly readable. To be sure, in the early chapters the heroine, as editor of the "Hearth and Home Department" of The Daily Dawn, does work enough to kill six women, but that is the author's fault. Millicent gives it up at the first opportunity and devotes herself to her garden and old mahogany.

Another Grateful Reader.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:—I wish to thank those who in answer to a recent request in your "Queries" sent me copies of the poem, "Somewhere—Sometime." They came from all over the United States. C. T.

Box 924 St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21, 1903.

The Lucas Lamb.

Following Vols. I. and V., which include respectively the Lepus Papers, with other miscellany and "Poems and Plays," the next issues in the Lucas Lamb, which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing, will be Vol. II. "The Essays of Elia" and "The Last Essays of Elia," and Vol. IV. "Dramatic Specimens." The two final volumes in the edition, which will follow, Vols. VI. and VII., will be entirely devoted to letters, in which much hitherto unpublished material will make its appearance.

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THE RED-KEGGERS

THE MAGAZINES.

Contents of the Leading American Magazines for October.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the current month. With the time of publication so absolutely uniform, the contents table, by reason of regular departments and by illustrations and contributions of heavy importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features.

BORDNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE WASTES OF A GREAT CITY.....John McC. Woodbury
THE GAS'S SEVENTH.....Hugh Hume
BY.....A. W. Ford
WHAT THEY ARE THINKING FOR.....Owen T. Bonney
THE CARNIVAL OF LIMA DAY.....Annie N. Bourne
THE ROUNDHOUSE FROM A LOCOMOTIVE.....Benjamin Brown
SANCTUARY. Part II.....Edith Wharton
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO PARIS IN THE JANUARY, 1812.....Mrs. John Quincy Adams
THE WITNESSES.....Mary R. S. Andrews
KING: A CAYUSE KNOWN TO FAME.....Sewell Ford
STATE UNIVERSITIES.....W. E. Harwood
JIM'S SECOND FORGIVE.....Jessie L. Schuyler
SOME PHASES OF TRADE UNIONISM.....Walter A. Wyckoff

THE CENTURY.

WHEN THE FRENCH PRESIDENT GOES HUNTING.....André Chaumeyx
THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR-TIME.....Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely
THE DRUDGE.....John C. McNeill
TWO BRITISH GAME FAKES.....J. M. Gleason
THE DESTRUCTION OF PHILAE.....Alaine G. Rehinder
THE OLD DRAGON.....Elizabeth C. Wales
BEHOLD, I SHEW YOU A MYSTERY.....Herman C. Vose
YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOS.....Dr. J. C. Hemmer
THE WILD SIED BY A NEW APPROACH.....Francis H. Sherrin
IN THE TIME OF SEPARATION.....H. A. Hallowell
WITH THE HOUNDS OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBA.....Sterling Heilig
TO THE ISLE OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.....C. C. Lombardy
THE CENSUS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....Hon. W. E. Merriam
THE CHURCH LEAGUE.....Rev. R. Ward
FIELD SPORTS OF TO-DAY.....Dwight W. Huntington
PICTURES OF BIG GAME.....Arthur Wardle
THE RAVES OF BLACKMAIL.....Nicholas M. Butler
THE WAY OF NEWSPAPERDOM.....Willis Gibson
SANDY McKIVER, HERO.....Herbert D. Ward
THE NEW WOMAN IN THINKING.....Anna S. Rude
ANECDOTES OF LINCOLNTRY.....Gustavus A. Sohnichsen
THE YELLOW VAN.....Richard Whiting

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.....Henry A. Shaw
THE WEDDING GUEST.....Joseph A. Altsheler
EMIGRADE AND SONIA.....Arthur Symons
THE GRANDFATHER AND HIS ANT.....Alice Brown, Ireland
A LAPP FISHING TRIP.....J. E. Connolly
THE FAIRY VALLEY.....Florence Wilkinson
JUDGMENT. A Novel.....Mary E. Wilkins
THE SOUTH IN AMERICAN LETTERS.....George E. Woodberry
A TOWN QUEEN.....Jeanette Lee
THE POST.....Charlotte Wilson
KIDNAPPING ANN AND THE SLAVES.....Kate Douglas Wiggin
IN THE FACE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.....Frank R. Stockton
LITERARY PORTRAITS FROM THE TIME.....John Macy
VOX.....Henry S. Walcott
ANCIENT SOUTH AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.....Hiram Bingham
THE POT OF GOLD.....Tom Taggart Richardson
A LESSON IN KINDNESS.....J. J. Bell

HARPER'S BAZAR.

THE MEMORY OF A BABY.....Jack Wu
ACQUAINTANCE WITH GRIEF.....Stephen Crane
THE FIREPLACE.....Margaret Deland
THE FACTORY GIRL AND DOMESTIC SERVICE.....Ida Tarbell
THE STORY OF THE INSTALLING GLASS.....Owen Farrell
THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT.....E. Lawton
TABLES, ORNAMENTAL AND PRACTICAL.....Ada Sterling
SCHOOL LUNCHEONS.....Josephine Gerard
HOUSEKEEPING IN PARIS.....Mrs. Jack Gardner
BEARS AS A DECORATION.....Margaret H. Welch

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

CHICAGO: HALF FREE AND FIGHTING ON.....Lincoln Steffens
HULLOCK, M.D., AND THE COMPANY.....William G. Jordan
THE SHERRIFF'S SCHOOL.....John La Gorce
THE SEED OF THE TARE.....Winston Churchill
WARDS OF THE WEST.....R. W. Kauffman
A LITTLE FLYER IN LOVE.....Lloyd Osbourne
BY PROXY.....Henry W. Phillips
BY.....Stephen Crane
THE PAINTING AN OCEAN BED.....Walter Wellman
THE COMMITTEE ON WATERWAYS.....Herbert Croly
THE MATE FROM MAINE.....Cora Kelley

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN HOUR TO WILLOWS.....Francis Gerbode
THE TOURIST.....Agnes Repplier
GC. PETERS'S.....Jane G. Fisher
WAY DOWN IN MAINE.....Jane G. Fisher
A REMINISCENCE TO LAD THE THIRTEENTH.....Maud Howe
THE MOON AND STAR.....Cecil B. Gibson
THE ADVENTURES OF AMARILLIS.....Frances Lamb
AVOWALS.....Gertrude Adams
THE LIGHTWEIGHT SADDLE CLASS.....Alfred Stickney
THE TEMPLE IN THE FIELD.....Michael J. Mitchell
THE DAY'S DISDAIN.....George Vaux
THE TWO GENERALS.....Sara C. F. Caldwell
THE [illegible].....Jane G. Fisher
THE COOK AT COMLET'S.....Kate R. Hardman
PARTNERSHIP.....Harold Macfrath

THE METROPOLITAN.

THE BENT SOLDO OF THE CASTELLAINI.....F. Hopkinson Smith
THE SEASONS THEN.....Jane W. Fraser
THE VILLAGE GARDENS OF FRITZ TANE.....Kathleen L. Grant
THE RAY OF DISPLACEMENT.....Harriet F. Spofford
THE DRUMS OF THE HEAU.....Ethel W. Mumford
PROFESSIONAL CONSCIENCE.....John MacAlarney
A CREATURE OF THE MACHINE.....James G. Sanderson
CHA-MI-NI, THE APACHE.....William D. Williams
UNCLE AB'S "MARBLE-CUT".....Alexander K. Shortt
NEW YORK HOMES OF FAMOUS STAGE FOLK.....Gustav Kobbe
SANDINER'S MAGAZINE.....Wm. H. Osborne
A STRANGE, SQUARE BUNDLE.....Julia C. Smith
THE THIRD OF HODDER.....Gertrude Ford
PRESSING JIMMY.....John F. Wilson
THE QUEEN'S QUAIR.....Maurice Hewlett

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

A CO-OPERATIVE STUDIO BUILDING.....A. C. Davis
THE ARK OF S. DOMINIC.....Caryl Coleman
A PITTSBURG RESIDENCE—THE HOME OF ALEXANDER PEACOCK, ESQ.....Joseph Hudnut
THE CHURCH OF WILSON STREET.....Joseph Hudnut

THE SMART SET.

WE OF ARAETS BLAY.....Owen Hamilton Gifford
[illegible].....Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
A LITTLE WHITE DOG.....Herbert D. Ward
WHAT SOCIETY IS COMING TO.....Wm. Gaillard
THE [illegible].....Julian Gordon
THE FRANK AFFAIR.....Jane Barnes Sutton
AFTER WOODSWORTH.....Mary E. Mann
JUDGMENT THE [illegible].....Mary Wilkins
THE WINGS OF LOVE.....Margaret Johnson
THE SMART SET IN JAPAN.....Douglas Sladen
IN THE VALE OF TEMPE.....Madison Cawein
A TRIP AT SORROW.....Mary Hartwell Catherwood
PLEASANT DREAMS.....Tom Masson
THE JUDGES.....Joseph Bailey
OF BETHE DE PERCY.....Arthur Cosgrove
ADAM AND EVE IN HUMMING BIRDS.....Madison Cawein
THE BONES AND BONES.....Alex. Ricketts
THE DIFFERENCE.....Harriet L. Huntington
A BRIGHAMBALD MORGANIC.....Jerome Bunce
THE CAFE SAN FORTUNADAD CONCEPCION.....Prince Vladimir Vasilevsky
SCHIBION.....Henry Fouth
A PROGNOSTICATION.....Rob F. Morgan

FRANK LESLIE'S.

THE LABORER'S HIRE.....Bernard Walter
AFRIKE SOLEY VISITS THE COUNTRY.....Sewell Ford
THE REACTION.....H. C. Bunner
HOW CORDIAL BREATHING WERE STRAINED.....Marion Hill
GIVE THEM A CHANCE.....Hazel E. Booth
THE CLOUDS.....Frank R. Stockton, Jr.
AN OCCUPATION FOR THE IDLE.....H. C. Bunner
FLOYDED.....Frederick Street
KYRIE ELEISON.....Frederick Street
THE FALL OF KING CORN.....John M. Oskison
DENIS DENT.....Samuel W. Harman
THE GREAT PARK STRIKE.....Ellis P. Butler
THE ADVENTURES IN SPAIN.....R. B. Cunninghame Graham

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.....Hartley Davis
THE CENTENNIAL OF CHICAGO.....Edwin M. Sparks
AN EPISCOPAL ANACHRONISM.....Miriam Cruikshank
THE CASE OF MINNA LAND.....C. M. Williams
CAN SHE VISIT THE MOON?.....Thomas Gibson Bowles
ROCKETT'S GREAT VICTORY.....Alfred Stoddart
HOW KING EDWARD TRAVELS.....John Westwood
BALLADY OF THE SHECHANAH.....Louis J. Vance
A NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK.....Zella Armstrong
THE GREAT PROMOTERS.....E. J. Edwards
A DAUGHTER OF THE STATES.....Max Pemberton
THE SERGEANT'S VALET.....M. G. Cooper
WOMEN GAMBLERS.....Mabel W. Sanford
A BEFUDDLED COWARD.....Edward A. Fallowell
THE MAN OF SUCCESS.....Charles M. Williams
THE BERESFIELD FAILURE.....Dolores M. Bacon
MADAME SATELL.....Anne Warner

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

COLONIAL RACE ELEMENTS IN AMERICA.....John R. Commons
ONTARIO AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.....Agnes C. Laut
DANIEL DRAKE, PIONEER.....H. M. Brown
WASHINGTON, PROMOTION AND PROPHET.....Andrew D. White
WHAT AMERICA STANDS IN ADVERTISING.....George E. Waldron
THE TRAINING OF THE CITIZEN.....Charles Zueblin
PUBLIC SCHOOL ART SOCIETIES.....Ethel Yoakum
NATURE STUDY FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS.....Anna B. Comstock
SURVEY OF CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.....Frank G. Bonn

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.
THE SOUTH BECOMING A SEABOARD GATEWAY OF THE WEST.
THE RICH GROWER BY THE NORTH.....William R. Hayward
THE HUMAN LEGACY OF JONATHAN EDWARDS.....Ellen A. Winship
"READING NOT STUDIES" (Adam M. Shaw).....Frederic C. Howe
ENGLAND—A CITY "FINDING IT-SELF".....Frederic C. Howe
THE BLACK MAGAZINE.....Fred Milton
HOW THE ARMY IS NOW ORGANIZED.....Francis F. Longo
ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY FAST GOING.....John F. Carr
SOMEWHERE OUR MAGNANIMITY SEEMS.....Jerome
WILLIAM ELLIS CORBY.....Ralph E. Prime
SOME PERSONAL GLIMPSES OF LORD SALISBURY.....Clemence Doherty
AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

SUCCESS.

LOOKING THE RED DEVIL.....Gelsthorpe
ADELINA PATTI'S ANNIVERSARY.....William Armstrong
AIDS TO A YOUNG SINGER'S SUCCESS.....Lillian Mansfield
THE NECESSITY OF CARING FOR THE WORK.....Jerome
SEEING THROUGH ANOTHER'S EYES.....Howard Fielding
THE [illegible] AS A SOCIAL [illegible].....Charles F. Wilson
CONGRESS THE [illegible] STATES [illegible].....Wm. Wartman
AT [illegible].....Wm. Wartman
CLEARING THE WHITE HALL.....C. Wartman
MAGAZINE [illegible] TO THIS [illegible].....Walter E. Wilson
THE HISTORY OF A [illegible].....Walter E. Wilson
THE WHITE [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
HARLEM [illegible] NAVAL [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
CHARACTER BUILDING [illegible].....E. Wright
THE [illegible].....E. Wright
SAN [illegible].....E. Wright
THE ASSIGNMENTS OF INVALIDES.....Lord Wolseley
ARCHITECTURE AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.....Mrs. W. Chase
EMBARRASSMENTS FROM A DEFICIENT MEMORY.....Walter E. Wilson
THE "WE" [illegible].....Robert W. Sayre
MISS SINNEY'S SIGN.....Jane E. Phillips
HOW MOVI LAL GOT TO AMERICA.....A. J. Sheppard

FOUR TRACK NEWS.

A WOODLAND HERO.....Mary C. Bunker
AN AUTO IN THE TROPICS.....Allen Dow
THE COUNTRY NATHAN HALE KNEW.....John D. Andrews
A REVIEW OF [illegible].....Joel Benton
THE BIT OF STEEL [illegible].....W. E. Harkins
HOW MARKS AND DOLLA.....George W. Ogden
THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF.....Charles M. Harvey
BY THE GENERAL [illegible].....Charles M. Harvey
WHERE MEN FAVORITES WERE FOUND.....Charles M. Harvey
LITTLE BIOGRAPHY NO. 2—Dallas Bache.....Charles M. Harvey
HOW [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
THE [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
THE [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
ALONG [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
THE [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
THE [illegible].....Jane E. Phillips
THE

THE [illegible] OF PARIS..........J. A. R.
THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS..........Howard Pyle
THE WEATHER HERALDS..........
COUNTING..........C. K. West
QUEEN WILHELMINA'S LESSONS..........Annie C. [illegible]
A SPOOL SCHOOL..........Jessie E. Anderson

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

FUN AT GIRLS' COLLEGE....Caroline [illegible]
AN ABANDONED ELOPEMENT..........Joseph C. Lincoln
INVENTIONS THAT OUGHT TO BE INVENTED..........Rodman [illegible]
THE FARM OF THE DAGGER..Eden Phillpotts
UNCLE CONWAY'S RED-PLUSH PIANO..........Juliet Wilbor Tompkins
THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY..........Bertha Damaris Knobe
THE LAST OF NINA'S LOVERS..........Josie L. Forrester
NUGGS WOMAN'S NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS..........Elliott Flower
THE CASE OF THE HAIR....[illegible]
WORLD'S RECORD BREAKERS..........
BREAKING THE RECORD....Henry H. Lewis
THE PASSING OF THE WASHERWOMAN..........Margaret Hall Day

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN PAINTER OF CHILDREN..........Walter Russell
EDWARD SOTHERN AND HIS WIFE..........Gustav Kobbé
THE BOOTS OVER THE FIREPLACE..........William R. Lighton
DEFENDING THE STOCKADE..W. L. Taylor
POE'S "RAVEN" IN AN ELEVATOR..........Charles B. Loomis
WHEN FIFTH AVENUE WAS A COUNTRY ROAD..........William [illegible]
WHAT WOMEN OF MILLIONS DO WITH THEIR CAST-OFF CLOTHES..Mary F. Carter
THE WOMAN WITH A LITTLE MONEY TO INVEST..........Charles H. Dow
THE GIRL WHO HAS A GOOD VOICE..........Madame Schumann-Heink
THE WOMEN OF HIS CHURCH..........Caroline A. Mason
THE MOTHER OF AMERICA....Edward Bok
THE NEW "AMERICA"..Arthur E. Johnstone
THE AMERICAN GREAT LADY..Sydney Foyne
PRETTY GIRL PAPERS. I....Emma E. Walker
THE FROG WHO KNEW A THING OR TWO..........Paul Piper
WHAT THE FACTORY HAS DONE FOR WOMEN WORKERS..........Carroll D. Wright

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

CALIFORNIA GIRLS..........Charles F. Lummis
THE SCHOOLMA'AM..........Jacob A. Riis
CONFESSIONS OF A FATHER..Edwin L. Sabin
SUBURBAN HOMES..........Frank C. Brown
A TWENTIETH CENTURY HOSTESS..........Susie R. Rhodes
IN THE HOMES OF JAPAN...Florence Peltier
SCHOOLGIRLS OF LONG AGO..Clifton Johnson
THE INFLUENCE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS..........Madeline L. Wynne
THE DAILY NEWSPAPER AND THE FAMILY..........Charles E. Smith
EXPERIMENTS UPON CHILDREN..G. S. Hall
OUR HALLOWE'EN CELLAR..........Elspeth MacDonald
AS THEY DO IN LONDON....Lilian E. Lowell

AINSLEE'S.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN....Francis Prevost
THE APOSTLE OF THE BUTTON..........Elizabeth Duer
THE WOMAN IN THE CASE....Allen F. [illegible]
THE BREAD OF DECEIT..........E. F. Benson
STILL IN COMMAND..........Beatrice Hanscom
CONFESSIONS OF A [illegible]..........
THE DUELLIST'S WIFE..........Rafael Sabatini
LOCAL COLOR..........Jack London
A MANIPULATOR..........Alberta Bancroft
THE FOG OF IGNORANCE..........M. H. Vorse
THE BRUTE..........E. Nesbit
ENTER MRS. HARNSWORTH..Wm. H. Bolling
MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE..........[illegible] Hartswick
AT ARMS WITH MORPHEUS....S. H. Peters
THE HELIX..........Morgan Robertson
A VERY GOOD THING FOR THE GIRL..........Leonard Merrick
THE PETTICOAT OF VIVETTE..........Mary B. Mullett
MY DUAL SECRET..........Sarah G. Bradley
THE PRINCESS RACHEL..Adolphe Cheneviere
THE MAID AND THE MONEY..........Bertha M. Brown
ON MONEY, CHECKS, AND ROYALTIES..........Charles B. Loomis
A JOINT CONFESSION..........John Regan
BRIDGE..........J. B. Crawford

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE POWER OF THE SENATE..S. W. McCall
QUIXOTISM..........Samuel McC. Crothers
THE FRUITS OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING..........Booker T. Washington
THE END OF DESIRE..........Robert Herrick
SOME REMARKS ON THE STUDY OF ENGLISH VERSE..........Henry Van Dyke
OF WALKS AND WALKING TOURS..........Arnold Haultain
WILD JUSTICE..........Henry Milner Rideout
COLLEGE RANK AND DISTINCTION IN LIFE..........A. L. Lowell
THE WAY OF THE STRONG....E. T. Young
SOME EARLY IMPRESSIONS. II..........Sir Leslie Stephen
HENRY WARD BEECHER..........Lyman Abbott
PIUS X. AND HIS TASK....H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
BOOKS NEW AND OLD: AIR AND EARTH..........H. W. Boynton

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

THE BLOOD-RED HAZE OF MADNESS..........William H. Osborne
STORY OF THE STATES. No. XVI., Pennsylvania..........Addison E. Burk
HOW DON Q'S SWORD WAS DRAWN FOR THE QUEEN..K. and Hesketh Pritchard
THE KITE THAT LIFTS A MAN....S. F. Cody
SIR HENRY MORGAN—BUCCANEER..........Cyrus T. Brady
NEW YORK'S MEDICAL WOMEN AND THEIR WORK..........Katherine G. Townsend
A MAID OF DREAMS..........Crittenden Marriott
A CHAT WITH E. H. SOTHERN..John-a-Dreams
FEEDING A GREAT CITY..F. W. Hawthorne
THE PICAROONS: A San Francisco Night's Entertainment....Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin
MINUTE MEN OF THE RAIL....Day A. Willey
DEACON TUTTLE'S WARNING..Wm. F. Brown

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY..........William A. Nash and James H. Eckels
THE GORDIAN KNOT IN MACEDONIA..........Stephen Bonsal
SOME CO-OPERATING CAUSES OF NEGRO LYNCHING..........H. M. Somerville
THE VICE OF READING..........Edith Wharton
FLOOD PREVENTION AND IRRIGATION..........J. R. Burton
THE NEW CUNARD AGREEMENT AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.....E. T. Chamberlain
WOMAN'S ACTUAL POSITION IN A REPUBLIC..........Fannie H. Gaffney
IRELAND'S BRIGHT PROSPECT UNDER RECENT LEGISLATION.....Charles Johnston
EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF OUR MUSEUMS..........Dr. A. G. Mayer
JAPAN'S GROWING NAVAL POWER..........Archibald S. Hurd
THE DOMINION AND THE REPUBLIC..........Frank B. Tracy
COLLEGE TRAINING AND THE BUSINESS MAN..........Charles F. Thwing
THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE POPE..........James G. Whiteley
AMERICAN COURTS-MARTIAL..........Wilbur Larremore
THE AMBASSADORS.—X..........Henry James

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

HENRY HUDSON..........Thomas A. Janvier
RISKING LIFE FOR ENTERTAINMENT..........Charles R. Sherlock
THE HANDSOME MAN..........Rafford Pyke
THE MEDDLER..........Herman K. Viele
THE WIND OF LOVE..........Tom Masson
CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY—
ORANGE J. SALISBURY.....James F. Walker
STUYVESANT FISH..........Robert N. Burnett
LORD THORNY'S ELDEST SON..........Seumas MacManus
MAKING A CHOICE OF PROFESSION—
CIVIL ENGINEERING..........Daniel Willard
BARLASCH OF THE GUARD..H. S. Merriman
NORTON VERSUS PACKARD....F. Walworth
FASCINATIONS OF BEING PHOTOGRAPHED..........Mrs. Wilson Woodrow
THE STORY OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CORPORATION..........[illegible]
THE SEAT OF [illegible]....[illegible]

A STORY OF [illegible]....[illegible] Arthur
PUBLIC TASTE AND THE [illegible] DRAMA..........Oscar Hammerstein
THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING..........Sir Thomas Lipton

THE BOOKMAN.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.
VENEZUELA AND KINGSLEY'S WESTWARD HO!..........Leslie C. Hale
THE CONFESSIONS OF A LITERARY QUILL-DRIVER..........Wayne L. [illegible]
THE SCENES OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NOVELS..........F. [illegible]
SIX BOOKS OF THE DAY—
I.—"Pastoral Paragraphs"..Jessie B. [illegible]
II.—Mr. Coleman's "Quaker Bride"..........Devin [illegible]
III.—John Fox, Jr.'s, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"..Duffield Osborne
IV.—Jack London's "The Call of the Wild"..........Arthur B. Maurice
V.—Gwendolin Overton's "Anne Carmel"..........F. M. [illegible]
VI.—[illegible]'s "The Gay [illegible]"..........Edward C. Marsh
THE SINGLE PURPOSE AND SOME RECENT BOOKS. "The Millionaire's Son"..........Frederick T. Cooper
FRIENDS..........Louise [illegible]
A NOTE ON GUY DE MAUPASSANT..........Brander Matthews
THE NEW SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM..........Lincoln Steffens
HENRIK IBSEN..........Jessie [illegible]
THE EDUCATIVE FUNCTION OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY..E. Addington Bruce
A PLOT FOR A STORY....Charles B. Loomis
THE SHERRODS..........George B. McCutcheon

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
SOME PROMINENT PERSONALITIES IN CURRENT CARICATURE.
THE MACEDONIAN STRUGGLE..........By an American Born in Turkey
LORD SALISBURY AS A STATESMAN.
SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE POPE'S PERSONALITY.
MUNICIPAL REFORM AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN NEW YORK..Edward T. Devine
OUR FARMERS' YOUTH AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS..........Prof. Willet M. Hays
"LEARNING BY DOING" FOR THE FARMER BOY......Superintendent O. J. Kern
THE FUTURE OF CANADA AND RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES..........Edward C. Hay
THE SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATION OF NEW ZEALAND..........Dr. Lucien C. Warner
TRADE-UNIONISM AND DEMOCRACY IN AUSTRALIA..........A Tired Australian
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CRITERION.

THE AIM AND SCOPE OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION..........Hon. David R. Francis
WOMEN AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION..........Mrs. James L. Blair
SAM HILL IN LITERATURE....John U. Lloyd
THE SCULPTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR..........Karl Bitter
MRS. WHITCOMB'S ANCESTORS..Jeannette Lee
THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS..........William F. Saunders
THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL..........Walter B. Stevens
ON THE HILLS OF ASSOMANTA..........T. Jenkins Hains
THE DESIGNING AND BUILDING OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION..........Isaac S. Taylor
MR. JUDD AT THE LINE....Cloudesley Johns
THE EXHIBITS AT THE EXPOSITION..........Frederic J. V. Skiff
BAMBINO OF THE STUDIOS..Grace W. Curran
DEPARTMENT OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS..........Norris B. Gregg
IN THE VALLEY OF THE WITCHES..........Minna Irving

THE THEATRE.

THE STORY OF PARSIFAL....Richard Aldrich
MRS. FISKE. A Study..........Henry Tyrrell
MEMORIES OF JOSEPH HAWORTH..........Viola Ogden
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PLAYERS..........Aubrey Lanston
NOVELLI AND HIS ART..........H. T.
RUSSIAN OPERA IN NEW YORK..........Ada Patterson

THE CRITIC.

BALZAC'S SHORT STORIES..........Ferdinand Brunetière
MR. SHAW'S POM-POM..........William Archer
REVIVALS IN LITERATURE....H. Fagerson
MEN OF LETTERS AT COLUMBIA..........George S. Hellman
COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO THE PORTRAITS OF SHAKESPEARE..........Walter R. Furness
MARGARET FULLER AS TEACHER..........Annie R. Marble
MRS. MEYNELL..........Henry W. Nevinson
GLADSTONE'S CLOSING YEARS..........William H. Rideing
ARTHUR SYMONS. An Interpretation..........Benjamin de Casseres
THE JESSICA LETTERS. I..........

THE LAMP.

AN IMPRESSION OF CORNELL..........Helen W. Henderson
FROM MILTON TO JOHNSON..........Montgomery Schuyler
DICKENS AS A LITERARY FASHION..........J. M. Bulloch
PHIL MAY..........F. Newton Sheppard
ROSALIND..........Elisabeth L. Cary
A TALK WITH MARION CRAWFORD..........Charles H. Garrett
LETTERS AND LIFE..........John Finley
A NEW FRENCH TRANSLATION OF THE RUBAIYAT..........Nathan H. Dole
THE NEO-CELTIC DRAMA IN AMERICA..........Lawrence Gilman

Watson's "Thomas Jefferson."

Thomas E. Watson's "Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson" will be issued the first week in October by D. Appleton & Co. This account of the great Virginian is said to be unbiased, and without sectional prejudice. Mr. Watson's views of Jefferson as the founder of the Democratic Party are believed by the publishers to be forceful and original. He sets forth not only the career of the man he writes about, but the varied aspects of the times in which he lived. The volume forms the beginning of a series of books in which the history of the United States will be given through the biographies of prominent men. The many portraits and views are said to be interesting.

Mr. Watson's ancestors belonged to the landed gentry of the Georgia neighborhood where the author now lives. The first Legislature of Georgia, and the first meeting ever held in that State to declare against Great Britain, each had a Thomas Watson in it, besides other members of the family. When he was eighteen the author had to leave college and help his family, because of the reverses his father suffered in the panic of 1873. In 1888 he was at the head of the Democratic Electoral ticket, and in 1890 was elected to Congress. In 1896 he was associated with the Populist movement. He subsequently devoted himself entirely to literature and lecturing. His "Story of France" grew out of articles he wrote for a paper he edited. This was followed by his "Napoleon Bonaparte."

"A Passage Perilous."

The J. B. Lippincott Company has published a new novel by Rosa Nouchette Carey entitled "A Passage Perilous." As readers of "Queenie's Whim," "Wee Wifie," "The Herb of Grace," "Rue With a Difference," and "Nellie's Prince" well know, the environment of her stories is usually that social hinterland between the English middle class and the aristocracy, with many scenes laid in country places, of which the author's own home at [illegible], [illegible] Putney, is a type.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Story of a Book

In Three Chapters

CHAPTER I.

THE MEN WHO MADE IT.

ONE hundred years ago Noah Webster—journalist, scholar, patriot—was brooding a great undertaking. He had worked with Jay and Hamilton for the adoption of the Constitution and the support of Washington's Administration—freedom and order were established; now for a science and literature worthy of the young republic! At the foundation of all is language. Webster had already made a Speller which speedily became and long remained a text-book for the entire people, training to uniformity of spelling and pronunciation, and yielding the author a maintenance which enabled him to carry on the vast and uncompensated work of "An American Dictionary of the English Language." In the exposition of that language no real advance had been made since Johnson's dictionary sixty years before. The new age and the new country had produced a flood of new words and usages for which there was no interpreter or arbiter. Webster essayed to cover the whole literature and the living use of the English-speaking race, with special inclusion of the new nationality. He brought to the task a natural genius for language, a special aptitude for lucid, exact, and terse definition, a ripe scholarship, and a tireless industry. With his work well begun, he stopped to broaden his knowledge, and mastered the main vocabularies of twenty languages. He studied for a year in Europe. Johnson worked intermittently for eight years on his dictionary; Webster spent twenty years on his. He gave it to the world in 1828—a splendid monument of scholarship, and in its substance fitted to every-day needs. But it was in two bulky volumes, its price was $20, it contained a few eccentricities of spelling, and the American public was not yet emancipated from deference to English authority. The first edition of 2,500 copies was enough for thirteen years. Webster stood to his guns, bated no jot of his peculiarities even where most unpopular, revised the work on its original lines, brought out a new edition, at $15, in 1841. That, too, found little sale; and in 1843 Webster passed away, after a full and happy life, but with his magnum opus lying stranded like Robinson Crusoe's boat, a vessel too big for the builder to launch.

One hundred years ago, to a country printer in western Massachusetts was born his first son, George Merriam. The second son was Charles, and then came a flock of brothers and sisters. The boys were educated in the district school and the printing office; they toiled early and late; when their father died they gave their slender patrimony to their mother and sisters, and pushed their own way; and in 1831 G. & C. Merriam began business as retail booksellers in Springfield, Mass. They gave to business every hour not given to their families or their church. They began publishing in a modest way, notably an admirable series of school readers—the "Child's Guide," "Village Reader," etc.—compiled by the elder brother. When at Dr. Webster's death, his book came into the market, they discerned something of its potential value, and bought the unsold edition and the publishing right. That purchase marked an alliance of business and scholarship which has borne fruit for sixty years. The new publishers' first care was to fit the scholar's wares to the public's want. They employed Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, Webster's son-in-law and literary heir, to re-edit the book; the eccentric spellings were dropped and the reasonable changes retained; such scientists as Silliman and Dana were employed as contributors; and in 1847 the full work was brought out in one volume for $6. The public favor was instantly won and never was lost. Webster's executors had appraised the copyright for the unexpired ten years at $3,000, and the Merriams bought it for that. They so increased its value that when the copyright was renewed for fourteen years they made terms with the Webster family by which during that period they paid to them, for the large book with its Abridgments and the Speller, a quarter of a million dollars. The Merriams leased the Abridgments and the Speller to other houses, and concentrated their whole energy on the large book.

In 1850 it was proposed in the Massachusetts legislature, unsuggested by the publishers, that a copy of Webster's large dictionary be placed in every district school. Before the legislative committee the advocate of a rival book sneered at Webster as an ignorant pretender. Prof. Noah Porter of Yale College replied with so eloquent a vindication of Webster's scholarship and services that local prejudice was conquered. The schools were offered their choice, and [illegible] took Webster and 105 its competitor. Soon after, New York State placed 10,000 copies of Webster in its schools, and thus began its acceptance as a school standard which to-day extends over the entire country.

When the enlargement of Worcester to an illustrated quarto was announced in 1860, the Webster publishers made a prompt counterstroke. They put into a supplement a large number of classified illustrations—a new feature in an American dictionary—added a supplement of new words which had long been accumulating, appended a valuable table of synonyms by Prof. Goodrich; and brought out their enlarged work well in advance of the new Worcester, which never approached it in popularity.

Then they set to work on a radical and thorough revision. Under Dr. Porter's supervision, with the aid of a group of eminent scholars, the advances in linguistic science and in popular usage were inwrought with Webster's solid groundwork. The period of this revision was that of the Civil War; business fell off; the Southern market was lost; the income from the Speller was intermitted, and payments to the Webster family were by amicable arrangement postponed; war taxes were heavy; but the three brothers (Homer Merriam being now included) pushed steadily the revision, while they supported the war, and looked for the return of peace and prosperity. So came to birth the great book of 1864, known familiarly as "The Unabridged"; its predecessor being completely superseded and withdrawn from the market, until revamped and foisted upon the public under false pretenses half a century later.

A battle of pamphlets turning largely on the question of spellings; the general prevalence of the Websterian practice, and an eclipse of all rivalry in the commercial field; a fresh supplement of new words in 1878; the gradual addition of biographical and geographical tables—these were incidents preliminary to the next great revision. To this revision—a work covering ten years and costing over a third of a million dollars—were given the fuller elaboration, the larger permanent staff, the freer employment of specialists, and the exact attention to every detail, which accord with the advanced methods of modern scholarship and business. In a work carried on thus through generations, there has developed a special art of dictionary-making, with an invaluable tradition of experience, yet progressive and always expanding to meet the new conditions. The result appeared in 1890 in a work whose title marked the supremacy won throughout the English-speaking world, Webster's International Dictionary.

Its improvement has never ceased for a day. New matter has been added; tables have been scrupulously brought up to date; the accumulation and sifting of new words and meanings has gone steadily on. A Supplement of new words in 1900; tables of biography and geography substantially made over in 1902; a steady accession of improvements with no special announcement—this has been the later history of the book. To the chief editorship so long and ably filled by President Porter has succeeded Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education and a scholar of world-wide repute.

It is to the alliance of scholarship and business sagacity that Webster has owed its success and growth. From that alliance has sprung a harmonious aim and a comprehensive plan of work. Before setting forth that ideal, a word more may be given to the personnel of the combination, past and present. On the publishers' side the force was strengthened in 1877 by the addition of Mr. O. M. Baker, trained as an educator and a school superintendent; an experienced and able bookseller, Mr. H. O. Rowley, came in two years later; the change by incorporation to "The G. & C. Merriam Company" in 1892 was a change of form only, the same hands still manning the ship; to the directors was added Mr. H. N. Washburn, who had been long engaged in the company's service; and while the first two Merriam brothers have passed away, the directorship includes two of the family name, and Homer Merriam still presides in a hale old age.

At the head of the editorial force have been in succession three scholars of high repute: Dr. Goodrich, the heir of Dr. Webster in mental acumen; President Porter, with a rare combination of original intellect, acquired knowledge, and practical sagacity; and Dr. Harris, officially the first man in the American educational world, and eminent in a wide variety of studies. Next to these have been a group of contributors of the highest standing in general scholarship or special branches, such as Dr. Mahn of Germany, Prof. W. D. Whitney, President D. C. Gilman, Professors Hadley, Lounsbury, Sheldon, Bessesen, Verrill, Justice Brewer—the list could be indefinitely prolonged. Of highest practical service have been men perhaps less famous who have through arduous years perfected themselves in the technical art of dictionary-making; as chiefs of staff should be named, among the departed, William A. Wheeler and Loomis J. Campbell, and, among the living, F. Sturges Allen. With these have been scores of faithful and serviceable workers, whose lot has been "to widen knowledge and escape the praise."

So much for men who have made the book; the ideals they have followed and the methods they have used will be given next Saturday.

BOSTON NOTES.

Miss O'Reilly's Verse—Some Important Essays—New Books and Literary Gossip.

MY CANDLES" is the title under which Miss Ellen Boyle O'Reilly's poems will appear this week, and the little book will be a very happy surprise to those who have feared that her father's genius had no heir. He did not guess her gift, for she was not one of those who lisped in numbers, and she was a very young girl when he died. At school and at Radcliffe she occasionally wrote a verse or two or essayed some novel lyrical form, after the manner of all students of any energy, but it was not until a few years ago, her mind broadened by travel and by reading, that she seriously set pen to paper, and was astonished to find that a new form of expression was open to her. Her book contains about 126 pages and about fifty titles.

Of the verses that she has from time to time written to her father's memory and to her father's country only two have been allowed to find a place in the volume, "Shan Van Vocht," a little song of memory, and "In Patris Memoriam."

"It's about all a man can do," said O'Reilly on one of the rare days when he was a little doubtful of the world, "to put his thoughts into his children and leave them to carry them on." Evidently this daughter felt his thoughts at least, and makes them her standard, even after he has been gone from her for half her lifetime.

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Messrs. Lee & Shepard, who are Miss O'Reilly's publishers, have added two books to their Autumn list—"Don'ts for Mothers," by Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson, a little book printed, bound, and edged in brown, and containing about 250 cautions, beginning with the time when the mother desires to praise her children to everybody, and continuing to the later days, when she is sometimes inclined to disparage them even to themselves.

The second book, "Laurel Leaves for Little Folk," is both illustrated and decorated, within and without, by the author, Miss Mary E. Phillips, and contains prose and verse, written for children, or, in her opinion, adapted for children's reading. Among the authors are Dr. Hale, Mrs. Dodge of St. Nicholas, Col. Higginson, Eugene Field, Mr. Riley, William Wetmore Story, Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. Francis W. Halsey. The initials and marginal borders are such as children love to study, unless some busybody tries to make them do so, and over which they pore and dream for hours. Very little of the text has appeared in any other compilation.

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While the schools of novelists dispute as to which holds the supremacy, the essay is quietly making its way, and the sale of limited editions of single papers shows that the buyers are more willing to spend money on plain discourse than on stories. This week Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue three books in this field, one the Rev. Washington Gladden's "Witnesses to the Light," in which the author shows that Dante, Michael Angelo, Fichte, Ruskin, Victor Hugo, and Wagner would have been impossible in a world not Christian, and bear witness to the truth of Christianity even if not Christians themselves.

The "Essays on Great Writers" of Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr., treating of Scott, Montaigne, Don Quixote, d'Annunzio, Macaulay, and Thackeray, and comparing English and French literature, is enriched by more clever sayings than the astute reader will need to brighten his conversation for many a long day. There are not many better watchwords for a boy fresh from Cicero and Sallust than this: "It is a need common to us and to those who come after us that the world suffer no detriment in our eyes." That should keep him from d'Annunzio, for whom Mr. Sedgwick, after fairly examining his work, exhibits a dislike that will shock the gentlemanly reviewers whose souls dwell apart—sitting on the fence. Mr. Bradford Torrey's "The Clerk of the Woods" is a succession of carols to be sung to the brisk, awakening viol, a perfectly happy book, making a chronicle of outdoor life such as any person of leisure may have and such as so many are trying to have, thanks to the handful of nature lovers who have been preaching of sylvan joys these thirty-five years.

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Another Boston woodland book, Mr. William J. Long's, "Following the Deer," having found its way to London, is receiving praise, although the critics frankly own that animals in Great Britain and in the United States live under different conditions, making Britons incompetent judges of Mr. Long's observations. They praise Mr. Copeland's marginal drawings, although they do not find them quite equal to Mrs. Thompson Seton's.

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After "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"; after "Mrs. Wiggs," "Sally, Mrs. Tubbs," by "Margaret Sidney." The difference between Sally and her predecessors is that such quaintness as she has lies in action, and the sole remarkable deed of her life, her forcible capture of Mr. Tubbs, hardly suffices for a whole book. Then, again, the mind refuses to admit the possibility that a washerwoman forty-nine years of age should, because "bound not to be an old maid," marry a man named Tubbs. And, lastly, one objects to a title so evidently suggested by Mrs. Phelps Ward's "The Madonna of the Tubs." This little book is already in its third edition.

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Inasmuch as the church was the hub of Colonial New England life, and so remained even after these United States attained their majority, it seems strange that such a book as Miss Mary C. Crawford's "The Romance of Old New England Churches" was not written long ago, and surely there is sufficient material left to give her pretty volume a companion, for she has attempted nothing more than the collection of the best stories, giving them a new dress and in two instances some revision. The beautiful love story of Jonathan Edwards, the shining mark for the cheap malignity of ignorant unbelievers; the courtship of Sewall, who in spite of his piety is own brother to the only Pepys in his frankness; the mission of Eliot; the life of Parson Smith's daughter Abigail, the doleful narrative of East Apthorp and Christ Church, Cambridge; Parson Byles, the Rev. Arthur Browne, shepherd of those unruly sheep, the Wentworths, and Phillips Brooks are among her subjects. She also writes of Dr. Young, who officiated at John Brown's funeral, and she tells of Eleazar Williams, as a devout believer in his royalty in spite of the wide gaps in the evidence. Miss Crawford's book is one of the "Little Pilgrimage Series," published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

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Among the real persons who would be declared impossible and overwrought, if one dared to set their true stories in a novel, was Mary Phinney, Baroness von Olnhausen, hospital nurse in the American civil war and in the Franco-German war. She beheld much of that horrible, unnecessary suffering that made hospital sanitation the most interesting subject in the world to the American physician, and when both wars were over she retired to a quiet German village, where war might well be forgotten by an American with the conventionalities of an alien race to dispute her acts, words, and thoughts. Her story is to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. under the title "Adventures of an Army Nurse in Two Wars." They also announce "Pioneer Spaniards in North America," by Mr. William Henry Johnson. The latter tells the familiar stories of the successive conquests and explorations of the most earnest race that ever landed on these shores, only to find defeat at home in the spoils of their easy victory abroad, and in this respect his book is valuable for bringing all these stories together. In the appendix Mr. Johnson has added a great mass of information as to the art, religion, and customs of Mexico, a very different land in the light of the later archaeology and ethnology from that seen by the eyes of Spanish priest and soldier, and still more different from that land of gentleness and amiability and lofty sentiment fancied by American commentators upon the Spanish chronicle.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1903.

Ferns of America.

A labor of love, it seems, is the 1,400-page octavo written and published by Dr. John Kunkel Small, curator of the museums and herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. "Flora of the Southeastern United States" is a volume describing the seed-plants, ferns, and fern-allies growing naturally in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas, east of the one hundredth meridian, together with the known geographical distribution, except in cases where plants bloom throughout the year. Most of the plants described are in the collection of the New York Botanical Garden; the others were studied in the larger herbaria of the country, and the manuscripts of several groups were prepared by specialists. The descriptions of the various families, genera and species, are preceded by analytical keys formed by the contrasting of diagnostic characters. A six-page key to the orders, prepared with the assistance of Dr. P. A. Rydberg, forms the introduction. The text is followed by a seventeen-page list of the genera and species here enumerated; there is also a table of the orders and families. Finally there is a thirty-five page index, title-a-line, three columns to the page, in which the various grades are distinguished by the kind of type used. The text is boiled down to the utmost; there's not a superfluous word, and its 1,320 pages are a cyclopaedia whose contents will be drawn upon liberally by future text-book writers. Like the index, the text is printed in type of various kinds to facilitate reference. The arrangement is so clear that even without referring to the illustrations in Gray, Dana, or Eaton, the veriest tyro can find any desired information without any trouble.

Useful Knowledge for Infants.

Ambitious infants eager to quench their thirst at the fount of knowledge will fall with avidity upon Oscar von Gottschalck's "Innocent Industries," an odd-shaped quarto volume presenting in picture and verse the development of materials from their crude states to the last stages of refinement. If at times Mr. von Gottschalck's verse lacks in Miltonian stateliness and even steps with halting feet, the purpose of the rhyme is nevertheless of the best, and, being brought down to the level of infant intellects, is attractive. The process of the development of sugar, from the moment Rastus "stops its growth" until the baker's man jauntily balances it on either palm as the ingredients of two tempting cakes, is interesting and instructive to childish minds. Cotton is illustrated from the time of its plucking in the white spotted fields, until Ellen, in perspiring zeal, shows at the ironboard "how many useful things cotton goods have made." Flour is another product pictured, and tobacco from its growth in Connecticut until it is sold by the cheery agents and later by the vociferous auctioneer, while the moral to the tale lies in the fact that "to-bac-co used in any form can make you feel quite bad." Wool, wood, oil, coal, are all pictured and described, and the small person who has read and mastered the rhymes, and who has carefully studied and solved the pictures will have much useful information stored away against a future need. ("Innocent Industries." By O. von Gottschalck. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.)

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. are publishing this week the pamphlet by the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour dealing with the British economic problem. As readers of the cable dispatches of Sept. 16 already know, the work is a brochure of 32 pages entitled "Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade." It is fully copyrighted in this country. Aside from the statistics it is written in a style that is by no means unliterary.

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces a new edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron," in two volumes. Its special feature is the illustrations, consisting of eleven reproductions in photogravure by Louis Chalon. The books are bound in buckram, three-quarters levant, and in full morocco.

The Macmillan Company will next publish in its Mediaeval Town Series, a volume on "Seville." The work, with the exception of three chapters on the artists of Seville, is by Walter M. Gallichan, better known under his pen name, "Geoffrey Mortimer." Miss C. Gasquoine Hartley has written the chapters on the artists, in which are reproduced several of the town's paintings. Miss Elizabeth Hartley has illustrated the rest of the volume with sketches.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish an English version of "L'Ame est Immortel," by Gabriel Delanne. The book deals with spiritism, apparitions, &c., from a spiritualistic as well as from a materialistic point of view.

Henry Holt & Co. are publishing in this country, in conjunction with J. M. Dent & Co. in London, the Temple School Shakespeare. The special features of the volumes include a large-type text, an introduction and notes of a literary rather than philological character, together with a glossary. "The Tempest," edited by Oliphant Smeaton, is illustrated by Walter Crane, and has just been issued. Other volumes to be brought out shortly will be "Macbeth," edited by George Smith, and "Julius Caesar," edited by F. Armytage-Morley, each illustrated by well-known artists.

The Macmillan Company has in active preparation a timely book, in view of the present Irish literary revival, by Horatio Sheafe Krans. It will be entitled "Irish Life in Irish Fiction." Its opening chapter aims to give a view of Irish society in the last two decades of the eighteenth century. The body of the book is a series of sketches from the pictures of Irish life given by the novelists whose literary activity began before 1850. The concluding chapter is a critical estimate of the men who have made this transcript of Irish life. The book will be provided with a bibliography.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing "Hypnotism: Its Theory and Practice," by J. Milne Bramwell, a well-known writer on this subject. The book is scientific. The historical part contains some new and interesting matter. The volume is illustrated.

Following Canon Ainger's "Life of Crabbe" the Macmillan Company will issue this Fall in the English Men of Letters Series a biography of Lowell, by Dr. Henry van Dyke, and H. C. Beeching's "Life of Jane Austen." A little later there will be Owen Wister's "Benjamin Franklin," Prof. Woodberry's "Life of Emerson," and Sir Leslie Stephen's "Life of Hobbes."

Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out within the fortnight Dr. W. J. Holland's "Moth Book," which will be a companion to his volume on butterflies. There will be about 1,500 figures on the 48 colored plates and 300 text cuts, illustrating the majority of the larger species of the moths of North America. The author treats of the smaller insects. He has chapters dealing with matters of interest to the student of entomology, and treats fully of such subjects as the method of collecting specimens, the history of silk culture, the economic importance of insect life, &c.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing a new edition of "The Children's Book," the popular volume of stories and poems selected by the late Horace E. Scudder. In addition to the illustrations of earlier editions, the new one will contain sixteen new full-page pictures, many of them the work of Cruikshank. The cover will have a design of black and white.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish the first six volumes in the Little French Masterpieces Series, edited by Alexander Jessup and translated by George Burnham Ives. The six are "Prosper Mérimée," introduction by Grace King; "Gustave Flaubert," introduction by Frank T. Marzials; "Théophile Gautier," introduction by Frédéric-César de Sumichrast; "Alphonse Daudet," introduction by William P. Trent; "Guy de Maupassant," introduction by Arthur Symons, and "Honoré de Balzac," introduction by F. Brunetière. Each volume contains the most representative stories of the author and a photogravure frontispiece. Each is bound in flexible cloth and in limp leather, being 16mo in size.

Simon Newcomb's "Reminiscences of an Astronomer," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish next week in this country, will be issued in England through Harper & Brothers.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. are about to publish "The Pensionnaires," a novel by Albert R. Carman of Montreal. The title refers to those who live in that unique institution, a Continental pension. The scenes are laid in pensions in Dresden, Lucerne, and Paris. The love story is said to be charming.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing the first four volumes in the Mermaid Series, a new thin paper edition of the best plays of the old dramatists. Each play is a reproduction of the old text. The volumes ready are Marlowe, Otway, Congreve, and Steele. Those in preparation are Ford, Massinger, in two volumes; Heywood, Wycherley, "Nero" and other plays, Beaumont and Fletcher, in two volumes; Webster and Tourneur, Middleton and Shirley, Dekker, Ben Jonson, in three volumes; Chapman, Vanbrugh, and Dryden. Each volume is to have a photogravure of the dramatist.

Longmans, Green & Co. will issue next month three new volumes in the Artist's Library, edited by Laurence Binyon. They are "Van Dyck," by Lionel Cust, with thirty-nine full-page plates, in two volumes; "H. and J. Van Eyck," by W. H. J. Weale, with twenty-one full-page plates, and "Leonardo da Vinci," by H. P. Horne, with twenty full-page plates.

The American Library Association Publishing Board has sent to press an "Index of Portraits Contained in Books and Periodicals." The work, which will probably be in two volumes, has been in preparation since 1901. Over 100,000 references to portraits in periodicals, published collections, and illustrated works have been collected. Besides a large number of volunteers, representing some thirty libraries, who have been at work indexing, regular assistance has been employed at the board to do the work. It is said that nearly all the material in the large libraries of Boston and New York has been included. The work will probably appear early in 1904. It is edited by Miss E. Browne, Secretary of the American Library Association Publishing Board, under the direction of William Coolidge Lane, Librarian of Harvard University.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has just published "A Sequence in Hearts" by Mary Moss. It is a love story of to-day, and the publishers assert that "it is marked by unusually clever character drawing and a fund of quiet humor and sharp satire." Miss Moss may be recalled as the author of some recent magazine fiction.

Harper & Brothers will publish Robert W. Chambers's new juvenile story, "Orchard-land," Oct. 2. It is the idea of the author to present a new kind of nature study for children, in which animals and insects tell their own biographies in dialogue form to their little human listeners. Thus the forthcoming volume may be regarded as a companion to "Outdoor-land," published a year ago.

Appleton's New York.

The twenty-fifth annual issue of "Appleton's Dictionary of Greater New York" is out, revised to May, 1903. (Appleton's, 25 cents, paper.) This complete guide book to the city and its neighborhood enumerates in regular dictionary style all the notable sights of our town, for it is an alphabetically arranged descriptive index and guide to places, institutions, societies, amusements, resorts, &c., in and about the City of New York. The native can turn on the information tap without any formalities, but the stranger, unacquainted with the names of New York's interesting features, must read first the article on "Sight-seeing." This will point out to him the various famous sights he must not miss; under the general headings, like art, architectural features, parks, statues, &c., will be found lists of these places and institutions, many of them fully described under their own names. There is a large folding map of the city and vicinity, showing also in separate places maps of Manhattan and the Bronx and of Brooklyn Borough. Regular bicycle maps are given on Pages 82 to 85 to accompany the description of drives and bicycle runs; these show the best routes to the parks, ferries, and bridges that should be taken by automobile or coaching parties to leave Manhattan Island. Special attention is paid to sports; the dates and full particulars are given here of baseball, turf, yacht, &c., happenings. Although designed first of all for the visitor or the Gothamite piloting friends about the city, there are many articles of value to the resident himself. Such are those describing the city departments or giving the boundaries of political divisions and those on schools, public and private. The publishers have been compelled to notify advertisers that, while many business names are mentioned, the only reason for their selection has been to give the reader trustworthy information; advertisements appear openly in the volume as such, but nothing in the text has been influenced by them. The twenty full-page photographs are excellently chosen; the very best of them all is a view of the City Hall Park and Printing House Square.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books to be most in demand for the week ended Sept. 17: Adult fiction—"The Mettle of the Pasture," by James Lane Allen; "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London; "Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Juvenile fiction—Andrew Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Samuel T. Clemens's "Huckleberry Finn." Miscellaneous—Mme. Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," Charles Wagner's "The Simple Life," and Jacob A. Riis's "Battle With the Slum."

HARPERS BOOK NEWS.

An Important Historical Work.

Harper & Brothers announce the publication of the third volume of Poultney Bigelow's *History of the German Struggle for Liberty.* This volume covers the period from the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 through the stirring times of Kossuth and Lassalle down to the year 1848—one of the most vital and interesting periods in German History. Mr. Bigelow's close intimacy with the heads of the German Government to-day, his unequaled facilities for research, and his easy yet authoritative style make the book one of the most valuable of modern historical works.

A Play by the Poet Laureate.

Lord Tennyson and many of the other distinguished poets who have held the high office of Poet Laureate produced many poetic dramas, but not until recently did Alfred Austin, the present Laureate, attempt a work of this sort. Mr. Austin's drama, *Flodden Field,* which is just published, possesses the rare combination of literary distinction, poetic beauty and those other qualities which render a play suitable for stage production. It was recently produced by Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, in London. Mr. Austin has produced a play of permanent literary value.

Letters Home.

No other writer of to-day has drawn in fiction such vital American types as Mr. Howells. In his new book, *Letters Home,* he has been peculiarly happy—and has accomplished successfully one of the most difficult of literary feats—writing a novel that tells a story in letter form. The characters are shown to us through the medium of their own correspondence. Mr. Howells's wonderful versatility of style has never been so completely demonstrated, and no better picture of New York from the point of view of people from all parts of the country has ever been drawn. It is something entirely new—something eminently worth while.

A Japanese Love Story.

Not only is Onoto Watanna's new book, *The Heart of Hyacinth,* a charming love story in which is told the life of a dainty Japanese maiden—born, however, of American parents—but it is also one of the most beautiful examples of book-making issued in recent years.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. H. G. Wells's Theories and a Limited Autograph Edition of Conan Doyle.

MR. H. G. WELLS, in his capacity as prophet, is about to publish in book form the series of articles that he has contributed during the past year to The Fortnightly Review. The book will be entitled "Mankind in the Making," and its aim will be to show what man will probably be and do in the course of the next few centuries. According to Mr. Wells we are to be advanced socialists in the future, and the world will be a curious combination of Marxism and Wellsism, as the latter is partially set forth in that entertaining story "When the Sleeper Wakes."

The articles as they have appeared in The Fortnightly have certainly been interesting, but there will be a great many people who will wholly disagree with Mr. Wells's theories and prophecies. In his last article he proposes that eighteen or twenty authors should be selected by competent authorities and provided with modest incomes. In return for this the selected authors will continually write books, the copyrights of which will belong to the public. There might be a little difficulty in carrying out this scheme. Of course the books written by the State authors would be sold at the cost of production, and no other books could compete with them in the matter of cheapness. They would be the books that would be read by the million, and hence it would be a matter of great importance that they should be worth reading. But who could guarantee that the task of selecting these eighteen or twenty authors would be carried out in a satisfactory way? And how would the requisite amount of work be got out of the authors? Would each man be required to furnish one novel of, say, 150,000 words in length every year, and would he be liable to impeachment and removal if he did not do the required amount of work, or if it did not prove to be done in a satisfactory way? If the rest of Mr. Wells's schemes for the improvement of mankind are not more practicable than this particular scheme, it is to be feared that the future will not turn out to be as he has imagined it. Mr. Wells himself might be trusted to write at least one readable novel yearly, but in the case of most of the Government authors the sensation of having an income that could be not affected by the failure of publishers or the reluctance of the public to appreciate true merit would probably lead them either to postpone work until the latest possible moment or to perform it in a perfunctory way.

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Mr. Ambrose Winterton, who also calls himself "Aubrey Newton," has been sentenced to three months of imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretenses. He made a practice of selling as his own magazine articles which had been written and published by other men. What is curious is that his frauds were for a time so successful. We are constantly hearing of new instances of Mr. Winterton's method of authorship, and there are doubtless a good many more instances of which the public will never hear. How so many editors could be imposed upon by Mr. Winterton, and led into publishing in good faith articles that had appeared in well-known periodicals only a short time ago, is strange, and suggests the idea that the average editor does not read any publication except the one which he personally edits. Mr. Winterton's pretended writings were so good that they ought to have been read and remembered by every editor in London. Of course, a system of fraud like that practiced by Winterton could only succeed for a short time. Discovery was bound to come, and with it punishment. In the quiet of his cell Mr. Winterton will have an opportunity to invent stories and articles of his own, and, if his skill should prove to be in any way worthy to compare with his taste in making selections, he may yet do a little authorship of a genuine sort.

***

Mr. C. Lewis Hind has resigned the editorship of The Academy, and will retire from his chair on the 3d of October. This is an event of no little importance. When Mr. Hind took charge of The Academy it was perhaps the dreariest literary weekly in London, not even excepting the publishers' advertising sheets. Nobody read it, and every one wondered why any one should undertake to put new life into The Academy instead of starting an entirely new weekly. But Mr. Hind has ideas of his own. He made The Academy bright, original, and eminently readable.

***

Sir Conan Doyle is to have the honor of a collected edition of his writings, of which a thousand copies will be printed on especially fine paper, and signed by the author. When a novelist arrives at the distinction of an edition with a certain number of copies made precious by his signature his position as a popular favorite may be assumed to be secure. Even Mr. Guy Boothby has not yet arrived at the place where a thousand copies of his completed works are issued with his signature. But of course that honor will come to him before very long. Some day it will occur to a popular novelist to write his name on the fly leaf of every copy of his books, and to charge, say, an extra sixpence for such an embellishment. Or he might supply his publishers with a large stock of his photographs, each one made especially valuable by his autograph. If a copy of the photograph were to be given away with every copy of the book the sales of the latter would be largely stimulated. Even a better plan would be to give away a pound of tea to every purchaser of a novel. This would be much more attractive to the general public than the autograph of the author, besides being of much more intrinsic value.

***

Readers of Sir Conan Doyle's novels will be glad to have a complete edition thereof, and the chances are that they will not care very much whether their copies are adorned with the author's autograph or not. Books so thoroughly good as those which have made Sir Conan popular do not need either an autograph or a pound of tea to insure their sale. Why should an author take the trouble to say in effect: "I can't expect you to buy my book on account of its merit, but surely you will buy it if I will throw in my autograph"? Would it not be better to say: "Buy my autograph if you want it; but don't pretend that a book that is not worth buying for itself is made any the more valuable if it contains my autograph"?

***

Dr. William Barry labors under the disadvantage of being loudly overpraised by his fellow-Irishmen and his fellow-Roman Catholics merely because he happens to be an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. His books do not need any overpraise for any reason whatever. His last novel, "The Dayspring," is a capital piece of work. It shows both genius and good workmanship, and it should depend on these qualities, and not on patriotic or religious zeal for its success. Dr. Barry has vastly improved as a novelist since he wrote his first book. That was a success, but this last book ought to be a very great success. I had rather a prejudice against it at first, but any one who can read it and still retain a prejudice against it must be utterly devoid of the critical mind.

***

Miss Paget's new story, "Penelope Brandling," is out, and it is in several respects a noteworthy book. It shows how thoroughly Miss Paget has mastered her craft since she wrote that notable and unsuccessful novel, "Miss Brown." There was plenty of ability in "Miss Brown," but compared with "Penelope Brandling," it reads like the work of a beginner. "Vernon Lee" owes her reputation to her critical works, and not to her novels, but to my mind she is first of all a novelist, and made a mistake by not devoting herself wholly to novel writing. Perhaps if she had lived in England, in the midst of modern life, she would have estimated it more highly than the life of the bygone years. But who that has seen her solitary villa on the Fiesolan heights, with its white walls shining against the dark of its majestic and solitary palm tree, will wonder that to the dweller therein the past is infinitely more interesting than the present?

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Sept. 15, 1903.

The Motor Book.

THE MOTOR BOOK. By R. J. Mecredy. Cloth. Pp. 148. Fully illustrated. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

The editor of The Motor News devotes his entire attention to the vehicles driven by petroleum. He indulges in the prophecy that "twenty years hence very few horses will be seen in the streets of London." Mr. Mecredy is desirous of removing false impressions, and wants to show that the motor is by no means a complicated piece of machinery. He writes:

> The modern petrol car is so simple that any man of ordinary common sense can run it satisfactorily, if he will but utilize that common sense to master its peculiarities, and give it the regular attention which it needs. Neglect your horse and the results will be precisely the same as when you forget to care for your motor. Remember that there is no crank nor cog, nor sliding portion of the machinery of a motor that does not want looking after. That is what is wanted at all times.

As to the machine, if it is built by a competent maker, it "is almost fool-proof." Mr. Mecredy describes all the varieties of petrol motors, and as the little work abounds with illustrations, every part of the machine may be understood. There are some precautions necessary when the machine is at home, say in its stall. Trouble may arise because the motor has been neglected when at rest. Then is the time to look over it. When you run your motor your eyes are fully occupied, but nature provides us with another sense, lodged in the ears. Learn, if you can, each sound the machine makes. By attending to the peculiar noise of the machine you may prevent many a stand-still if not an accident. Try to run the machine yourself. If you hurt anybody or are yourself injured, there is no satisfaction in putting it down as the fault of the chauffeur. For those using petrol motors the book under notice will be found of use.

An Elementary Zoology.

In the Twentieth Century Series of D. Appleton & Co. there has appeared a laboratory guide in the teaching of elementary zoology by the President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, David Starr Jordan, and George Clinton Price, Associate Professor of Zoology. "Animal Structures" (75 cents) is intended for beginners, and is meant to supplement the regular course of lectures, the study of some standard textbook, and the personal hunt for animals in the fields and streams. There is neither table of contents nor index, which is rather surprising in view of President Jordan's well-known genius for order and system. The book is small, only eighty-five pages of text and about a dozen of suggestions for teachers, but the student who works his way faithfully and intelligently through the large number of experiments indicated and draws the many diagrams called for in the text, will have laid an excellent foundation for the study of medicine, surgery, or biology. This textbook begins with the lowest form of animal life, the animal cell, and carries the student through the dissection of toads; but the authors explain that the instructor will be able to vary the course at will and take any desired chapter first.

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QUERIES

F. JIMES, 413 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City: "Kindly oblige me with some information about John W. Draper and his works."

John William Draper, 1811-82, was a distinguished scientist who came from England to the United States in 1832, and from 1839 to 1882 was connected with the University of New York. Among his works were "History of the Civil War in America," "The Future Civil Policy of America," "Human Physiology," "Elements of Chemistry," "Text Book of Natural Philosophy," "Text Book on Physiology," "Researches in Actino-Chemistry," "Scientific Memoirs," "History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science," and "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe."

MARGARET S. LAWRENCE, Wolfville, N. S.: "I have a copy of the 'New England Primer,' no date, printed by —— Loring, Cornhill, Boston, original boards, held together by leather bands. Has it any value?"

If this is the edition issued without date by James Loring, it has some little value. Three copies sold in 1901 brought $15, $14, and $8 respectively.

W. J. GILBERT, 53 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of Sept. 5, 'J. L. C.,' 146 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, asks for the author of the stanza beginning:

"'Within this awful volume lies,' &c.

Sir Walter Scott is the author. It will be found in Chapter XII. of 'The Monastery.' The quotation as given was substantially correct, but the original is:

"'Within that awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries!
Happiest they of human race
To whom God has given grace
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
And better had they ne'er been born
Who read to doubt or read to scorn.'"

"A PITTSBURG READER," Lang Avenue and Kelly Street, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who are the publishers of the Cambridge Series of Histories?"

The Macmillan Company, New York City. The series includes Grant's "French Monarchy," two volumes, $2.25; Bourinot's "Canada Under British Rule," $1.50, &c.

E. B. HILL, Lakeland, Mich.: "Please publish a bibliography of the writings of Theodore Low De Vinne."

"The Printer's Price List: A Manual for the Use of Clerks and Bookkeepers in Job Printing Offices," 1871; "The Invention of Printing," 1877, (the second edition appeared in 1878;) "Historic Printing Types," 1886, (issued by the Grolier Club;) "Christopher Plantin and the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp," 1888, (Grolier Club;) "The Practice of Typography: Correct Composition," 1901, and "The Practice of Typography: Title Pages," 1902. This list includes Mr. De Vinne's most important works, but does not pretend to be absolutely correct.

"W. G. K.," Pittsburg, Penn.: "Having been informed by the publishers that the majority of the issue known as the Routledge Sixpenny Novels and Warne's Notable Novels (large octavo, two-column page) are not at present in print, I would be under obligation to any of your readers who can put me in the way of securing the works named below, second hand or otherwise. I would like to say by way of explanation that because of a peculiar affection of the eyes I find this edition the most agreeable I can secure. The titles I want are these: Cooper's 'Spy' and 'The Red Rover,' Dickens's 'Barnaby Rudge,' 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and 'Bleak House,' and Dumas's 'Captain Paul,' 'The Two Dianas,' and 'The Twin Lieutenants.'"

These novels, together with others named by our correspondent, are issued in the Home Library, and in other series, to be seen in any large bookstore.

"PHILOBIBLON," Philadelphia, Penn.: "What is the value of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' 1669, which I judge is an issue of the seventh title page of the first edition? I recently purchased the book in London from an old bookseller, who asked me £30 for it, but finally sold it for less."

Twenty pounds would be a reasonable price for a copy in fine condition, an example, with a number of uncut leaves, selling for £37 in London last March, another copy bringing £28 in January of last year. In poor condition, however, the book is worth much less, two inferior copies realizing £4 each within the last year.

P. A. PHILBIN, Archbald, Penn.: "I was interested in Mr. Van Meter's version of 'The Derby Ram,' appearing in 'Queries' of Aug. 29. I think I recognize in it a development, not to say a perversion, of some lines that were evidently known a hundred years ago, for it is alleged that Washington sang something very similar to the children of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. These lines were printed in The American Monthly Magazine, (I do not know the exact date,) and were reprinted in The New York Sun of Sept. 20, 1896. Your readers may be interested in seeing them:

"'As I was going to Derby
Upon a market day,
I saw the finest ram, sir,
That ever was fed on hay,
That ever was fed on hay, sir, &c.

He had four feet to walk, sir,
He had four feet to stand,
And every foot he had, sir,
Covered an acre of land,
Covered an acre of land, sir, &c.

The wool upon his back, sir,
It reached up to the sky,
And eagles built their nests there, sir,
For I heard their young ones cry,
For I heard their young ones cry, sir, &c.

The wool upon his tail, sir,
I heard the weaver say,
Made three hundred yards of cloth, sir,
For he wove it in a day,
For he wove it in a day, sir, &c.

The horns upon this ram, sir,
They reached up to the moon;
A nigger climbed up in January, sir,
And never came down till June,
And never came down till June, sir, &c.

The butcher that cut his throat, sir,
Was drowned in the blood,
And the little boy that held the bowl
Was carried away in the flood,
Was carried away in the flood, sir.'"

GEORGE WILSON SMITH, South Poland, Me.: "The New York Herald of Sept. 6 contained a description of a 'Martin Luther Bible, dated 1522 to 1534, believed to be the only one on this continent, if not in the world,' which is in the possession of Edward Patchell of Stratford, Ontario, Canada. What should be the value of such a work?"

The newspaper description, which our correspondent incloses, is confusing. It does not tell us the exact contents of the volume in question. In 1522 Melchior Lotther issued in Wittenberg "Das Newe Testament Deutzsch," which is the first edition of Luther's Testament and the first printed portion of his German Bible. This excessively rare book was the initial appearance of Luther's Bible in the language of which it is the foundation and the earliest monument. Having completed his version of the New Testament during his seclusion in the Wartburg, he took the manuscript on his return to the world in March, 1522, to Lotther in Wittenberg, by whom the impression was finished in September of the same year, but who did not venture, notwithstanding that he was in practical safety there, to put his name to it as printer. In 1523 appeared the first edition of Luther's Old Testament. In 1534 Hans Lufft printed the first edition of the entire Holy Scriptures, translated by the reformer. In this edition the Apocrypha appeared for the first time. This edition is most probably the one referred to in the newspaper account. It is extremely rare, but not so superlatively so, as a number of copies are in existence. One of them brought £51 at Lord Crawford's first sale, in June, 1887, (its present value is perhaps twice that sum;) the same sale containing the first separate editions of Luther's versions of the New and Old Testaments, which brought £20 and £20 10s., respectively.

J. S. BROWN, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I see from the last Bookman that four out of six best selling books in Buffalo were published by a firm I never heard of—the Bobbs-Merrill Company. Can you tell me in Queries where the Bobbs-Merrill Company is to be found? What books have they published?"

The Bowen-Merrill Company of Indianapolis, Ind., William C. Bobbs, President, was recently succeeded by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. It is the publisher of the poetical works of James Whitcomb Riley and of many popular novels of the day.

"M. F. L.," Orange, N. J.: "Can you recommend, through 'Queries,' some practical guide to kindergarten work?"

"Kindergarten Principles and Practice," by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. Riggs) and her sister, Nora Archibald Smith, (published at $1 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the third volume of "The Republic of Childhood";) and "The Kindergarten," by Mrs. Riggs, (published by the Harpers at $1.)

R. M. NIMOCKS: "I would like to buy a compendium of desirable humorous extracts of speeches in the Senate or Congress. I don't care for squibs particularly, but wish something like 'Proctor Knott on the Duluth Appropriation.'"

We know of no excellent book of this kind. Possibly some of our readers may know of one.

H. P. MEHA, 142 Clark Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "Kindly give me the names of text books devoted to the study of the Gaelic language."

Write to the Secretary of the Gaelic League, 24 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin. The objects of the league are to promote the study of the Irish language, to extend its use as a spoken tongue, and to publish existing Gaelic literature. An excellent grammar by the Rev. E. O'Growney, has been published, besides other textbooks, at popular prices.

"A READER," New York City: "Miss Martha Henderson, Bound Brook, N. J., who inquired for the publishers of Justin McCarthy's prose rendering of the Rubaiyat, will find a cheaper edition than the one in question published by Brentano's, price 50 cents."

H. L. GIANETTI, 301 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I have a copy of the first American dictionary of the English language. It was compiled 'By John Elliott, Pastor of the Church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, Junr.,' and printed in Suffield, Conn., in 1800. Is it a rare book, and what is its value?"

This is the second American dictionary, not the first. It bears this title, in part: "A Selected, Pronouncing, and Accented Dictionary, Comprising a Selection of the Choicest Words found in the best English Authors." Two editions were printed in 1800, the first having 16 pages of introduction and 228 pages of text, the second having 22 pages of introduction and 200 pages of text, and being, besides, printed solid. Both editions are scarce and possess some little value. At the fourth Brinley sale, 1886, the first and second editions were sold to the New York Historical Society for $10.50. The book has greater value to-day. The Samuel Johnson who helped to compile this second American dictionary was our first lexicographer. In 1798 Edward O'Brien printed in New Haven his "School Dictionary: Being a Compendium of the Latest and Most Improved Dictionaries," which exists in two copies—the British Museum copy (perfect) and the Yale College Library copy, (lacking ten pages.) This was the first dictionary by an American author published in this country. It has no date, but is thought to have been issued toward the end of 1798. Its author, who taught school in Guilford, was born there March 16, 1757, and died there Aug. 20, 1836. Soon after its publication its author and the Rev. John Elliott (1768-1824, great-great-grandson of John Eliot, the Indian Apostle) prepared the second American dictionary, which was copyrighted in June, 1799, and published in January, 1800. Our correspondent will find further information regarding his scarce little book in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, issues of Oct. 15, 1898, and Nov. 5, 1898.

"C.," Trenton, N. J.: "Who said: 'The English are a nation of shopkeepers'?"

It has been attributed to Napoleon. In a tract published in 1766 Dean Tucker, however, used the phrase "A shopkeeping nation"; ten years later, in Adam Smith's "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," it occurs as "A nation of shopkeepers." In both instances the application was general. The special application of the term to England seems to have originated with Samuel Adams, in his "Oration at the State House in Philadelphia, on Thursday, 1st August, 1776," which contains the following words: "Men who content themselves with the semblance of truth and a display of words talk much of our Obligations to Great Britain for Protection: Had she a single Eye to our Advantage? A Nation of shopkeepers are very seldom so disinterested."

"X.," 253 West Fifty-second Street, New York: "A reader having finished Froude's 'Life of Carlyle' wishes to read one of Carlyle's works besides 'Sartor Resartus.' Froude calls Carlyle's 'French Revolution' 'the most perfect of all his writings,' but a friend tells me that I should receive from it an incorrect impression of the causes and results of the Revolution if I have not read Thiers's work. Please advise in the matter."

Carlyle's book is a panorama of brilliant pictures rather than a history, and is to be read for its suggestiveness rather than for its conclusions. Thiers's "History" is the most popular book on the subject. For good brief histories see Mignet's "History" or Daboey's "Causes of the French Revolution."

"M. S. R.," Morristown, N. J.: "The author of the poem, 'Work thou for pleasure,' &c., asked for by William Bayes, 178 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, in Appeals to Readers Aug. 15, is Kenyon Cox. The poem is entitled 'The Gospel of Art,' and appeared in The Century, February, 1895."

LEON MEAD, Manhattan, N. Y.: "Who is the author of a Hindu fairy tale, recently published in England? What is the full name of Mr. Untersteiner, author of a 'Short History of Music,' published by Dodd, Mead & Co.?"

Perhaps the Hindu book is "Romantic Tales from the Panjab," collected and edited by the Rev. C. Swynnerton, issued in July at 21s. The author of "A Short History of Music" is Alfredo Untersteiner.

"EIRINNA," 1,017 Park Row Building, New York City: "Allow me to correct the reply to 'G. W.' in reference to Dermod O'Connor's translation of Geoffrey Keating's 'History of Ireland.' Keating finished his history about 1625, but found it impossible to find anyone to publish it, as it was written in the Irish character and language. To guard against the danger of the manuscript being lost, several copies of it were made, some of which are still in existence. In 1723 Dermod O'Connor made the first translation, which is considered by critics to be faulty and unfair. It was issued in folio size. In 1726 a second and in some ways a better edition was issued by O'Connor, also in folio. Numerous other editions of O'Connor's translation appeared from time to time, Duffy's being the last. A translation of Keating was begun by one Halliday, and the first part was published in Dublin in 1811 in Irish and English. This was splendidly begun, but the translator died soon after this first part was issued. Had he lived to complete his work, it would have been a perfect translation. The best translation was issued by P. M. Haverty in New York City in 1857, John O'Mahony, the celebrated Fenian, making the translation. Thomas D'Arcy McGee says of Keating's work: 'It is a semi-bardic and semi-historical work. It is full of faith in legends and trust in traditions. But its author has invented nothing. Ignorance has criticised what it knew not of, and condemned accounts which it had never examined. Hence Keating's name has grown to be almost synonymous with credulity.'"

A. E. DORNIN, Madison, N. J.: "Please give me some account of Oliver Bunce, author of 'A Bachelor's Story,' published by W. A. Townsend in 1860."

Oliver Bell Bunce (1828-90) was a New York littérateur, editor of Appleton's Journal and author of various stories, essays, and plays. The Appletons publish his "Adventures of Timias Terrystone. A Novel," $1; "Bachelor Bluff: His Opinions, Sentiments, and Disputations," $1.25; "The Story of Happinolande and Other Legends," 25 cents, and "Don't: A Manual of Mistakes and Improprieties in Conduct and Speech," 30 cents. The latter, first issued in 1883, has been widely circulated.

"E. P.," University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: "The novel containing a character called 'John Dalton' and a mine called the 'Sara,' asked for by W. Wade, Oakmont, Penn., in Appeals to Readers Aug. 29, must be James Payn's 'Fallen Fortunes,' published in the '70s or '80s in Appleton's Journal and probably also in book form."

Payn's "Fallen Fortunes" was issued in book form in 1876. D. Appleton & Co. formerly published it at 75 cents, but it is now out of print. It can doubtless be found in the old book stores.

THOMAS E. JAFFE, 111 Hudson Avenue, Union Hill, N. J.: "In reply to the queries of 'W. W. G.' in Appeals to Readers Sept. 12: (1) Juda Ha-Levi, (Abul Hassan,) the Jewish poet and philosopher, was born about 1085 in Castile, and is said to have been killed by an Arab at the gate of Jerusalem in 1140. He is the deepest and the grandest of all the new Hebrew poets, equally proficient in religious and profane lyrics. His poems were edited by Prof. Geiger in 1851, ('Der Divan des Juda Ha-Levi.') He must not be confounded with Samuel Ha-Levi, (1098,) a teacher of the Jewish law. I cannot tell about translations of Juda Ha-Levi's 'Divan.' (2) I never heard of Lantier, and he is not mentioned in any book at my disposal."

GEORGE MORGAN, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Bronx, New York City: "What are the dates of the separate editions of William Congreve's 'Incognita; or, Love and Duty Reconciled'? Has an issue dated 1713 any value? What is the value of 'The Spirit of the Public Journals,' London: 1797. Volume I.?"

The first edition of Congreve's "Incognita," his first work, bears the date 1692. We know of two copies in this country, one of them being the copy which sold for £51 in London last May. If our correspondent has a copy dated 1713 it is an early edition, perhaps the second, and has some value. Leigh Hunt, who edited an edition of Congreve in 1840, was unaware of the existence of any early edition of "Incognita," as he refers to Oldmixon's "Memoirs of Congreve," 1730, as the only form in which the novel could be met with. The other work referred to by our correspondent has little value.

ELLEN M. STAPLES, 1,031 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.: "The poem by 'Saxe Holm,' two stanzas of which were quoted by 'H. M. G.,' in Appeals to Readers, Sept. 12, is taken from the story 'The Elder's Wife,' a sequel to 'Draxy Miller's Dowry.' The author styles it a hymn, entitled 'The Love of God.' It is complete in three stanzas. The third is:

"'O great Heart of God, whose loving
Cannot hindered be nor crossed;
Will not weary, will not even
In our death itself be lost;
Love divine! of such great loving
Only mothers know the cost—
Cost of love, which all love passing
Gave a Son to save the lost.'"

"The Elder's Wife" is the second tale in the first series of the "Saxe Holm" stories, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1; second series, same price.) Jane G. Cushny, 145 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown, N. J., writes that this poem, set to music, appears as hymn No. 388 in "The Church Hymnary." (Merrill & Co.)

The Preraphaelites.

"Rossetti Papers, 1862-1870," which has been imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, although dealing particularly with the Rossettis, is broadly the authoritative history of the Preraphaelite movement told through the medium of the most complete collection of documents on the subject ever brought together—not alone in this volume, but in the two preceding ones published by Dante Gabriel Rossetti as far back as 1895 and well known to art critics by their titles, "Ruskin, Rossetti, and Preraphaelitism" and "Preraphaelite Diaries and Letters."

"Old London Silver."

Montague Howard has written a volume on "Old London Silver—Its History, Its Makers, and Its Marks," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this Fall, with illustrations representing pieces in many famous collections, notably that owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. The text of the book, which has consumed many years of patient and intelligent work in the preparation, embodies a historical sketch of much value and interest, together with what is announced to be "an infallible system of discovering the exact date of any piece of plate [illegible]

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

HENRY JAMES has finished his biographical volume, "William Wetmore Story and His Friends," and Blackwood will publish it in England and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in this country Oct. 7. Persons who know Mr. Story as a sculptor of much originality and of considerable knowledge in the technique of his art little suspected that he wrote short stories before Poe was heard of and poems while Longfellow was still winning his spurs. Yet such was the case, and it is reasonably certain that had Story written ten years later than he did one might never have heard of him as a sculptor. It is to be hoped that Mr. James pays proper attention to the career of Story in Boston when, with James Russell Lowell, Nathaniel Hawthorne, N. P. Willis, and Walt Whitman, he helped Nathan Hale, Jr., to bring out The Boston Miscellany.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, well known as the translator of Balzac, has undertaken to translate and interpret for American and English readers a few volumes of Sainte-Beuve, the first two of which will probably deal with what the famous French critic had to say about French writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, drawn from his "Tableau de la littérature Française au XVI. e siècle," "Histoire de Port-Royal," and his "Causeries du lundi." The difficulties of putting Sainte-Beuve into idiomatic English, and at the same time preserving his spirit and meaning, is a great task. Possibly this is one of the reasons why he has never made any extensive appearance in English dress.

Robert Barr has just completed Stephen Crane's Irish romance, "The O'Ruddy," and the Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish it next month in this country. When Crane went to the Continent he was working on this story, and on the voyage there he and Mr. Barr talked over the novel and its completion. Mr. Crane expressed the wish that his friend should finish it if he himself should not live to do so. After Crane's death Mr. Barr was so occupied with writing "Over the Border" and editing The Idler that he was unable to take up his friend's story. But he has now carried it to conclusion and has sent the manuscript to the publishers.

Edward Stanwood, whose study of "American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century" is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., holds the degree of Litt. D. from Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated. He is well known as a writer on both the political and economic aspects of the tariff question, and is the author of "A History of the Presidency" and "A History of Cotton Manufacture in New England." His new book covers the ground from Colonial times to the Dingley tariff.

Mrs. Edith Wharton, author of the novel of Italian life, "The Valley of Decision," is writing for The Century a series of papers on Italian gardens which Maxfield Parrish will illustrate. The first article will appear in the November issue of the magazine. Many of the pictures will be reproduced in color. The articles will form one of several series which are coming out in The Century, including Ernest Thompson Seton's "Fables and Woodmyths."

Clarence F. Underwood, who has just made an arrangement to make a set of twelve calendar drawings for the Frederick A. Stokes Company for 1905, is described as a small, dark man, with an overplus of energy. His eyes and the cast of his features are of the Semitic type. He is nervous almost to the point of excitability. He punctuates his sentences with gesticulations, a shrug of the shoulder, and an occasional emphatic snap of the fingers.

Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin has named her novel, "Four Roads to Paradise," from a passage in the Talmud—"Four men entered Paradise; one beheld and died; one lost his senses; one destroyed the young plants; one only entered in peace." The plot of the story turns in part on the hesitation in the mind of a young clergyman between devoting his life among lepers and the attractiveness of the social world into which he plunged upon coming to New York from his Western home. The novel will begin serial publication in the November Century.

The scenes of Stanley J. Weyman's new book, "The Long Night," which McClure, Phillips & Co. are about to publish, is laid in the town of Geneva at the time of the alchemists and religious reformers. The heroine, a beautiful young girl, is accused of witchcraft. The hero is a young theological student. He foils the plan of a city Syndic who has plotted to betray the town with a spy who poses as an alchemist in possession of the elixir of life. By his heroism, the young girl is rescued. Mr. Weyman is said to be at his best in the book.

The novel by "Mr. Payne," now being announced in Chicago and elsewhere, is not the work of Mr. Will Payne, whose novel of Chicago business life, "Mr. Salt," will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. about the middle of next month.

Some of Richard Watson Gilder's most popular poems relating to the Christmas season have been gathered into a new volume, set in a new style, with border decorations, title page, and frontispiece by Henry McCarter. The collection is called "A Christmas Wreath," and will be brought out by The Century Company for the holidays.

Sarah A. Pryor is writing for late Fall publication by the Macmillan Company an account of "The Mother of Washington and Her Times." She first traces the family of Ball down to Mary Ball's day and then goes on to describe the life of Colonial Virginia throughout the first half of the eighteenth century. She is said to present vividly the Virginia gentleman and his family as they lived in those days. She has not only studied her subject from the usual sources, but has had access to unpublished documents, letters, and diaries, which tell interesting things about the domestic and social life then, the training and education of the young, and the conduct of estates. Mrs. Pryor continues to describe Mrs. Washington's life during the early years of her famous son, and carries the story down to her death. She gives much information about the habits of Colonial dames and maids, their education, their accomplishments, their dress, and dancing. The volume will contain many illustrations.

John H. Whitson, author of "Barbara, a Woman of the West," has written a new Western story, which Little, Brown & Co. will publish.

Mrs. Lily F. Wesselhoeft, who is well known through her animal stories, among them "Sparrow, the Tramp" and "Foxy, the Faithful," has written this year about "Jack, the Fire Dog." It is published today by Little, Brown & Co. Mrs. Wesselhoeft's story is a tribute to the sagacity and faithfulness of a dog who for many years shared the fortunes of a city fire engine, and who was beloved by the members of the company as well as by others outside, especially children. Incidentally, the author tells of the hardships to which the firemen are exposed and the heroic manner in which they do their duty.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster has written a new novel called "Eleanor Lee," which the Fleming H. Revell Company has published. Mrs. Sangster is said to believe this to be her best work so far. The story turns on the life struggle of a beautiful girl to redeem and retain the husband she loves. It is laid in the days following the civil war, coming down to more recent years. It gives a picture of life in the wealthier homes of the smaller American cities.

George Wharton James, explorer, ethnologist, author, and lecturer, who has devoted the greater part of his life to geological, geographical, ethnological, and archaeological researches in the great Southwest, especially in the Grand Cañon region and among the various tribes of Indians, has written on "The Indians of the Painted Desert Region," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish. The book is the result of the author's experience, of personal adventure, and hardships over the Western desert. He visited various Indian tribes and discovered some curious facts. Among the Hopis tribe, Mr. James says, men weave the women's clothing and knit their own stockings, while the women build the homes and invite their husbands to marry them.

Anne Stort Allen's new book, which Henry Holt & Co. will bring out before October, deals with the experiences of two bachelor girls in New York City. It is entitled "Merry Hearts," a legend drawn from a couplet in "The Winter's Tale":

"A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile—a"—

Readers of the July Harper's may recall Miss Allen's story, "By Favor of the Gods."

Protestant Missions.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions is a society of workers whose aim is to extend the proselytizing for the Protestant sects; its headquarters are at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, this city. The society has published "A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions," their environment, force distribution, methods, problems, results, and prospects at the opening of the twentieth century. The educational Secretary of the movement is the author, Harlan P. Beach, Fellow of the American Geographical Society and member of the American Oriental Society. The work is in two volumes, the text in an octavo, statistics and plates in a large quarto volume, the set issued at four dollars. The work is intended as a textbook for members of the study classes conducted by the Student Volunteer Movement, but will be useful to all interested in this field of church labor, as it is the only late book of its kind in English. After an introductory chapter on the aborigines of American, there are separate chapters on each of the countries where missionaries are at work, with three others entitled "Fields Practically Unoccupied," "Missions to the Jews," and "Japanese and Chinese in Christian Lands." Each chapter is divided into two parts, the first giving facts bearing on the geography, ethnography, and religions of the country under discussion, the second stating the missionary force, work and outlook at the present day. A seven-page bibliography is so annotated and subdivided as to show to which country and to which chapter division each volume mentioned applies. The index is quite full and is well arranged. In the quarto volume are eighteen maps made by Bartholomew of Edinburgh, that make a very good atlas of the world; each of the stations is underscored, and the towns so marked as to show the nationality of the society laboring there. What the author claims to be a unique feature in missionary literature is the station index; in over twenty pages of three columns each he has given a complete list of all the Protestant mission stations of the world.

"Our Friend, the Horse."

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will issue within a fortnight Frank Townsend Barton's "Our Friend, the Horse." The book is said to be a practical and unsentimental work intended especially for owners, breeders, and fanciers; it contains much advice to amateurs apropos of foods, feeding, and stable care. The chapters describing new sanitary stables take the initiative in a new subject.

Folk Lore Tales.

Joel Chandler Harris has just published through McClure, Phillips & Co. a volume of folk-lore tales which will serve very well as a batch of fairy stories. The volume is entitled "Wally Wanderoon and His Story-Telling Machine."

THE LEADERS

THE MAIN CHANCE
If you should see a copy of The Main Chance, by Meredith Nicholson, buy, borrow, beg or steal it. For The Main Chance has all the elements of twentieth century greatness. —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE GREY CLOAK
Harold MacGrath, author of The Puppet Crown, wrote in The Grey Cloak a book which the reader could not lay down till he finished. In a busy age this is an offense against industry. —*Chicago Tribune.*

THE FILIGREE BALL
If you have anything particular to do at a certain hour, such as catching a train, and still have a little time on your hands, don't read The Filigree Ball, by Anna Katharine Green, author of The Leavenworth Case. If you do, you will miss that train.—*New York Times.*

UNDER THE ROSE
The charm of Under the Rose, by Frederic S. Isham, lies in its lively wit, its delicious feeling, its fine feeling and perfect taste. You forget it is not reality and succumb to the author's spell.—*Harper's Weekly.*

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